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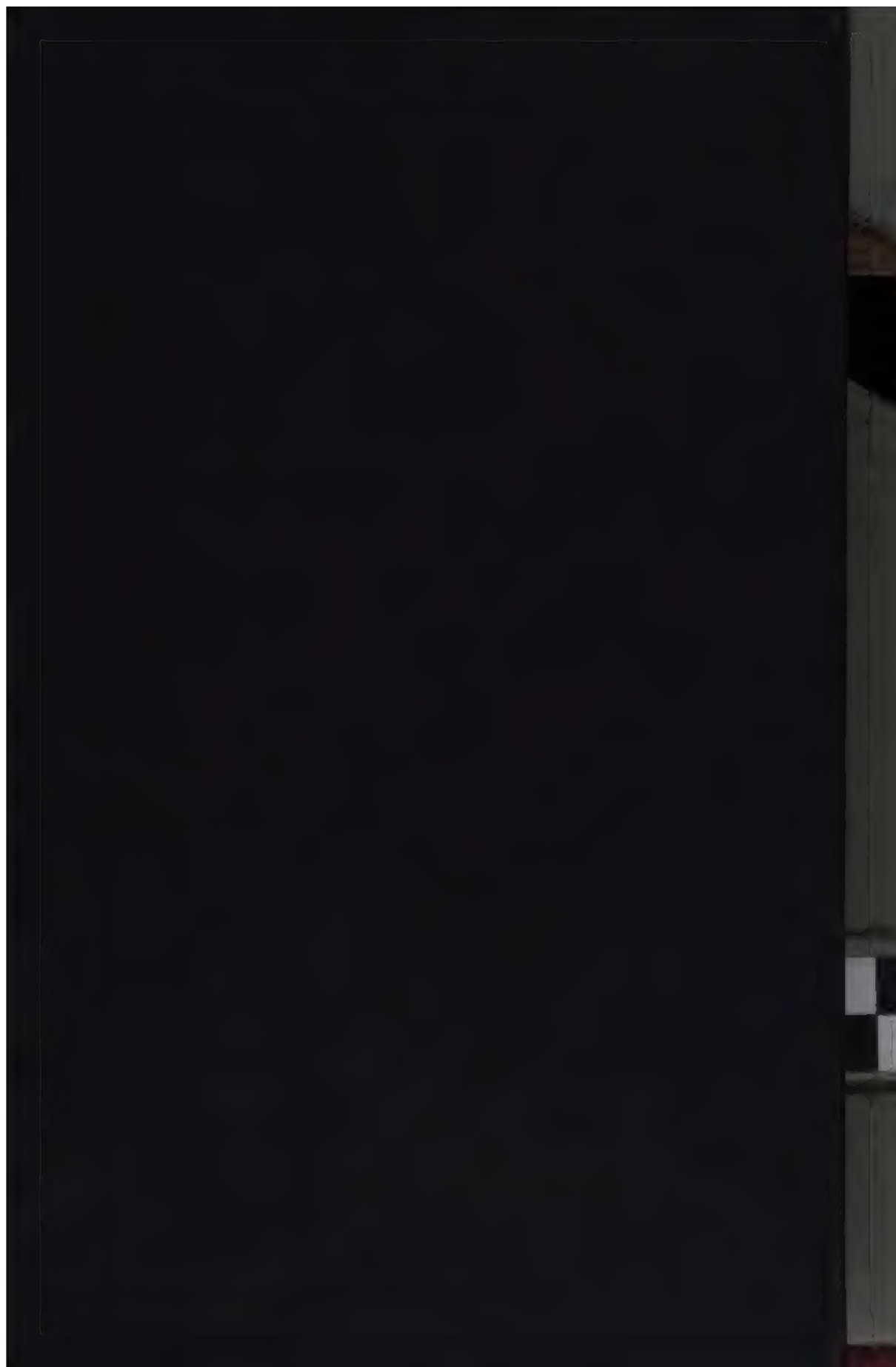
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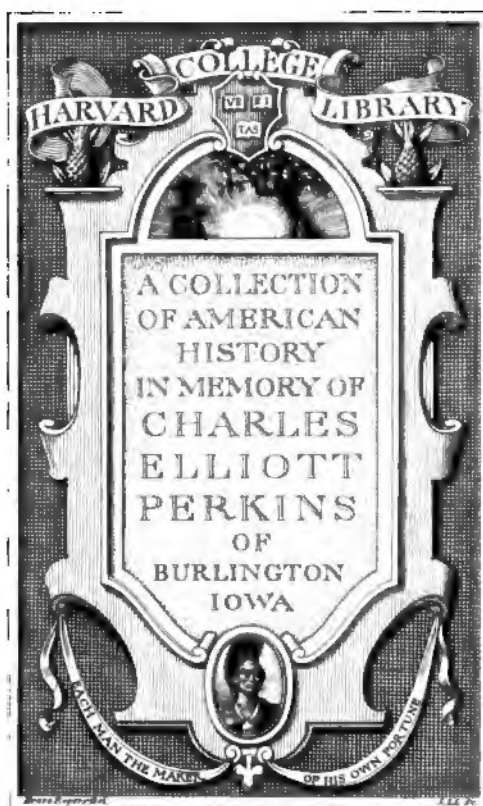
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THE
HISTORY
OF
HENRY COUNTY,
IOWA,

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CONTAINING

A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,

A Biographical Directory of Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Henry County, Constitution of the United States, Miscellaneous Matters, &c.

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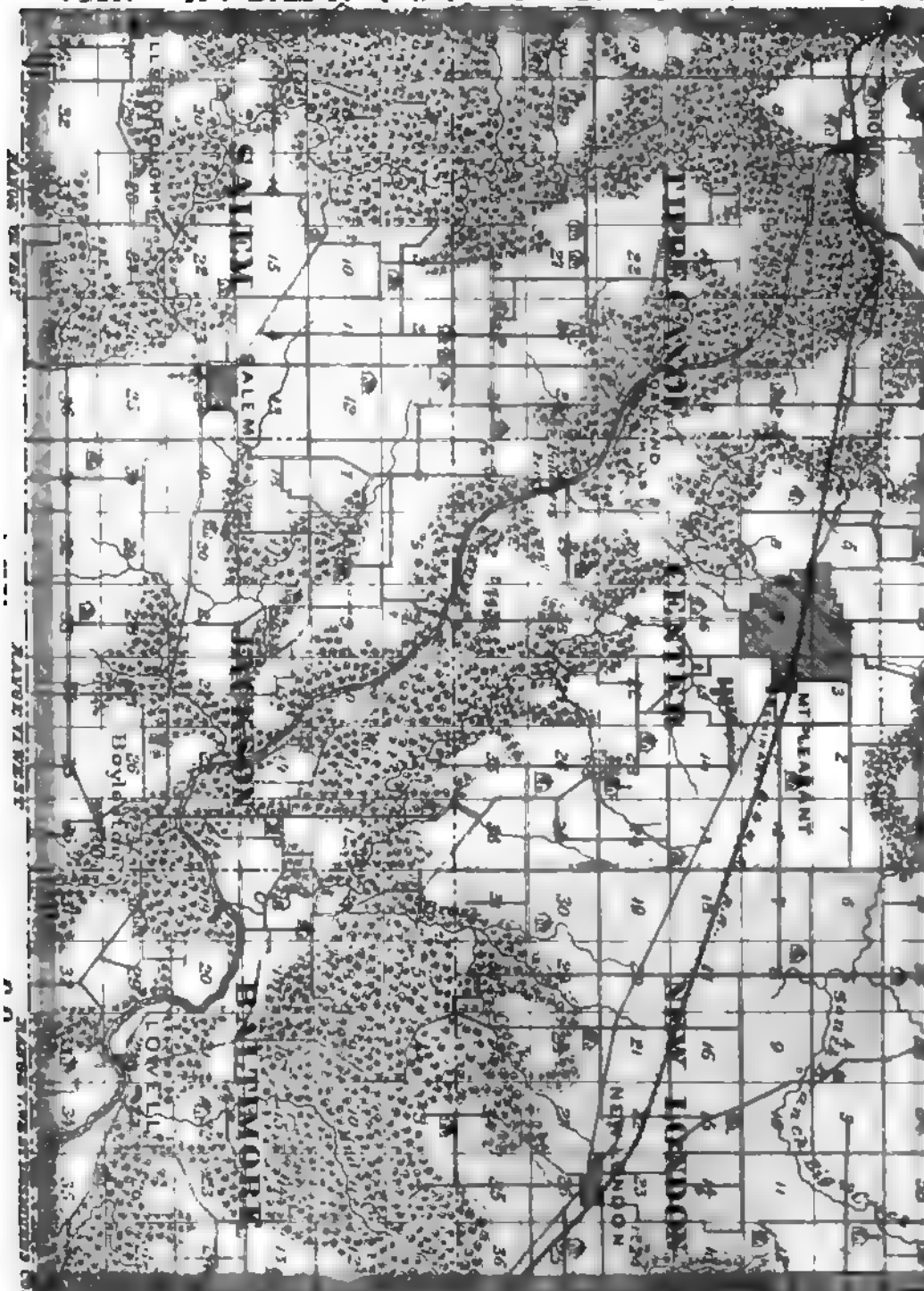
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
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THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

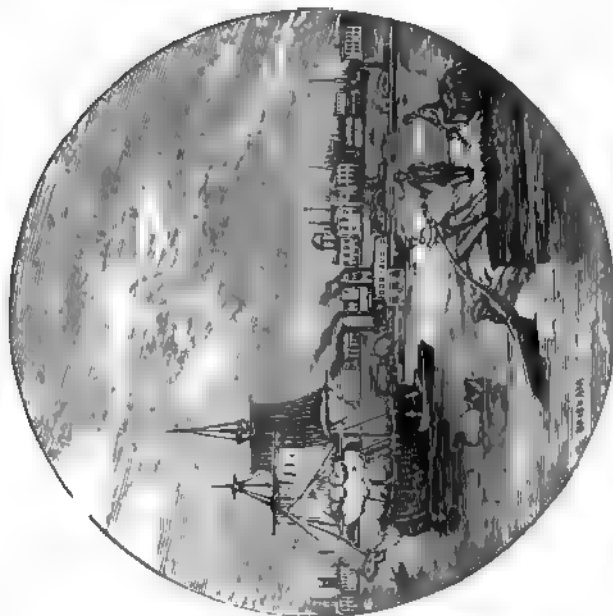


EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



THE WILD PRAIRIE.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after *LaSalle* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



HUNTING.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



IROQUOIS CHIEF.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

Settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manceuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecoeur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun; and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



A PRAIRIE STORM.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

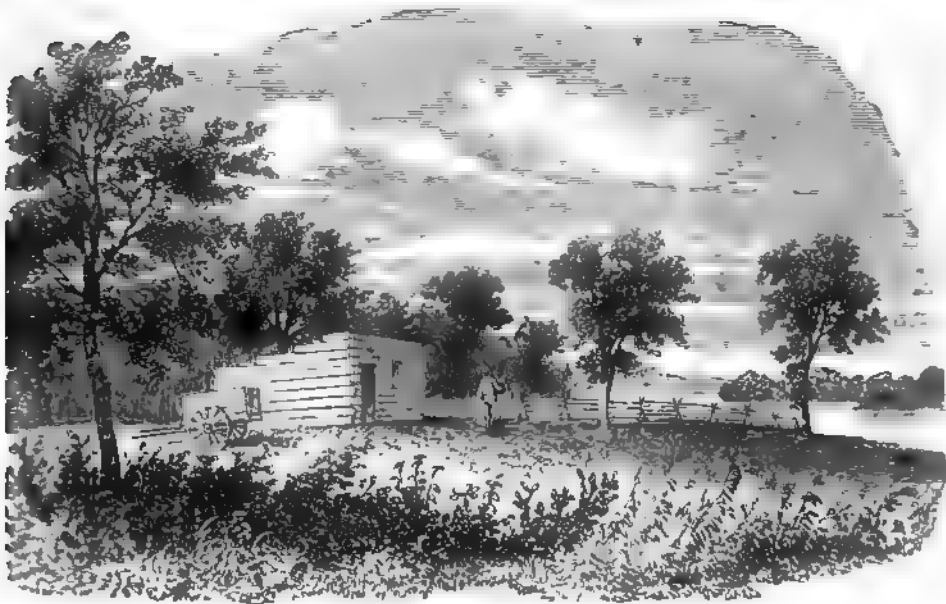
The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

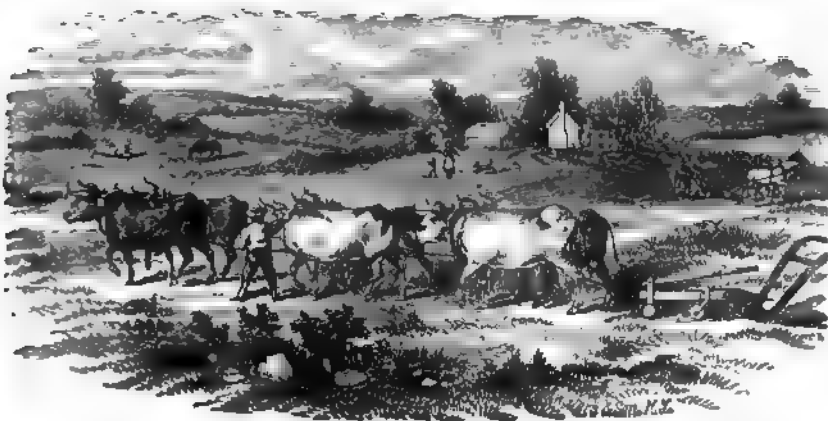
The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiles with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Poncechartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Redstone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

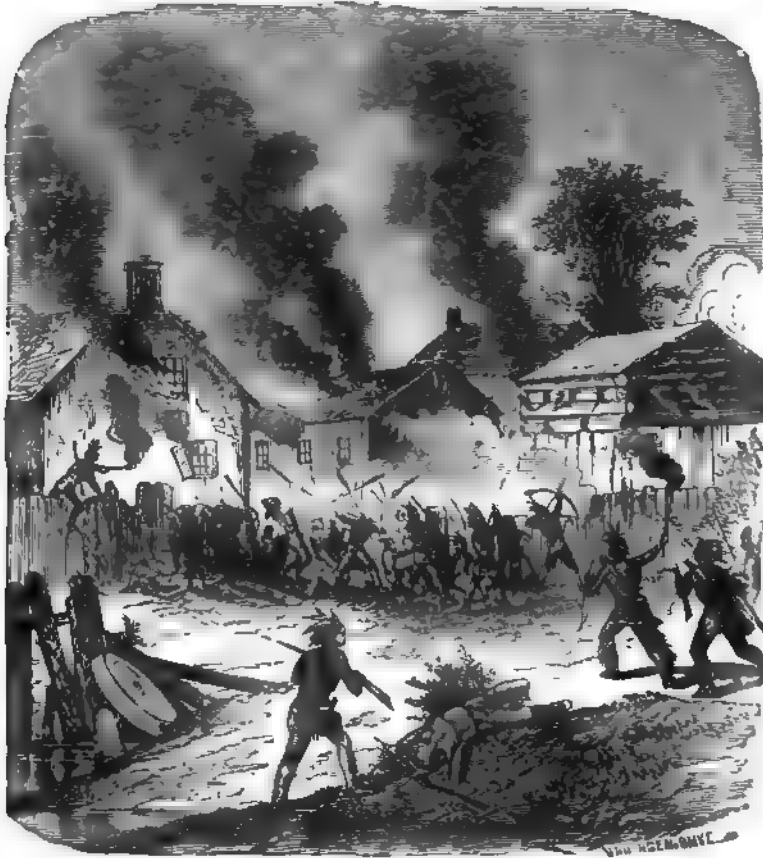
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre took place a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

NOTE.—The above is the generally accepted version of the cause of the Black Hawk War, but in our History of Jo Daviess County, Ill., we had occasion to go to the bottom of this matter, and have, we think, found the actual cause of the war, which will be found on page 157.

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order :



BIG EAGLE.

"Special Order, No. 430.

"WAR DEPARTMENT,

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

"Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

"By order of the President of the United States.

"Official :

"E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass't Adj't Gen.*

"CAPT. JAMES VANDERVENTER, *Com'y Sub. Vols.*

"Through Com'g Gen'l, Washington, D. C."

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the "Lava Beds," a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as "Bloody Point." These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath, all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greeting the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnac Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice. At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the



CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.

Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities ; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a sallyport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Ronan. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.



KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.

Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us.

from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to the Governors of the Western States. The struggle, on the whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree, this prosperity was an inflated one; and, with the rest of the Union, we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of

the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly




GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. I. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENPORT.

the whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries



Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.





PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.

CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea,



CHICAGO IN 1833.

the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber;

with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens: with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylæ, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

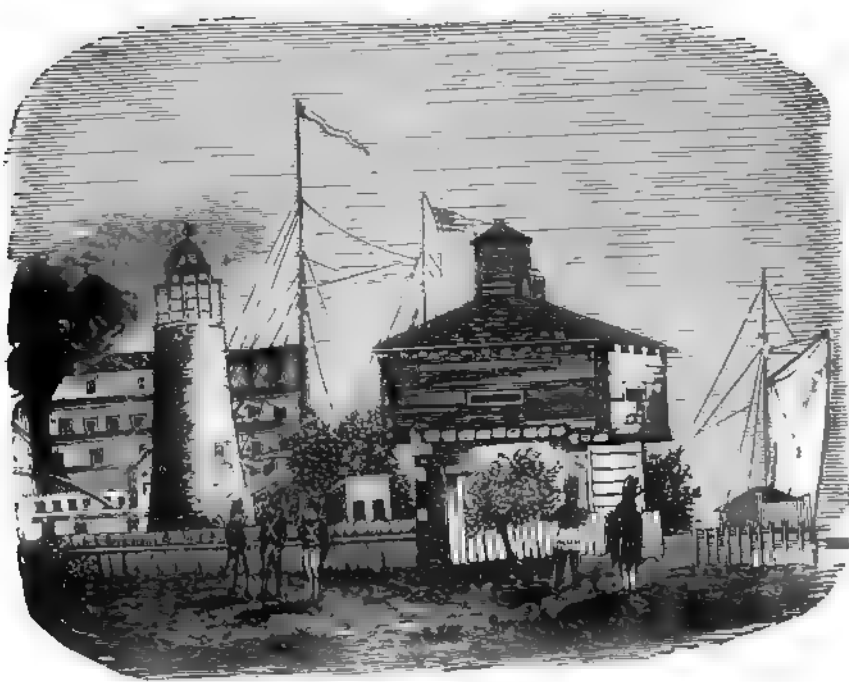
I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is \$215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth \$177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted.

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than \$1,000,000,000.

Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000. In 1870 it reached \$400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above \$450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is \$24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, \$659,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was \$294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the post-master nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended \$30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvres with the river that has made it one

of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horsepower engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to \$48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed \$60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of \$2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about

equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a seaport at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-

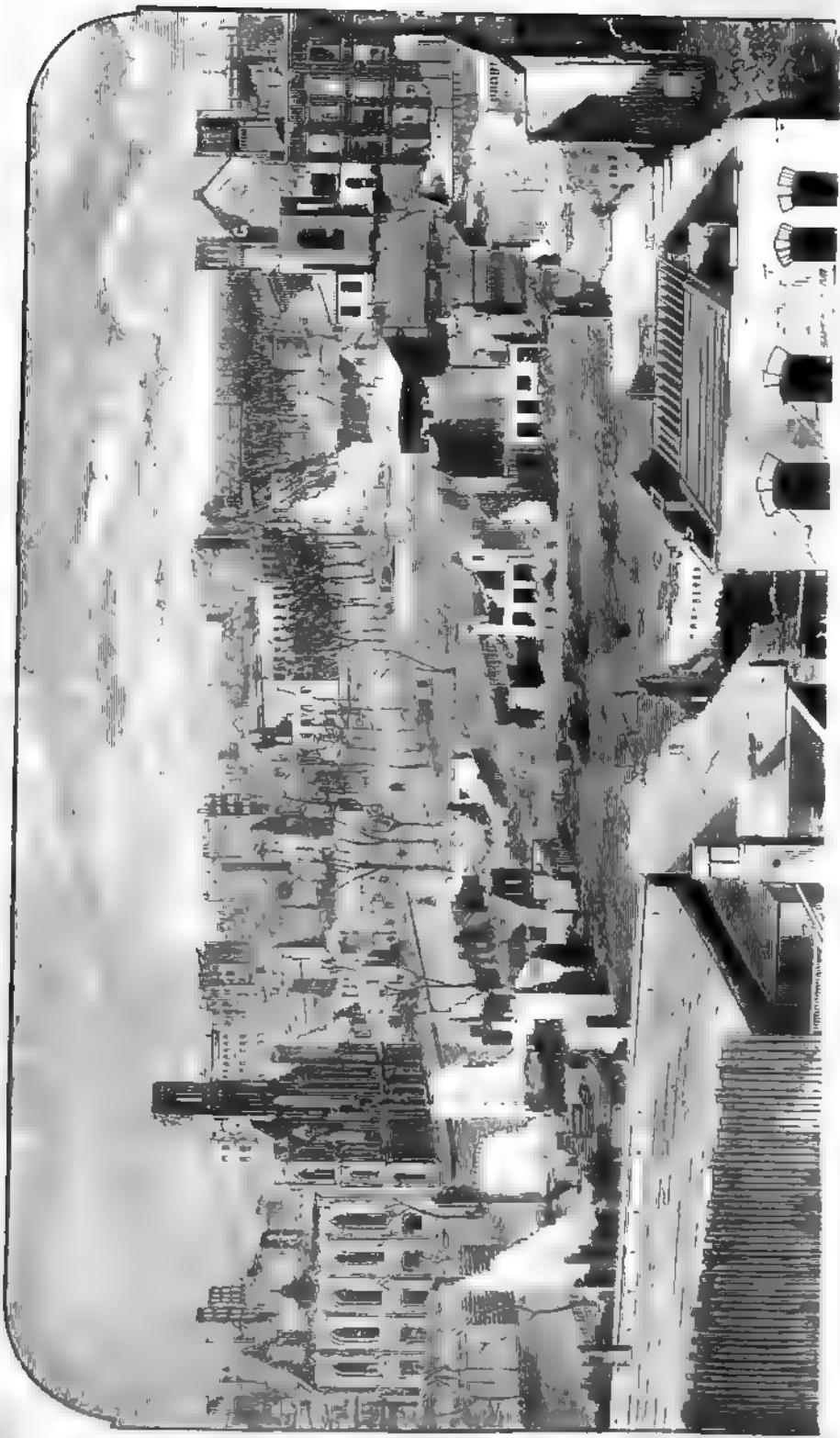
fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future*.

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."



RUINS OF CHICAGO.

Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a *squaw*!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting. "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than two hundred miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,044 square miles. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

TOPOGRAPHY.

No complete topographical survey of the State of Iowa has yet been made. Therefore all the knowledge we have yet upon the subject has been obtained from incidental observations of geological corps, from barometrical observations by authority of the General Government, and levelings done by railroad engineer corps within the State.

Taking into view the facts that the highest point in the State is but a little more than twelve hundred feet above the lowest point, that these two points are nearly three hundred miles apart, and that the whole State is traversed by

gently flowing rivers, it will be seen that in reality the State of Iowa rests wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, with no mountain or hill ranges within its borders.

A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it:

From the N. E. corner to the S. E. corner of the State.....	1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the N. E. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to the S. W. corner of the State	2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the S. W. corner to the highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold County)...	4 feet 1 inch per mile
From the dividing ridge in the S. E. corner of the State.....	5 feet 7 inches per mile.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River)	4 feet 0 inches per mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as a part of a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is more than a thousand miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When we come to consider its surface feature in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch.

It is in the northeastern part of the State that the river valleys are deepest; consequently the country there has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and receive the eastern and western drainage of it.

The eastern drainage system comprises not far from two-thirds of the entire surface of the State. The great watershed which divides these two systems is formed by the highest land between those rivers along the whole length of a line running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County.

From the last named point, this highest ridge of land, between the two great rivers, continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but southward from that point, in Adair County, it is no longer the great watershed. From that point, another and lower ridge bears off more nearly southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, and becomes itself the great watershed.

RIVERS.

All streams that rise in Iowa rise upon the incoherent surface deposits, occupying at first only slight depressions in the surface, and scarcely perceptible. These successively coalesce to form the streams.

The drift and bluff deposits are both so thick in Iowa that its streams not only rise upon their surface, but they also reach considerable depth into these deposits alone, in some cases to a depth of nearly two hundred feet from the general prairie level.

The majority of streams that constitute the western system of Iowa drainage run, either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. Their banks are often, even of the small streams, from five to ten feet in height, quite perpendicular, so that they make the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the General Government, and its origin referred to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, when its sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; the term Lacustral would have been better. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front two hundred feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on its surface does not remain, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within its mass, as it does upon the surface of and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The bluff deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally, and measures, as far as is known, more than two hundred miles in length and nearly one hundred miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches two hundred feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the watershed between the East Nishnabotany and the West Tarkio Rivers to the southern boundary of Cass County; thence to the center of Audubon County; thence to Tip Top Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; thence by a broad curve westward to the northwest corner of Plymouth County.

This deposit is composed of fine sedimentary particles, similar to that which the Missouri River now deposits from its waters, and is the same which

that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains, was about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

All the rivers of the western system of drainage, except the Missouri itself, are quite incomplete as rivers, in consequence of their being really only branches of other larger tributaries of that great river, or, if they empty into the Missouri direct, they have yet all the usual characteristics of Iowa rivers, from their sources to their mouths.

Chariton and Grand Rivers both rise and run for the first twenty-five miles of their courses upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of near a hundred and fifty feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains (commonly termed "bottoms"), the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings.

A considerable breadth of woodland occupies the bottoms and valley sides along a great part of their length; but their upper branches and tributaries are mostly prairie streams.

Platte River.—This river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County, and, with the west fork of the Grand River, drain a large region of country.

Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of two hundred feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes; and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

One Hundred and Two River is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway River.—This stream is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaways drain one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany River.—This river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence—and also the main stream, from thence to the point where it enters the great flood plain of the Missouri—run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit. The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer River.—Until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, the Boyer runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

Soldier River.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux River.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches, near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks, with indistinct valleys. On entering Clay County, the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of one hundred feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Buena Vista Counties, it reaches a depth of two hundred feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd River.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock River.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the stream meets with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about sixty feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first twenty-five miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest

agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about fifteen miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are found exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the location for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continuous from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than one hundred miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million acres of land within the State, upward of four hundred thousand of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift-valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County, the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of its course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to half a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa, the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal-measure strata into its bed; but they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part

of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County, the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood plain is frequently sandy, from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their source in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out those deposits and the middle coal measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures in consequence of the numerous mill sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk River.—This river has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far as Story County, the broad, flat flood plain is covered with a rich deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa River.—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well marked flood plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill sites.

Cedar River.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length

of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation.

The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood plain is more distinctly marked and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill sites.

Wapsipinnicon River.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County, it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is one hundred miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from twelve to twenty miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill sites are unusually secure.

Turkey River.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have eroded. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winnesheik County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than two hundred feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus, all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa River.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are, almost everywhere, high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley, the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, consequently it furnishes immense water power. In some places, where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town

of Decorah, in Winnesheik County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi River.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the state, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi, and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

LAKES.

The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium, as the others rest upon the drift. By the term alluvium is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best and most productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which form the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. We consequently find them in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in

Dickinson County; Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County; and Storm Lake, in Buena Vista County.

Spirit Lake.—The width and length of this lake are about equal; and it contains about twelve square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great watershed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

Okoboji Lake.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places a hundred feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water fowl.

Clear Lake.—This lake is situated in Cerro Gordo County, upon the watershed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, and two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only fifteen feet. Its shores and the country around it are like that of Spirit Lake.

Storm Lake.—This body of water rests upon the great water shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles.

The outlets of all these drift-lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

Walled Lakes.—Along the water sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the existence of embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to thirty feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided, to some extent, by the force of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything upon the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore, and this has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

SPRINGS.

Springs issue from all formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing

to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream.

No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. They are not confined to level surfaces, nor to any particular variety of soil, for within the State they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their *origin*, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, nor the soil, nor any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State.

The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal arca of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is tillable land.

GEOLOGY.

The soil of Iowa may be separated into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial, and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In general terms the *constant* component element of the drift soil is that portion which was transported from the north, while the *inconstant* elements are those portions which were derived from the adjacent or underlying strata. For example, in Western Iowa, wherever that cretaceous formation known as the Nishnabotany sandstone exists, the soil contains more sand than elsewhere. The same may be said of the soil of some parts of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, the sandstones and sandy shales of that formation furnishing the sand.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa, the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. This sand and gravel was, doubtless, derived from the

cretaceous rocks that now do, or formerly did, exist there, and also in part from the conglomerate and pudding-stone beds of the Sioux quartzite.

In Southern Iowa, the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. This preponderating clay is doubtless derived from the clayey and shaly beds which alternate with the limestones of that region.

The bluff soil is that which rests upon, and constitutes a part of, the bluff deposit. It is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest floods, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS. IN FEET.
Cretaceous	{ Post Tertiary.....	Drift.....	10 to 200
		Inoceramous bed.....	50
	{ Lower Cretaceous. {	Woodbury Sandstone and Shales.....	180
		Nishnabotany Sandstone.....	100
Carboniferous.....	{ Coal Measures. {	Upper Coal Measures.....	200
		Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
	{ Subcarboniferous. {	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
		Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Kinderhook beds.....	175
Upper Silurian....	{ Cincinnati.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	200
		Niagara Limestone.....	350
Lower Silurian....	{ Trenton. {	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
		Galena Limestone.....	250
	{ Primordial. {	Trenton Limestone.....	200
		St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
Azoic	{ Huronian.....	Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
		Sioux Quartzite.....	50

THE AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward. This

rock may be quarried in a few rare cases, but usually it cannot be secured in dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency is to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

PRIMORDIAL GROUP.

Potsdam Sandstone.—This formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern portion of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It may be seen underlying the lower magnesian limestone, St. Peter's sandstone and Trenton limestone, in their regular order, along the bluffs of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State as far south as Guttenburg, along the Upper Iowa for a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth, and along a few of the streams which empty into the Mississippi in Allamakee County.

It is nearly valueless for economic purposes.

No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesium Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation in Iowa are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

St. Peter's Sandstone.—This formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent; and it is evident it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

TRENTON GROUP.

Trenton Limestone.—With the exception of this, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winnesheik and Allamakee Counties and a portion of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes, yet there are in some places compact and evenly bedded layers, which afford fine material for window caps and sills.

In this formation, fossils are abundant, so much so that, in some places, the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of tribolites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena Limestone.—This is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles in width, although it is fully one hundred and fifty miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winnesheik, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter. It is usually unfit for dressing,

though sometimes near the top of the bed good blocks for dressing are found. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. The ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

CINCINNATI GROUP.

Maquoketa Shales.—The surface occupied by this formation is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi near Bellevue, in Jackson County, and the most northerly yet recognized is in the western part of Winnesheik County. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Its economic value is very slight.

Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa shales; but they contain a larger number that have been found anywhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

NIAGARA GROUP.

Niagara Limestone.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is nearly one hundred and sixty miles long from north to south, and forty and fifty miles wide.

This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with in some places a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it is evenly bedded, and probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

HAMILTON GROUP.

Hamilton Limestone.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is fully as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. It is nearly two hundred miles long and from forty to fifty miles broad. The general trend is northwestward and southeastward.

Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and having a

large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability.

All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists.

The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City Marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous system, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

The area of the surface occupied by this group is very large. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi River at Muscatine. The southern and western boundary is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its area is nearly two hundred and fifty miles long, and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is near the mouth of Skunk River, in Des Moines County. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than two hundred miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County, along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin Counties; and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County.

The economic value of this formation is very considerable, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is almost invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near LeGrand are very valuable. At this point

some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into ornamental and useful objects.

In Tama County, the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. It is not valuable for building, as upon exposure to atmosphere and frost, it crumbles to pieces.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom VERTEBRATA; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order selachians.

Of ARTICULATES, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *phillipsia*.

The sub-kingdom MOLLUSCA is largely represented.

The RADIATA are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals.

The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan; so much so in fact as to overshadow all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *lamellibranchiates*, in the more arenaceous portions; and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions.

No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington Limestone.—This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. Both divisions are eminently crinoidal.

The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Washington County. It probably exists as far north as Marshall County.

This formation affords much valuable material for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock.

The great abundance and variety of its fossils—*crinoids*—now known to be more than three hundred, have justly attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines; bone of bony fishes, like those most common at the present day, are found in these rocks. On Buffington Creek, in Louisa County, is a stratum in an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of articulates are rare in this formation. So far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of tribolites of the genus *phillipsia*.

Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom radiata are represented in the genera *zaphrentis*, *amplexus* and *syringapora*, while the highest class—echinoderms—are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk Limestone.—It is only in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that this formation is to be seen.

In some localities the upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. It is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk.

The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less spherical masses of siliceous, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful. They vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

The economic value of this formation is very great. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the post offices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The only vertebrate fossils found in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Of the articulates, only two species of the genus *phillipsia* have been found in this formation.

Of the mollusks, no cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in this State; gasteropods are rare; brachiopods and polyzoans are quite abundant.

Of radiates, corals of genera *zaphrentes*, *amplexus* and *aulopera* are found, but crinoids are most abundant.

Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis Limestone.—This is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. The superficial area it occupies is comparatively small, because it consists of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk. Proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. It is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the coal measures until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous.

The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower or magnesian division furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, selachians and ganoids. The

articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *phillipsia*, and two ostracoid, genera, *cythre* and *beyricia*. The mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The rocks of the subcarboniferous period have in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, furnished valuable minerals, and even coal, but in Iowa the economic value is confined to its stone alone.

The Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks of Iowa are largely composed of limestone. Magnesia also enters largely into the subcarboniferous group. With the completion of the St. Louis limestone, the production of the magnesian limestone seems to have ceased among the rocks of Iowa.

Although the Devonian age has been called the age of fishes, yet so far as Iowa is concerned, the rocks of no period can compare with the subcarboniferous in the abundance and variety of the fish remains, and, for this reason, the Burlington and Keokuk limestones will in the future become more famous among geologists, perhaps, than any other formations in North America.

It will be seen that the Chester limestone is omitted from the subcarboniferous group, and which completes the full geological series. It is probable the whole surface of Iowa was above the sea during the time of the formation of the Chester limestone to the southward about one hundred miles.

At the close of the epoch of the Chester limestone, the shallow seas in which the lower coal measures were formed again occupied the land, extending almost as far north as that sea had done in which the Kinderhook beds were formed, and to the northeastward its deposits extended beyond the subcarboniferous groups, outlines of which are found upon the next, or Devonian rock.

THE COAL-MEASURE GROUP.

The coal-measure group of Iowa is properly divided into three formations, viz., the lower, middle and upper coal measures, each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

A line drawn upon the map of Iowa as follows, will represent the eastern and northern boundaries of the coal fields of the State: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, carry the line to the northeast corner of Jefferson County by a slight easterly curve through the western portions of Lee and Henry Counties. Produce this line until it reaches a point six or eight miles northward from the one last named, and then carry it northward, keeping it at about the same distance to the northward of Skunk River and its north branch that it had at first, until it reaches the southern boundary of Marshall County, a little west of its center. Then carry it to a point

three or four miles northeast from Eldora, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County; and thence further westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

Lower Coal Measures.—In consequence of the recedence to the southward of the borders of the middle and upper coal measures, the lower coal measures alone exist to the eastward and northward of Des Moines River. They also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the middle coal measures at no great distance from the river.

No other formation in the whole State possesses the economic value of the lower coal measures. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as near Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines. On the whole, that portion of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, is not well supplied with stone.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the lower coal measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin.

Of fossil plants found in these measures, all probably belong to the class *acrogens*. Specimens of *calamites*, and several species of ferns, are found in all of the coal measures, but the genus *lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the middle coal measures.

Middle Coal Measures.—This formation within the State of Iowa occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The counties more or less underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

This formation is composed of alternating beds of clay, sandstone and limestone, the clays or shales constituting the bulk of the formation, the limestone occurring in their bands, the lithological peculiarities of which offer many contrasts to the limestones of the upper and lower coal measures. The formation is also characterized by regular wave-like undulations, with a parallelism which indicates a widespread disturbance, though no dislocation of the strata have been discovered.

Generally speaking, few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants—three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The mollusks are most numerously represented. *Trilobites* and *ostracoids* are the only remains known of articulates.

Vertebrates are only known by the remains of *salachians*, or sharks, and ganoids.

Upper Coal Measures.—The area occupied by this formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundaries the area occupied by the middle coal measures.

The prominent lithological features of this formation are its limestones, yet it contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstones. Although it is known by the name of upper coal measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about twenty inches in maximum thickness.

The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good material for building as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation.

The fossils in this formation are much more numerous than in either the middle or lower coal measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders selachians and ganoids. The articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes *cephalapoda*, *gasteropoda*, *lamelli*, *branchiata*, *brachiapoda* and *polyzoa*. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protozoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

There being no rocks, in Iowa, of permian, triassic or jurassic age, the next strata in the geological series are of the cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but being very friable, they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the glacial epoch. The second period was during the glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas.

It is difficult to indicate the exact boundaries of these rocks; the following will approximate the outlines of the area:

From the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Kossuth County; thence to the southeast corner of Guthrie County; thence to the southeast corner of Cass County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Montgomery County; thence to the middle of the north boundary of Pottawattamie County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Woodbury County;

thence to Sergeant's bluffs; up the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers to the northwest corner of the State; eastward along the State line to the place of beginning.

All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

Nishnabotany Sandstone.—This rock has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the inoceramus, or chalky, beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves.

Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.—These strata rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County, hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City.

This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry.

Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *salix meekii* and *sassafras cretaceum* have been occasionally found.

Inoceramus Beds.—These beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa, except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material is to be obtained from these beds; and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the inoceramus beds of Iowa are two species of squoloid selachians, or cestratrout, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas :

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Cerro Gordo.....	1,500
Worth	2,000
Winnebago	2,000
Hancock	1,500
Wright.....	500
Kossuth	700
Dickinson	80

Several other counties contain peat beds, but the character of the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The character of the peat

named is equal to that of Ireland. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish two hundred and fifty tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present, owing to the sparseness of the population, this peat is not utilized; but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the fact demonstrated that Nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

GYPSUM.

The only deposits of the sulphates of the alkaline earths of any economic value in Iowa are those of gypsum at and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster County. All others are small and unimportant. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in Webster County, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River, and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been found exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from this northerly point before mentioned. Our knowledge of the width of the area occupied by it is limited by the exposures seen in the valleys of the small streams and in the ravines which come into the valley within the distance mentioned. As one goes up these ravines and minor valleys, the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift. There can be no doubt that the different parts of this deposit, now disconnected by the valleys and ravines having been cut through it, were originally connected as a continuous deposit, and there seems to be as little reason to doubt that the gypsum still extends to considerable distance on each side of the valley of the river beneath the drift which covers the region to a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

The country round about this region has the prairie surface approximating a general level which is so characteristic of the greater part of the State, and which exists irrespective of the character or geological age of the strata beneath, mainly because the drift is so deep and uniformly distributed that it frequently almost alone gives character to the surface. The valley sides of the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, are somewhat abrupt, having a depth there from the general level of the upland of about one hundred and seventy feet, and consequently presents somewhat bold and interesting features in the landscape.

As one walks up and down the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River there, he sees the gypsum exposed on either side of them, jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of

ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

The reader will please bear in mind that the gypsum of this remarkable deposit does not occur in "heaps" or "nests," as it does in most deposits of gypsum in the States farther eastward, but that it exists here in the form of a regularly stratified, continuous formation, as uniform in texture, color and quality throughout the whole region, and from top to bottom of the deposit as the granite of the Quincy quarries is. Its color is a uniform gray, resulting from alternating fine horizontal lines of nearly white, with similar lines of darker shade. The gypsum of the white lines is almost entirely pure, the darker lines containing the impurity. This is at intervals barely sufficient in amount to cause the separation of the mass upon those lines into beds or layers, thus facilitating the quarrying of it into desired shapes. These bedding surfaces have occasionally a clayey feeling to the touch, but there is nowhere any intercalation of clay or other foreign substance in a separate form. The deposit is known to reach a thickness of thirty feet at the quarries referred to, but although it will probably be found to exceed this thickness at some other points, at the natural exposures, it is seldom seen to be more than from ten to twenty feet thick.

Since the drift is usually seen to rest directly upon the gypsum, with nothing intervening, except at a few points where traces appear of an overlying bed of clayey material without doubt of the same age as the gypsum, the latter probably lost something of its thickness by mechanical erosion during the glacial epoch; and it has, doubtless, also suffered some diminution of thickness since then by solution in the waters which constantly percolate through the drift from the surface. The drift of this region being somewhat clayey, particularly in its lower part, it has doubtless served in some degree as a protection against the diminution of the gypsum by solution in consequence of its partial imperviousness to water. If the gypsum had been covered by a deposit of sand instead of the drift clays, it would have no doubt long since disappeared by being dissolved in the water that would have constantly reached it from the surface. Water merely resting upon it would not dissolve it away to any extent, but it rapidly disappears under the action of running water. Where little rills of water at the time of every rain run over the face of an unused quarry, from the surface above it, deep grooves are thereby cut into it, giving it somewhat the appearance of melting ice around a waterfall. The fact that gypsum is now suffering a constant, but, of course, very slight, diminution, is apparent in the fact the springs of the region contain more or less of it in solution in their waters. An analysis of water from one of these springs will be found in Prof. Emery's report.

Besides the clayey beds that are sometimes seen to rest upon the gypsum, there are occasionally others seen beneath them that are also of the same age, and not of the age of the coal-measure strata upon which they rest.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—In neither the gypsum nor the associated clays has any trace of any fossil remains been found, nor has any other indication of its geological age been observed, except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; and the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value.

As already shown, it rests in that region directly and unconformably upon the lower coal measures; but going southward from there, the whole series of coal-measure strata from the top of the subcarboniferous group to the upper coal measures, inclusive, can be traced without break or unconformability. The strata of the latter also may be traced in the same manner up into the Permian rocks of Kansas; and through this long series, there is no place or horizon which suggests that the gypsum deposit might belong there.

Again, no Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa to suggest that the gypsum might be of that age; nor are any of the palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age, perhaps older than the Cretaceous.

Lithological Origin.—As little can be said with certainty concerning the lithological origin of this deposit as can be said concerning its geological age, for it seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one, as an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it; nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and are regarded by some persons as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region, the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. It is arranged in layers like the regular layers of limestone, and the whole mass, from top to bottom, is traced with fine horizontal laminæ of alternating white and gray gypsum, parallel with the bedding surfaces of the layers, but the whole so intimately blended as to form a solid mass. The darker lines contain almost all the impurity there is in the gypsum, and that impurity is evidently sedimentary in its character. From these facts, and also from the further one that no trace of fossil remains has been detected in the gypsum, it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that the gypsum of Fort Dodge originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were

saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been held suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical properties or character of this gypsum, but as it is so different in some respects from that of other deposits, there are yet other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete and exhaustive analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity; and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other.

When it is remembered that plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains as much as thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that ours is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are also of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts. Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. No hesitation, therefore, is felt in stating that the Fort Dodge gypsum is of as good a quality as any in the country, even for the finest uses.

In view of the bounteousness of the primitive fertility of our Iowa soils, many persons forget that a time may come when Nature will refuse to respond so generously to our demand as she does now, without an adequate return. Such are apt to say that this vast deposit of gypsum is valueless to our commonwealth, except to the small extent that it may be used in the arts. This is undoubtedly a short-sighted view of the subject, for the time is even now rapidly passing away when a man may purchase a new farm for less money than he can re-fertilize and restore the partially wasted primitive fertility of the one he now occupies. There are farms even now in a large part of the older settled portions of the State that would be greatly benefited by the proper application of plaster, and such areas will continue to increase until it will be difficult to estimate the value of the deposit of gypsum at Fort Dodge. It should be remembered, also, that the inhabitants of an extent of country adjoining our State more than three times as great as its own area will find it more convenient to obtain their supplies from Fort Dodge than from any other source.

For want of direct railroad communication between this region and other parts of the State, the only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by the frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which

can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years.

One of the citizens of Fort Dodge, Hon. John F. Duncombe, built a large, fine residence of it. in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. It has been so long and successfully used for building stone by the inhabitants that they now prefer it to the limestone of good quality, which also exists in the immediate vicinity. This preference is due to the cheapness of the gypsum, as compared with the stone. The cheapness of the former is largely due to the facility with which it is quarried and wrought. Several other houses have been constructed of it in Fort Dodge, including the depot building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The company have also constructed a large culvert of the same material to span a creek near the town, limestone only being used for the lower courses, which come in contact with the water. It is a fine arch, each stone of gypsum being nicely hewn, and it will doubtless prove a very durable one. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers. They are more durable than their softness would lead one to suppose. They also possess an advantage over stone in not becoming slippery when worn.

The method adopted in quarrying and dressing the blocks of gypsum is peculiar, and quite unlike that adopted in similar treatment of ordinary stone. Taking a stout auger-bit of an ordinary brace, such as is used by carpenters, and filing the cutting parts of it into a peculiar form, the quarryman bores his holes into the gypsum quarry for blasting, in the same manner and with as great facility as a carpenter would bore hard wood. The pieces being loosened by blasting, they are broken up with sledges into convenient sizes, or hewn into the desired shapes by means of hatchets or ordinary chopping axes, or cut by means of ordinary wood-saws. So little grit does the gypsum contain that these tools, made for working wood, are found to be better adapted for working the former substance than those tools are which are universally used for working stone.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Besides the great gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge, sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the coal-measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, and frequently minute. They usually occur in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites). Gypsum has thus been detected in the coal measures, the St. Louis limestone, the cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. In most of these cases it is evidently the result of double decomposition of iron pyrites and car-

bonate of lime, previously existing there; in which cases the gypsum is of course not an original deposit as the great one at Fort Dodge is supposed to be.

The existence of these comparatively minute quantities of gypsum in the shales of the coal measures and the subcarboniferous limestone which are exposed within the region of and occupy a stratigraphical position beneath the great gypsum deposits, suggests the possibility that the former may have originated as a precipitate from percolating waters, holding gypsum in solution which they had derived from that deposit in passing over or through it. Since, however, the same substance is found in similar small quantities and under similar conditions in regions where they could have had no possible connection with that deposit, it is believed that none of those mentioned have necessarily originated from it, not even those that are found in close proximity to it.

The gypsum found in the lead caves is usually in the form of efflorescent fibers, and is always in small quantity. In the lower coal-measure shale near Fort Dodge, a small mass was found in the form of an intercalated layer, which had a distinct fibrous structure, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. The same mass had also distinct, horizontal planes of cleavage at right angles with the perpendicular fibers. Thus, being more or less transparent, the mass combined the characters of both fibrous gypsum and selenite. No anhydrous sulphate of lime (*anhydrite*) has been found in connection with the great gypsum deposit, nor elsewhere in Iowa, so far as yet known.

SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

(*Celestine*.)

The only locality at which this interesting mineral has yet been found in Iowa, or, so far as is known, in the great valley of the Mississippi, is at Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, near Rees' coal bank, and occurs as a layer intercalated among the coal measure shales, amounting in quantity to only a few hundred pounds' weight. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Breaking also with more or less distinct horizontal planes of cleavage, it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum before mentioned. Its color is light blue, is transparent and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer; those of the upper surface being smallest and most numerous. It breaks up readily into small masses along the lines of the perpendicular fibers or columns. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it.

The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in

the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral is in this case nearly colorless, and but for the form of the separate crystals would closely resemble masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no real practical value, and its occurrence, as described, is interesting only as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

This mineral has been found only in minute quantities in Iowa. It has been detected in the coal-measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, the Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties and in the lead caves of Dubuque. In all these cases, it is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

(*Epsomite.*)

Epsomite, or native epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, we have thus recognized in Iowa all the sulphates of the alkaline earths of natural origin; all of them, except the sulphate of lime, being in very small quantity. Even if the sulphate of magnesia were produced in nature, in large quantities, it is so very soluble that it can accumulate only in such positions as afford it complete shelter from the rains or running water. The epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone, near Starr's mill, which are represented in the sketch upon another page, illustrating the subcarboniferous rocks. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones and in similar small fragile masses among the fine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near twenty feet at the point where epsomite was found. Consequently the rains never reach far beneath it from any quarter. The rock upon which the epsomite accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. It is doubtless by double decomposition of these that the epsomite results. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of epsom salts was produced, but the quantity that might be annually obtained there would amount to only a few pounds, and of course is of no practical value whatever, on account of its cheapness in the market.

CLIMATOLOGY.

No extended record of the climatology of Iowa has been made, yet much of great value may be learned from observations made at a single point. Prof. T. S. Parvin, of the State University, has recorded observations made from 1839 to the present time. Previous to 1860, these observations were made at Mus-

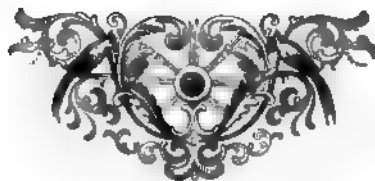
catine. Since that date, they were made in Iowa City. The result is that the atmospheric conditions of the climate of Iowa are in the highest degree favorable to health.

The highest temperature here occurs in August, while July is the hottest month in the year by two degrees, and January the coldest by three degrees.

The mean temperature of April and October most nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as their seasons of Spring and Fall, while that of Summer and Winter is best represented in that of August and December.

The period of greatest heat ranges from June 22d to August 31st; the next mean time being July 27th. The lowest temperature extends from December 16th to February 15th, the average being January 20th—the range in each case being two full months.

The climate of Iowa embraces the range of that of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The seasons are not characterized by the frequent and sudden changes so common in the latitudes further south. The temperature of the Winters is somewhat lower than States eastward, but of other seasons it is higher. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. The surface of the State being free at all seasons of the year from stagnant water, with good breezes at nearly all seasons, the miasmatic and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mortuary statistics show this to be one of the most healthful States in the Union, being one death to every ninety-four persons. The Spring, Summer and Fall months are delightful; indeed, the glory of Iowa is her Autumn, and nothing can transcend the splendor of her Indian Summer, which lasts for weeks, and finally blends, almost imperceptibly, into Winter.



HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive language of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803, the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean, was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this grand empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the Spring of 1542, fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, and one hundred and thirty years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of De Soto, in May of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoincegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told

the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time, the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He assured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find "a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for

the pity He had bestowed on them during the Winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake, drank mineral water with them and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situate on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation and that their village was called Mon-in-gou-ma or Moingona, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language,

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9TH, 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft, "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana; but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a Governor General, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty the French King to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

Among the first operations of the Company was to send eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

In 1719, Philipe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements; to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that were finally defeated at the great battles of Butte des Morts, and on the Wisconsin River, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735, Bien-ville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that, in 1730, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settle-

ments toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose, the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britain all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the

whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people, that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismemberment of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence

and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous Autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the *west* side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for it a temporary government. Accordingly, on the 20th day of December following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana

purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the Territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan; but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British Possessions.

THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again,

and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous, fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve

miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

“Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

“Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

“At the foot of the mound above mentioned, the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race ground, leaving most of their arms in the village and their old men and women and children unprotected.

“Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

“On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms were in the hands of the victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills.”

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession

of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor; the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious

party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations, on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the Rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about $41^{\circ} 21'$ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pur-

suit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47° . At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a *fighting chief*, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring

tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his cotemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of the Americans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on

shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our

chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their Winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain that they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning, a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-quame (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter, on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me

obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs; he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before

you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen. Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of

some of his own people ; in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force ; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his appearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galenian*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River ; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831-2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson : "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And

yet, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for

seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to ~~Kennett~~.

In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 19, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas*.—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*.—Made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824*.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825*.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830*.—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes*.—At the same time of the above treaty re-affirming the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, and other tribes ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundary follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, thence down said river to the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that crosses the river on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet

River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sioux, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Santie bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Ottoes and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart three thousand dollars annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1840–41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836*, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's Reserve to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837.*—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk Purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the United States paying for the same one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842.*—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the Fall of 1845, and the rest the Spring following.

SPANISH GRANTS.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed.

Dubuque.—On the 22d day of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Miners," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition, Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than twenty thousand acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832, they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who

held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondelet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

Giard.—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

Honori.—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Honori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the property. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated

at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid

and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

The post at which he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that, in her dreams, she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after a while, the sneers and gibes of his brother

officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she, at last, reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, “When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!” The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819–20, he was stationed at Fort Edward, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James, (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a Committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales; and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk :

We, a Committee having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws) by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River,* with the following exceptions, to wit :

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape

* Established by the Superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

unmolested. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until Spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in

Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving City of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834, a military post was established at this point, and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next Summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims. The first was Samuel S. White, in the Fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothero made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Septem-

ber, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flatboat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easley, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial Address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottowatomie chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomies, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833, he bought for \$100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

In Clayton County, the first settlement was made in the Spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine County, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the Summer of 1835, William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware County, in some timber since known as Eads' Grove.

The first post office in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed Postmaster.

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the Fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosca T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the *Dubuque Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as *Lacote de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827, an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839, a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the Winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kaneshville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848, Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kaneshville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852, the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer *Ione*, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The *Ione* was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of

Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World, who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and an energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardship, privation and suffering, laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to a million and a quarter of people. From her first settlement and from her first organization as a territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statesmen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana purchase, and provide for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October 1, 1804 into the Territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the district of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory.

In 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two Justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were

partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a Delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation, July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

September 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered the census of the new Territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the First Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

Dubuque County.—Council: John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Hosea T. Camp.

Des Moines County.—Council: Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837. Adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1st, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (the latter being subsequently changed to Scott) and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the Autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to estab-

lish the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler,* William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,† Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics

*Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

†Samuel B. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.

were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz. : William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County ; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County ; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions ; east, by the Mississippi River to its source ; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States ; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napo-

leon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the County Commissioners of Clarke County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had despatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing

to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississippi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain

possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tum-wa-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842-43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ot-tum-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things," and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at \$1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid*. This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456). The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See *Hill v. Smith*, 1st Morris Rep. 70). The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been

broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth, we severed; and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at \$3.00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for \$600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received \$50.00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 37½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, \$1.00 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for \$50.00. Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for \$15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of \$20,000 and the loan of \$5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to \$507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Leffler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this Constitution, were as follows :

Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1816 ; thence westwardly along said line to the " old " northwest corner of Missouri ; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River ; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River ; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same ; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River ; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows :

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River ; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City ; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri ; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River ; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the Constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted ; 9,492 votes were cast " for the Constitution," and 9,036 " against the Constitution "

The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month *before* the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select Committee of Five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session, \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3d day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the Fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December, that the last of the effects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen was deposited in the new capital. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three

Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the Trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, ex officio, President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purposes of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was \$150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at \$2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

“The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the “Father of Waters,” was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of

railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

“ In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount.” Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1838.....	22,589	1852.....	230,713	1869.....	1,040,819
1840.....	43,115	1854.....	326,013	1870.....	1,191,727
1844.....	75,152	1856.....	519,055	1873.....	1,251,333
1846.....	97,588	1859.....	638,775	1875.....	1,366,000
1847.....	116,651	1860.....	674,913	1876.....	.....
1849.....	152,988	1863.....	701,732	1877.....	.....
1850.....	191,982	1865.....	754,699		
1851.....	204,774	1867.....	902,040		

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the “Star of Empire” had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as “The Great American Desert.”

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and forty-five millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

Ames, Story County.

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being ex officio members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860–61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1862, Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862–3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the institution. In 1864, the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of the college building.

In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dunham. The \$20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the Trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands and interest on investments are sufficient for the support of the institution. Several College Societies are maintained among the students, who publish a monthly paper. There is also an "out-law" called the "ATA, Chapter Omega."

The Board of Trustees in 1877 was composed of C. W. Warden, Ottumwa, Chairman; Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City; William B. Treadway, Sioux City; Buel Sherman, Fredericksburg, and Laurel Summers, Le Claire. E. W. Starten, Secretary; William D. Lucas, Treasurer.

Board of Instruction.—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Preceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Iowa City, Johnson County.

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use

and support of a university within said Territory when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State, "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen biennially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created *three* State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a 'University with such branches as public convenience may hereafter demand,' as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing \$2,500.

This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856.

There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856–7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force September 3, 1857, provided as follows :

The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place ; and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk ; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with “full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions,” subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University ; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated \$3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and \$10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the “Mechanics’ Academy” had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term ; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows : Levi P. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson.

An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of \$2,000, and his term commenced June, 1860.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem*.

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tem.*, until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first term, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical De-

partment. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869-70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Haddock was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Black tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thacher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1861.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homoeopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thacher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished; but it was restored in 1876. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1847	1848
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio....	1848	1854
James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1854	1857
Maturin L. Fisher, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1857	1858
Amos Dean, Chancellor, ex officio.....	1858	1859
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.....	1859	1863
Francis Springer.....	1863	1864
William M. Stone, Governor, ex officio.....	1864	1868
Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio.....	1868	1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio	1872	1876
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio	1876	1877
Joshua G. Newbold, Governor, ex officio.....	1877	1878
John H. Gear.....	1878	.....

VICE PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
Silas Foster.....	1847	1851
Robert Lucas	1851	1853
Edward Connelly.....	1854	1855
Moses J. Morsman.....	1855	1858

SECRETARIES.

Hugh D. Downey.....	1847	1851
Anson Hart.....	1851	1857
Elijah Sells.....	1857	1858
Anson Hart.....	1858	1864
William J. Haddock.....	1864	.....

TREASURERS.

Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1847	1850
Israel Kister, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1850	1852
Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1852	1855
Henry W. Lathrop.....	1855	1862
William Crum.....	1862	1868
Ezekiel Clark.....	1868	1876
John N. Coldren.....	1876	.....

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Amos Dean, LL. D.....	1855	1858
Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D.....	1860	1862
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.*.....	1862	1867
James Black, D. D	1868	1870
George Thacher, D. D.....	1871	1877
C. W. Slagle.....	1877	.....

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science ; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department; eight Professor Demonstrators of Anatomy; Prosector of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homœopathic Medical Department.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of \$500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual

meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost \$55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humanitarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State a certain stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with convict labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and the system will have no place in the prisons of the future.

It is right that the convict should labor. He should not be allowed to live in idleness at public expense. Honest men labor; why should not they? Honest men are entitled to the fruits of their toil; why should not the convict as well? The convict is sent to the Penitentiary to secure public safety. The State deprives him of his liberty to accomplish this purpose and to punish him for violations of law, but, having done this, the State wrongs both itself and the criminal by confiscating his earnings; because it deprives his family of what justly belongs to them, and an enlightened civilization will ere long demand that the prisoner in the penitentiary, after paying a fair price for his board, is as justly entitled to his net earnings as the good citizen outside its walls, and his family, if he has one, should be entitled to draw his earnings or stated portion of them at stated periods. If he has no family, then if his net earnings should be set aside to his credit and paid over to him at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he would not be turned out upon the cold charities of a somewhat pharisaical world, penniless, with the brand of the convict upon his brow, with no resource save to sink still deeper in crime. Let Iowa, "The Beautiful Land," be first to recognize the rights of its convicts to the fruits of their labor; keep their children from the alms-house, and place a powerful incentive before them to become good citizens when they return to the busy world again.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

Located at Anamosa, Jones County.

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, \$4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and \$50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L.

McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua; John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged improved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered "domestic duties;" 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses; and 25, servants. Among the males were 916 farmers, 394 laborers, 205 without occupation, 39 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 18 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 masons, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to \$13,721.26.

Trustees, 1877:—T. Whiting, President, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant.

Resident Officers:—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Independence, Buchanan County.

In the Winter of 1867–8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the Building. Mr. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare plans, specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building

was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fawcett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Bemis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Bemis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. House was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. House was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 4, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1876, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for \$6,250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but it will not be completed ready for occupancy until next Spring or Summer (1878).

October 1, 1877, the Superintendent reported 322 patients in this hospital, and it is now overcrowded.

The Board of Trustees at present (1878) are as follows: Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; John G. House, M. D., Secretary, Independence; Wm. G. Donnan, Treasurer, Independence; Erastus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Prudence A. Appleman, Clermont; and Stephen E. Robinson, M. D., West Union.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Superintendent; G. H. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician; Noyes Appleman, Steward; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron.

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Vinton, Benton County.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 3d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Eads, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Morris, Stephen Hempstead, Morgan Reno and John McCaddon. The Board appointed Prof.

Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of \$55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to \$3,000 per annum, and a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of \$5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for \$10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Sells and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmalee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Jeremiah L. Gay, President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; H. C. Piatt, Jacob Springer, C. L. Flint and P. F. Sturgis.

Faculty.—Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers, Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Miss Grace A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Matice, Miss A. M. McCutcheon; Musical Director, S. O. Spencer.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857-8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskillful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Thomas Officer, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor; Matron, Mary B. Swan.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861-65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cadle, Mrs. J. T. Hancock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cattell, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kibben; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Brainerd; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Fayville, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pendleton, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1865, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C., Mary L. and Emma L. Bauer were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876, the General Assembly established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.

By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.

Chapter 129 of the Laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Toleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

The following are the Board of Directors, Board of Officers and Faculty:

Board of Directors.—H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, President, term expires 1882; L. D. Lewelling, Salem, Henry County, 1878; W. A. Stow, Hamburg, Fremont County, 1878; S. G. Smith, Newton, Jasper County, 1880; E. H. Thayer, Clinton, Clinton County, 1880; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, 1882.

Board of Officers.—J. J. Toleston, Secretary; E. Townsend, Treasurer; William Pattes, Steward; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, Matron—all of Cedar Falls.

Faculty.—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Glenwood, Mills County.

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and \$2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Eldora, Hardin County.

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let to Clark & Haddock, September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876, this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 19, 1872, the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and \$45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.

The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the Code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years and over 7 years of age, and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, is a complete release from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

This is one step in the right direction. In the future, however, still further advances will be made, and the right of every individual to the fruits of their labor, even while restrained for the public good, will be recognized.

FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near Anamosa, Jones County.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. That part of the State lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was placed under the especial supervision of Mr. Evans; that part between that railroad and the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Shaw, and all north of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Haines. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House; to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unfailing supply of pure running water. During

the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Shad, 300,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 land-locked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Anamosa.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875-6, 533,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows :

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established

a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.

IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands :

	ACRES.
In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849.....	20,150.49
In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849.....	9,685.20
In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850.....	2,571.81
In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850.....	8,198.20
In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852.....	10,552.24
Total.....	45,957.94

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865, there had been selected and located under 282 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,036 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

V.—SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852, Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861, the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856, the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne Counties.

VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork (so called) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or

State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entitled "An act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines only to the Raccoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the head waters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa." Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Raccoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Raccoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Raccoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following, Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Con-

gress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr. Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself, it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 30th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 29, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851.....	81,707.93 acres.
March 10, 1852.....	143,908.37 "
By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853.....	38,142.43 "
Dec. 30, 1853.....	12,813.51 "
Total.....	271,572.24 acres.

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimates the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about \$108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about \$1,200,000.

January 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than \$1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for \$1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for \$1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River lands, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1856, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that it was limited to

the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were reserved from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,830 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State \$20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 3d of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. These fifteen deeds, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,830 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 28, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was instructed to certify to the Company 1,000 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1865, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to \$109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.

After the passage of the Act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1859–60, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Racoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Racoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted :

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Racoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof; *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, September 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Officer authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862. But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,378.46 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were ordered into the market June 6,

1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Raccoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with 10 per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, \$949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land Office, a release of its claim—first, to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that “the said company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncanceled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company commenced a suit in chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs’ petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey’s successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act

does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land Office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution Dec. 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the fatal result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land Office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that it was only a qualified confirmation, and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decisions of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the Attorney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress approved May 15, 1856. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to

Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of pre-emption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the lines so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted them.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad companies. The lands were granted to the State, and the act evidently contemplate the sale of them *by the* State, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its

limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them,*" these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were forty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, 11; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen; and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.....	287,095.34 acres.
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.....	774,674.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.....	775,454.19 "
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.....	1,226,558.32 "

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,207.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only

lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no *further* sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved, or

otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal to that originally authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

In Des Moines Land District.....	6,804.96 acres.
In Sioux City Land District.....	59,025.37 "
In Fort Dodge Land District.....	138,478.97 "

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows :

Under the act of July 2, 1852.....	204,309.80 acres.
Of the five-section grant.....	3,200.00 "
Lands donated in Story County.....	721.00 "
Lands donated in Boone County.....	200.00 "
Total.....	208,430.80 acres.

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the Winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter

commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834-5.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bumgardner, in the Spring of 1837, and in 1839, a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected, on what is now College street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court in the Winter of 1846-7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 121.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required

to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said, "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has, also, been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 each by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the Superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."

In 1865, Mr. Faville reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support

of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one. Mr. Abernethy, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1872 to 1877, said in one of his reports:

There is but little opposition to the levy of taxes for the support of schools, and there would be still less if the funds were always properly guarded and judiciously expended. However much our people disagree upon other subjects, they are practically united upon this. The opposition of wealth has long since ceased to exist, and our wealthy men are usually the most liberal in their views and the most active friends of popular education. They are often found upon our school boards, and usually make the best of school officers. It is not uncommon for Boards of Directors, especially in the larger towns and cities, to be composed wholly of men who represent the enterprise, wealth and business of their cities.

At the close of 1877, there were 1,086 township districts, 3,138 independent districts and 7,015 sub-districts. There were 9,948 ungraded and 476 graded schools, with an average annual session of seven months and five days. There were 7,348 male teachers employed, whose average compensation was \$34.88 per month, and 12,518 female teachers, with an average compensation of \$28.69 per month.

The number of persons between the ages 5 and 21 years, in 1877, was 567,859; number enrolled in public schools, 421,163; total average attendance, 251,372; average cost of tuition per month, \$1.62. There are 9,279 frame, 671 brick, 257 stone and 89 log school houses, making a grand total of 10,296, valued at \$9,044,973. The public school libraries number 17,329 volumes. Ninety-nine teachers' institutes were held during 1877. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$2,953,645. There was expended for school houses, grounds, libraries and apparatus, \$1,106,788, and for fuel and other contingencies, \$1,136,995, making the grand total of \$5,197,428 expended by the generous people of Iowa for the support of their magnificent public schools in a single year. The amount of the permanent school fund, at the close of 1877, was \$3,462,000. Annual interest, \$276,960.

In 1857, there were 3,265 independent districts, 2,708 ungraded schools, and 1,572 male and 1,424 female teachers. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$198,142, and the total expenditures for schools was only \$364,515. Six hundred and twenty-three volumes were the extent of the public school libraries twenty years ago, and there were only 1,686 school houses, valued at \$571,064.

In twenty years, teachers' salaries have increased from \$198,142, in 1857, to \$2,953,645 in 1877. Total school expenditures, from \$364,515 to \$5,197,428.

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent. of their entire taxable property; this, too, uninterruptedly through a series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surroundings and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purposes of public education.

POLITICAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to —.

Lieutenant Governor—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–7; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dyssart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–9.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to —.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to —.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to

1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to —.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859–1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1877 to —.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to —.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to —.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to —.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855–7; Elljah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to —.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861–4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–6; John F. McJunkin, 1877.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846–7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–5; William W. Hamilton, 1856–7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Brown, 1847–8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–2; James Grant, 1853–4; Reuben Noble, 1855–6; Samuel McFarland, 1856–7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858–9; John Edwards, 1860–1; Rush Clark, 1862–3; Jacob Butler, 1864–5; Ed. Wright, 1866–7; John Russell, 1868–9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870–1; James Wilson, 1872–3; John H. Gear, 1874–7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1859—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. McJunken, Attorney General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. Von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacen D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1878.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar County, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee County, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque County, Associate Justice; William H. Seevers, Oskaloosa County, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont County, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James

Harlan ; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866–1872 ; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d ; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871–1877 ; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872 ; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.—S. Clinton Hastings ; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.—First District, William Thompson ; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson ; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.—First District, James F. Wilson. Second District, Hiram Price. Third District, William B. Allison. Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell. Fifth District, John A. Kasson. Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.—First District, James F. Wilson ; Second District, Hiram Price ; Third District, William B. Allison ; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell ; Fifth District, John A. Kasson ; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.—First District, James F. Wilson ; Second District, Hiram Price ; Third District, William B. Allison, Fourth District, William Loughridge ; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge ; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, William Smyth ; Third District, William B. Allison ; Fourth District, William Loughridge ; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer ; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873.—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton ; Third District, W. G. Donnan ; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon ; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer ; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton ; Third District, William Y. Donnan ; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt ; Fifth District, James Wilson ; Sixth District,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.

William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occurred in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This con-

tract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, to his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops."

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies.) Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was

captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864-65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Kinsman near the City of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution, by act of Congress.

“ In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracts were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

“ At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand.

“ Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts.”

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

INFANTRY.

THE FIRST INFANTRY

was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and C were from Muscatine County; Company B, from Johnson County; Companies D and E, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Henry County; Company G, from Davenport; Companies H and I, from Dubuque, and Company K, from Linn County, and were mustered into United States service May 14, 1861, at Keokuk. The above companies were independent military organizations before the war, and tendered their services before breaking-out of hostilities. The First was engaged at the battle of Wilson's Creek, under Gen. Lyon, where it lost ten killed and fifty wounded. Was mustered out at St. Louis Aug. 25, 1861.

THE SECOND INFANTRY

was organized, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Jas. M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant Colonel, and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk in May, 1861. Company A was from Keokuk; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Des Moines; Company E, from Fairfield, Jefferson Co.; Company F, from Van Buren County; Company G, from Davis County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Clinton County; and Company K, from Wapello County. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala.; Tunnel Creek, Ala.; Resaca, Ga.; Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, S. C.; Lynch's Creek, and Bentonville. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas home. The Second Regiment of Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

THE THIRD INFANTRY

was organized with N. G. Williams, of Dubuque County, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story County, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. N. Stone, of Marion County, Major, and was mustered into the United States service in May, 1861, at Keokuk. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Marion County; Company C, from Clayton County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Boone, Story, Marshall and Jasper Counties; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Floyd, Butler Black Hawk and Mitchell Counties, and Company K from Cedar Falls. It was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Hatchie River, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., Meridian expedition, and Atlanta, Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to Savannah, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The veterans of the Third Iowa Infantry were consolidated with the Second, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. R. English, Glenwood, as Major. Company A, from Mills County, was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 15, 1861; Company B, Pottawattamie County, was mustered in at Council Bluffs, August 8, 1861; Company C, Guthrie County, mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 3, 1861; Company D, Decatur County, at St. Louis, August 16th; Company E, Polk County, at Council Bluffs, August 8th; Company F, Madison County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company G, Ringgold County, at Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company H, Adams County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company I, Wayne County, at St. Louis, August 31st; Company K, Taylor and Page Counties, at St. Louis, August 31st. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Taylor's Ridge; came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864. Returned in April, and was in the campaign against Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington and home. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Matthias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. Company A was from Cedar County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Marshall County; Company E, from Buchanan County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Jackson County; Company K, from Allamakee County; was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Chickamauga; went home on veteran furlough, April, 1864. The non-veterans went home July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY.

was mustered into the service July 6, 1861, at Burlington, with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, Lieutenant Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company C, from Hardin County; Company D, from Appanoose County; Company E, from Monroe County; Company F, from Clarke County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Lee County; Company I, from Des Moines County; Company K, from Henry County. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, etc., etc. The Sixth lost 7 officers killed in action, 18 wounded; of enlisted men 102 were killed in action, 30 died of wounds, 124 of disease, 211 were discharged for disability and 301 were wounded in action, which was the largest list of casualties, of both officers and men, of any regiment from Iowa. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861, with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and E. W. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Lee County; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Iowa County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Wapello County; Company K, from Keokuk. Was engaged at the battles of Belmont (in which it lost in killed, wounded and missing 237 men), Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, siege of Atlanta, battle on 22d of July in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, with Frederick Steele, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Benton and Linn Counties; Company E, from Marion County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Iowa and Johnson Counties; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Monroe County; Company K, from Louisa County. Was engaged at the following battles: Shiloh (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out of the United States service at Selma, Alabama, April 20, 1866.

THE NINTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service September 24, 1861, at Dubuque, with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, Major. Company A was from Jackson County; Company B, from Jones County; Company C, from Buchanan County; Company D, from Jones County; Company E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Black Hawk County; Company H, from Winneshiek County; Company I, from Howard County and Company K, from Linn County. Was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865.

THE TENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City September 6, 1861, with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; and John C. Bennett, of Polk County, as Major. Company A was from Polk County; Company B, from Warren County; Company C, from Tama County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Washington County; Company F, from Poweshiek County; Company G, from

Warren County ; Company H, from Greene County ; Company I, from Jasper County ; Company K, from Polk and Madison Counties. Participated in the following engagements : Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. In September, 1864, the non-veterans being mustered out, the veterans were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, where will be found their future operations.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, in September and October, 1861, with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel ; Jno. C. Abercrombie, as Lieutenant Colonel ; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine ; Company B, from Marshall and Hardin Counties ; Company C, from Louisa County ; Company D, from Muscatine County ; Company E, from Cedar County ; Company F, from Washington County ; Company G, from Henry County ; Company H, from Muscatine County ; Company I from Muscatine County ; Company K, from Linn County. Was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service November 25, 1861, at Dubuque, with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel ; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel ; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major. Company A was from Hardin County ; Company B, from Allamakee County ; Company C, from Fayette County ; Company D, from Linn County ; Company E, from Black Hawk County ; Company F, from Delaware County ; Company G, from Winne-shiek County ; Company H, from Dubuque and Delaware Counties ; Company I, from Dubuque and Jackson Counties ; Company K, from Delaware County. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where most of the regiment was captured, and those not captured were organized in what was called the Union Brigade, and were in the battle of Corinth ; the prisoners were exchanged November 10, 1862, and the regiment re-organized, and then participating in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Tupelo, Miss. ; White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. The regiment was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in November 1, 1861, at Davenport, with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel ; M. M. Price, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel ; John Shane, Vinton, Major. Company A was from Mt. Vernon ; Company B, from Jasper County ; Company C, from Lucas County ; Company D, from Keokuk County ; Company E, from Scott County ; Company F, from Scott and Linn Counties ; Company G, from Benton County ; Company H, from Marshall County ; Company I, from Washington County ; Company K, from Washington County. It participated in the following engagements : Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, Campaign against Atlanta. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina. Was mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in the United States service October, 1861, at Davenport, with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel ; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as

Lieutenant Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines County, as Major. Company A was from Scott County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company D, from Henry and Van Buren Counties; Company E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Van Buren and Henry Counties; Company G, from Tama and Scott Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Henry County; Company K, from Des Moines County. Participated in the following engagements: Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Ft. De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, etc., etc., and was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, Iowa, November 16, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service March 19, 1862, at Keokuk, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Polk County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Company D, from Wapello County; Company E, from Van Buren County; Company F, from Fremont and Mills Counties; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties; Company I, from Lee, Van Buren and Clark Counties; Company K, from Wapello, Van Buren and Warren Counties. Participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was under fire during the siege of Atlanta eighty-one days; was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out, August 1, 1864.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, December 10, 1861, with Alexander Chambers, of the regular army, as Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Purcell, of Muscatine, Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Muscatine County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine, Clinton and Scott Counties; Company G, from Dubuque County; Company H, from Dubuque and Clayton Counties; Company I, from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company K, from Lee and Muscatine Counties. Was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, battles around Atlanta; was in Sherman's campaigns, and the Carolina campaigns. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in March and April, 1862, with Jno. W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, Major. Company A was from Decatur County; Company B, from Lee County; Company C, from Van Buren, Wapello and Lee Counties; Company D, from Des Moines, Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company E, from Wapello County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion County; Company H, from Marion and Pottawattamie Counties; Company I, from Jefferson and Lee Counties; Company K, from Lee and Polk Counties. They were in

the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and at Tilton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864, most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, at Clinton, with John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. Company A, was from Linn and various other counties; Company B, from Clark County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk and Wapello Counties; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Fayette and Benton Counties; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Wapello, Muscatine and Henry Counties, and was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, Lieutenant Colonel, and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, Major. Company A was from Lee and Van Buren Counties; Company B, from Jefferson County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Jefferson County; Company E, from Lee County; Company F, from Louisa County; Company G, from Louisa County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Van Buren County; Company K, from Henry County. Was engaged at Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo River expedition, Sterling Farm, September 29, 1863, at which place they surrendered; three officers and eight enlisted men were killed, sixteen enlisted men were wounded, and eleven officers and two hundred and three enlisted men taken prisoners out of five hundred engaged; they were exchanged July 22d, and joined their regiment August 7th, at New Orleans. Was engaged at Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 10, 1865.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 25, 1862, at Clinton, with Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn Co., as Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn Co., as Major. Companies A, B, F, H and I were from Linn County; Companies C, D, E, G and K, from Scott County, and was engaged in the following battles: Prairie Grove, and assault on Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Clinton in June and August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (late Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Charles W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. G. VanAnda, of Delhi, as Major. Company A was from Mitchell and Black Hawk Counties; Company B, from Clayton County; Company C, from Dubuque County; Company D, from Clayton County; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Clayton County; Company H, from Dela-

ware County; Company I, from Dubuque County; Company K, from Delaware County, and was in the following engagements: Hartsville, Mo.; Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, was at the siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 10, 1862, at Iowa City, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; Jno. A. Garrett, of Newton, Lieutenant Colonel; and Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major. Company A was from Johnson County; Company B, Johnson County; Company C, Jasper County; Company D, Monroe County; Company E, Wapello County; Company F, Johnson County; Company G, Johnson County; Company H, Johnson County; Company I, Johnson County; Company K, Johnson County. Was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, in Shenandoah Valley, losing 109 men, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was mustered into United States service at Des Moines, Sept. 19, 1862, with William Dewey, of Sidney, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieutenant Colonel, and S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major. Companies A, B and C, were from Polk County; Company D, from Wayne County; Company E, from Pottawattamie County; Company F, from Montgomery County; Company G, from Jasper County; Company H, from Madison County; Company I, from Cass County, and Company K, from Marshall County. Was in Vicksburg, and engaged at Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH

was mustered into United States service at Muscatine, September 18, 1862, with Eber C. Byam, of Mount Vernon, as Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mount Vernon, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. Company A was from Jackson and Clinton Counties; Companies B and C, from Cedar County; Company D, from Washington, Johnson and Cedar Counties; Company E, from Tama County; Companies F, G and H, from Linn County; Company I, from Jackson County, and Company K, from Jones County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Winchester and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with George A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolf as Lieutenant Colonel, and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant, September 27, 1862. Companies A and I were from Washington County; Companies B and H, from Henry County; Company C, from Henry and Lee Counties; Companies D, E and G, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Louisa County, and Company K, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campaign, Ring-

gold, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ship's Gap, Bentonville, and on Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. Was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH

was organized and mustered in at Clinton, in August, 1862, with Milo Smith, of Clinton, as Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Samuel Clark, of De Witt, as Major. Company A was from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company B, from Jackson County; Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, from Clinton County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, Sherman's campaign to Savannah, went through the Carolinas, and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

was mustered into United States service at Dubuque, Oct. 3, 1862, with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. Companies A, B and I were from Allamakee County; Companies C and H, from Buchanan County; Companies D and E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Floyd and Chickasaw Counties, and Company K, from Mitchell County. Engaged at Little Rock, Ark., was on Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

was organized at Iowa City, and mustered in Nov. 10, 1862, with William E. Miller, of Iowa City, as Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, as Lieutenant Colonel, and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. Companies A and D were from Benton County; Companies B and G, from Iowa County; Companies C, H and I, from Poweshiek County; Company E, from Johnson County; Company F, from Tama County, and Company K, from Jasper County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was on Banks' Red River expedition, and engaged at Sabine Cross Roads; was engaged in Shenandoah Valley, Va., and engaged at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865.

THE TWENTY-NINTH

was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the United States service December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major. Company A was from Pottawattamie County; Company B, from Pottawattamie and Mills Counties; Company C, from Harrison County; Company D, from Adair and Adams Counties, Company E, from Fremont County; Company F, from Taylor County; Company G, from Ringgold County. Was engaged at Helena, Arkansas and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at New Orleans August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, and mustered into the United States service September 23, 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, as Colonel; Wm. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and I were from Lee County; Company B, from Davis County; Company C, from Des Moines County; Company D, from Van Buren County; Companies E and K from Washington County; Company F, from Davis County; and Companies G and H, from Jefferson County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Taylor's Ridge; was in Sherman's campaigns to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond; was in the grand review at Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 5, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Davenport October 13, 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Companies B, C and D, from Black Hawk County; Companies E, G and H, from Jones County; Companies F, I and K, from Jackson County. Was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, June 27, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. Company A was from Hamilton, Hardin and Wright Counties; Company B, from Cerro Gordo County; Company C, from Black Hawk County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Butler County; Company F, from Hardin County; Company G, from Butler and Floyd Counties; Company H, from Franklin County; Company I, from Webster County, and Company K, from Marshall and Polk Counties, and was mustered into the United States service October 5, 1862. Was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, etc., and was mustered out of the United States service at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was organized at Oskaloosa, with Samuel A. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major. Companies A and I were from Marion County; Companies B, F and H, from Keokuk County; Companies C, D, E and K, from Makaska County, and Company G, from Marion, Makaska and Polk Counties, and mustered in October 1, 1862. Was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. Was mustered out at New Orleans, July 17, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with George W. Clark, of Indianola, as Colonel; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur County, as Major, and mustered in at Burlington, October 15, 1862. Companies A and I were from Decatur County; Companies B, C and D, from Warren County; Company E, from Lucas County; Company F, from Wayne County; Company G, from Lucas and Clark Counties; Company H, from Madison and Warren Counties, and Company K, from Lucas County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Ft. Gaines, etc., etc. Was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, January 1, 1865, and mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized at Muscatine, and mustered in the United States service September 18, 1862, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James H. Rothrock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major. Companies A, B, C, D and E, were from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine and Louisa Counties; Companies G, H and I, from Muscatine and Cedar Counties, and Company K, from Cedar County. Participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose County, as Lieutenant Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major, and mustered in October 4, 1862; Company A was from Monroe County; Companies B, D, E, H and K, from Wapello County, and Companies C, F, G and I, from Appanoose County. Was engaged in the following battles: Mark's Mills, Ark.; Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. At Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, out of 500 engaged, lost 200 killed and wounded, the balance being taken prisoners of war; was exchanged October 6, 1864. Was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865.

THE THIRY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (OR GRAY BEARDS,

was organized with Geo. W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Muscatine December 15, 1862. Company A was from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Iowa Counties; Company E, from Wapello and Mahaska Counties; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Appanoose, Des Moines, Henry and Washington Counties; Company H, from Henry and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Jasper, Linn and other counties, and Company K, from Scott and Fayette Counties. The object of the Thirty-seventh was to do garrison duty and let the young men go to the front. It was mustered out at Davenport on expiration of three years' service.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, and mustered in November 4, 1862, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudnutt, of Waverly, as Lieutenant, Colonel, and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. Companies A, F, G and H were from Fayette County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company C, from Chickasaw County; Companies D, E and K, from Winneshiek County, and Company I, from Howard County. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Banks' Red River expedition, and on December 12, 1864, was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry. Mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas County, as Lieutenant Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major. Companies A and F were from Madison County; Companies B and I, from Polk County; Companies C and H, from Dallas County; Company D, from Clark County; Company E, from Greene County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; and Company K, from Clark and Decatur Counties. Was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; Corinth, Allatoona, Ga.; Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was mustered out at Washington June 5, 1865.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Iowa City November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major. Companies A and H were from Marion County; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Mahaska and Marion Counties; Company G, from Marion County; Company I, from Keokuk County; and Company K, from Benton and other counties. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Banks' Red River expedition, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. Was mustered out at Port Gibson August 2, 1866.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY,

formerly Companies A, B and C of the Fourteenth Infantry, became Companies K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry, under authority of the War Department. Its infantry organization was under command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Company A was from Black Hawk, Johnson and other counties; Company B, from Johnson County; and Company C, from Des Moines and various counties.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in June 1, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, Muscatine County; Company C, Jones, Linn and Dubuque Counties; Company D, Johnson and Linn Counties; Company E, Bremer and Butler Counties; Company F, Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company G, Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company H, Boone and Polk Counties; Companies I and K, Scott County. The Forty-fourth did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn. Mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864.

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. H. Bereman, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. The companies were from the following counties: A, Henry; B, Washington; C, Lee; D, Davis; E, Henry and Lee; F, Des Moines; G, Des Moines and Henry; H, Henry; I, Jefferson, and K, Van Buren. Was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. L. Tarbet, as Major, and was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque; Company B, from Poweshiek; C, from Dallas and Guthrie; D, from Taylor and Fayette; E, from Ringgold and Linn; F, from Winneshiek and Delaware; G, from Appanoose and Delaware; H, from Wayne; I, from Cedar, and K, from Lucas. Was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered into United States service at Davenport, June 4, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major. Company A was from Marion and Clayton Counties; Company B, from Appanoose County; Company C, from Wapello and Benton Counties; Company B, from Buchanan and Linn Counties; Company E, from Madison County; Company F, from Polk County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Keokuk County; Company I, from Mahaska County, and Company K, from Wapello.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—BATTALION—(100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant Colonel. Company A was from Warren County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Decatur County, and Company D, from Des Moines and Lee Counties, and was mustered out at Rock Island Barracks Oct. 21, 1864.

CAVALRY.

THE FIRST CAVALRY

was organized at Burlington, and mustered into the United States service May 3, 1861, with Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Chas. E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors. Company A was from Lee, Van Buren and Wapello Counties; Company B, from Clinton County; Company C, from Des Moines and Lee Counties; Company D, from Madison and Warren Counties; Company E, from Henry County; Company F, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company G, from Dubuque and Black Hawk Counties; Company H, from Lucas and Morrison Counties; Company I, from Wapello and Des Moines Counties; Company K, from Allamakee and Clayton Counties; Company L, from Dubuque and other

counties; Company M, from Clinton County. It was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Rolla, New Lexington, Elkins' Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, Clear Creek, etc. Was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.

THE SECOND CAVALRY

was organized with W. L. Elliott, of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors, and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport September 1, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Marshall County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Polk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Hamilton and Franklin Counties; Company G, from Muscatine County; Company H, from Johnson County; Company I, from Cerro Gordo, Delaware and other counties; Company K, from Des Moines County; Company L, from Jackson County, and Company M, from Jackson County. The Second Cavalry participated in the following military movements: Siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford, and engagements against Hood's march on Nashville, battle of Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865.

THE THIRD CAVALRY

was organized and mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. Companies A and E were from Davis County; Company B, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company C, from Lee and Keokuk Counties; Company D, from Davis and Van Buren Counties; Company F, from Jefferson County; Company G, from Van Buren County; Company H, from Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Appanoose County; Company K, from Wapello and Marion Counties; Company L, from Decatur County, and Company M, from Appanoose and Decatur Counties. It was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes: Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Botts' Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo, Village Creek. Was mustered out of United States service at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY

was organized with Asbury B. Porter, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. D. Swan, of Mount Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Majors, and mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant November 21, 1861. Company A was from Delaware County; Company C, from Jefferson and Henry Counties; Company D, from Henry County; Company E,

from Jasper and Poweshiek Counties; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Lee and Henry Counties; Company H, from Chickasaw County; Company I, from Madison County; Company K, from Henry County; Company L, from Des Moines and other counties; and Company M, from Jefferson County. The Fourth Cavalry lost men in the following engagements: Guntown, Miss.; Helena, Ark.; near Bear Creek, Miss.; near Memphis, Tenn.; Town Creek, Miss.; Columbus, Ga.; Mechanicsburg, Miss.; Little Blue River, Ark.; Brownsville, Miss.; Ripley, Miss.; Black River Bridge, Miss.; Grenada, Miss.; Little Red River, Ark.; Tupelo, Miss.; Yazoo River, Miss.; White River, Ark.; Osage, Kan.; Lick Creek, Ark.; Okalona, Miss.; St. Francis River, Ark. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY

was organized at Omaha with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant Colonel; and C. S. Bernstein, of Dubuque, as Major, and mustered in September 21, 1861. Companies A, B, C and D were mostly from Nebraska; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Des Moines, Dubuque and Lee Counties; Company G, from Minnesota; Company H, from Jackson and other counties; Companies I and K were from Minnesota; Company L, from Minnesota and Missouri; Company M, from Missouri; Companies G, I and K were transferred to Minnesota Volunteers Feb. 25, 1864. The new Company G was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies C, E, F and I of Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Cavalry August 8, 1864. The second Company I was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies A, B, D, G, H and K of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Iowa Cavalry August 18, 1864. Was engaged at second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newnan, Camp Creek, Cumberland Works, Tenn.; Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski, Cheraw, and mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

was organized with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel; T. H. Shephard, of Iowa City, E. P. Ten-Broeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors, and was mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863. Company A was from Scott and other counties; Company B, from Dubuque and other counties; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Southwest counties of the State; Company F, from Allamakee and other counties; Company G, from Delaware and Buchanan Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Johnson and other counties; Company K, from Linn County; Company L, from Clayton County; Company M, from Johnson and Dubuque Counties. The Sixth Cavalry operated on the frontier against the Indians. Was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY

was organized at Davenport, and mustered into the United States service April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque,

and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D, were from Wapello and other counties in immediate vicinity; Companies E, F, G and H, were from all parts of the State; Company I, from Sioux City and known as Sioux City Cavalry; Company K was originally Company A of the Fourteenth Infantry and afterward Company A of the Forty-first Infantry, was from Johnson and other counties; Company L was originally Company B, of the Forty-first Infantry and afterward Company B, of the Forty——, and was from Johnson County; Company M was originally Company C, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and afterward Company C, of the Forty-first and from Des Moines and other counties. The Seventh Cavalry operated against the Indians. Excepting the Lieutenant Colonel and Companies K, L and M, the regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866. Companies K, L, and M were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY

was organized with J. B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton, J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenburg, as Majors, and were mustered in at Davenport September 30, 1863. The companies were mostly from the following counties: Company A, Page; B, Wapello; C, Van Buren; D, Ringgold; E, Henry; F, Appanoose; G, Clayton; H, Appanoose; I, Marshall; K, Muscatine; L, Wapello; M, Polk. The Eighth did a large amount of duty guarding Sherman's communications, in which it had many small engagements. It was in the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newnan, Nashville, etc. Was on Stoneman's cavalry raid around Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. Was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865.

THE NINTH CAVALRY

was mustered in at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, Linn County; Company C, Wapello and Decatur Counties; Company D, Washington County; Company E, Fayette County; Company F, Clayton County; Companies G and H, various counties; Company I, Wapello and Jefferson Counties; Company K, Keokuk County; Company L, Jasper and Marion Counties; Company M, Wapello and Lee Counties. Was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866.

ARTILLERY.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk, etc., and was mustered in at Burlington, Aug. 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in Atlanta campaign, Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport July 5, 1865.

THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawattamie, and mustered into United States service at Council Bluffs and St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson T. Spear, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. Was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 7, 1865.

THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and mustered into United States service at Dubuque, September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. Was at battle of Pea Ridge, etc., etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Oct. 23, 1865.

THE FOURTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont Counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863, with P. H. Goode, of Glenwood, Captain. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOURTH BATTALION

Company A, from Fremont County, W. Hoyt, Captain; Company B, from Taylor County, John Flick, Captain; Company C, from Page County, J. Whitcomb, Captain.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier, James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It had Companies A, B, C, D and E, all enlisted from the Northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the Southern border of the State, and was organized in counties on the border of Missouri. Company A, First Battalion, was from Lee County, Wm. Sole, Captain; Company B, First Battalion, Joseph Dickey, Captain, from Van Buren County; Company A, Second Battalion, from Davis County, Capt. H. B. Horn; Company B, Second Battalion, from Appanoose County, E. B. Skinner, Captain; Company A, Third Battalion, from Decatur County, J. H. Simmons, Captain; Company B, Third Battalion, from Wayne County, E. F. Estel, Captain; Company C, Third Battalion, from Ringgold County, N. Miller, Captain.

THE FIRST INFANTRY—AFRICAN DESCENT—(SIXTIETH U. S.)

was organized with John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, as Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, as Major. Had ten companies, and were mustered in at various places in the Fall of 1863. The men were from all parts of the State and some from Missouri.

During the war, the following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:*

MAJOR GENERALS

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier General, from March 21, 1862.
 Frederick Steele, Brigadier General, from November 20, 1862.
 Frank J. Herron, Brigadier General, from November 20, 1862.
 Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.
 Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.
 Jacob G. Lauman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.
 Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.
 James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.
 Washington L. Elliott, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.
 Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.
 Frank J. Herron, Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.
 Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 20, 1862.
 William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 20, 1862.
 Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from Nov. 20, 1862. (Since died.)
 Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry from March 13, 1863.
 Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.
 John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.
 Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.
 Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.
 Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.
 Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 15th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.
 John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.
 James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.
 James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

BREVET MAJOR GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier General from October 5, 1864.
 Edward Hatch, Brigadier General, from December 15, 1864.
 Wm. W. Belknap, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
 W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
 Wm. Vandever, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.
 Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.
 S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864. (Since died.)
 Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.
 Samuel L. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.
 Clark R. Wever, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.
 Francis M. Drake, Lieutenant Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.
 George A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.
 George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.
 J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

*Thomas J. McKean was appointed Paymaster in U. S. A. from Iowa, and subsequently promoted Brigadier General, to date from Nov. 21, 1861.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.			DIED.			DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.			Total casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.		
	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause unknown.	Total.	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.		To Vet. Res. Corps.	By appointment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	4	4	4	84	1	8	8	8
Second Cavalry ..	1	1	2	2	4	1	7	2	2	9	12	12	25	1	6	6	5
Third Cavalry.....	3	3	6	2	4	1	7	6	9	15	9	9	30	4	8	8	8
Fourth Cavalry.....	3	3	6	2	6	1	9	6	6	15	8	8	7	5	2	2	2
Fifth Cavalry.....	5	5	10	2	2	1	5	1	1	6	1	1	8	8	8	8	8
Sixth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	15	2	1	1	1
Seventh Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	15	2	1	1	1
Eighth Cavalry.....	3	3	6	2	2	1	5	2	2	4	10	10	23	22	2	2	2
Ninth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	6	10	8	8	8
Artillery, First Battery.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Artillery, Second Battery.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Artillery, Third Battery.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Artillery, Fourth Battery.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
First Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Second Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Third Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Fourth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated).....	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Third Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Fourth Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Fifth Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Sixth Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Seventh Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Eighth Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Ninth Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Tenth Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Eleventh Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Twelfth Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8
Thirteenth Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	8	8	8

	3	8	2	1	8	3	6	22	1	85	20
Fourteenth Infantry.....	3	8	2	1	8	3	22	27	1	1	1
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion.....	6	6	2	1	8	8	22	27	1	1	1
Fifteenth Infantry.....	5	5	8	8	6	2	21	18	47	62	5
Sixteenth Infantry.....	2	2	8	1	6	1	19	40	69	14	2
Seventeenth Infantry.....	2	2	1	1	8	...	6	5	38	5	2
Eighteenth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Nineteenth Infantry.....	6	5	1	2	8	2	7	18	86	12	8
Twentieth Infantry.....	1	1	8	1	2	2	6	20	38	3	1
Twenty-first Infantry.....	1	1	8	1	2	2	6	20	48	1	2
Twenty-second Infantry.....	4	2	2	2	2	2	22	26	66	6	2
Twenty-third Infantry.....	4	2	8	2	6	1	9	27	47	...	...
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	7	7	4	4	6	1	17	28	54	4	1
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	2	2	4	2	4	1	19	24	49	1	2
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	2	2	4	2	8	4	22	28	66	8	2
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	4	4	2	8	5	2	16	25	60	4	1
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	4	4	1	2	2	8	8	25	89	2	1
Thirtieth Infantry.....	4	4	5	2	7	8	17	27	58	...	1
Thirty-first Infantry.....	2	2	2	2	2	9	9	38	1	46	...
Thirty-second Infantry.....	8	3	8	2	6	8	7	13	88	6	2
Thirty-third Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] consolidated.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	8	8	1	4	5	1	2	12	2	25	1
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	7	7	8	2	8	1	3	21	8	27	2
Fortieth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forty-first Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forty-second Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forty-third Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
First Colored Regiment of Iowa (80th U. S.).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	11	8	16	...
Total.....	188	2185	88	115	2205	51	80	182	565	8	566
	58	2321	58	2321	58	2321	58	2321	58	2321	58

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.			DIED.			DISCHARGED.			MUNDED.			CAPTURED.			TRANSFERRED.		
	In Action.			Total.			Total.			In Action.			Total.			By Appointment.		
	Accidentally.	Of Wounds.	Of Disease.	By Suicide.	By Drowning.	Total.	For Disability.	Cause Un- known.	Total.	Accidentally.	In Action.	Total.	Missing.	Total Casualties.	Captured.	To V. R. Corps.	By Appoint- ment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	34	42	20	187	1	4	187	16	203	81	81	84	2	543	21	14	22	86
Second Cavalry.....	37	3	40	28	191	3	222	140	29	169	168	8	10	602	78	26	11	87
Third Cavalry.....	58	4	62	19	224	2	245	220	85	305	155	157	1	770	141	24	7	81
Fourth Cavalry.....	37	4	41	11	181	4	201	161	82	233	108	4	112	590	90	25	8	83
Fifth Cavalry.....	38	6	42	7	127	1	137	172	51	223	47	8	50	452	209	14	8	17
Sixth Cavalry.....	18	3	19	6	53	2	70	70	16	86	15	3	18	193	1	1	8	6
Seventh Cavalry.....	37	8	45	2	92	7	101	228	18	246	4	1	8	402	8	8	5	8
Eighth Cavalry.....	24	3	27	9	91	4	104	49	15	64	75	2	77	274	237	20	.....	20
Ninth Cavalry.....	6	1	6	10	102	3	173	64	8	02	13	2	15	258	1	10	1	11
Artillery, 1st Battery.....	7	1	8	51	.....	.....	54	25	9	34	28	1	29	124	.....	8	.....	8
Artillery, 2d Battery.....	1	1	1	28	.....	.....	30	16	.....	16	14	1	15	62	1	9	.....	1
Artillery, 3d Battery.....	2	1	3	83	.....	.....	84	23	8	26	15	1	16	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, 4th Battery.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	6	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dodge's Brigade Band.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Infantry.....	12	12	5	7	1	1	13	.....	.....	137	137	137	3	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Infantry.....	55	8	58	17	107	4	128	137	191	328	244	1	245	758	18	8	6	15
Second Veteran Infantry.....	11	11	8	11	.....	.....	14	2	1	3	41	.....	.....	69	.....	1	.....	1
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry.....	4	4	.....	27	.....	.....	27	14	14	28	8	.....	.....	67	18	6	8	8
Third Infantry.....	62	8	65	28	99	2	129	163	67	230	338	2	385	749	85	18	4	17
Third Veteran Infantry.....	17	17	1	9	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	23	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Infantry.....	57	1	58	51	237	2	290	152	146	298	319	3	322	973	44	30	2	32
Fifth Infantry.....	59	1	60	29	40	1	120	222	16	237	278	4	282	690	96	45	2	47
Sixth Infantry.....	102	.....	102	30	124	.....	154	211	47	258	331	4	335	855	54	7	.....	7
Seventh Infantry.....	94	94	85	135	.....	.....	172	180	108	288	328	6	331	885	73	15	7	22
Eighth Infantry.....	49	1	50	44	137	1	182	243	63	308	214	8	214	761	382	21	18	84
Ninth Infantry.....	76	2	78	67	208	1	266	243	26	269	354	6	359	973	28	24	.....	24
Tenth Infantry.....	56	1	57	86	184	1	167	157	115	272	257	4	251	730	16	41	.....	41

Eleventh Infantry	64	1	50	25	148	1	174	121	80	151	220	6	220	4	610	50	26	11	37
Twelfth Infantry	80	1	80	32	243	1	276	124	133	269	208	1	208	...	708	882	19	8	23
Thirteenth Infantry	66	1	80	34	182	1	217	192	77	269	290	4	294	6	802	84	15	15	80
Fourteenth Infantry	27	1	28	28	122	1	145	137	53	190	162	...	102	1	526	249	13	10	23
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2
Fifteenth Infantry	62	...	52	78	194	2	274	270	32	802	892	2	894	7	1029	78	13	14	27
Sixteenth Infantry	57	...	57	32	217	...	249	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27
Seventeenth Infantry	43	...	43	18	107	...	116	129	93	222	226	...	226	8	614	264	23	3	26
Eighteenth Infantry	26	2	28	7	109	...	119	222	6	228	73	1	74	...	449	68	5	5	10
Nineteenth Infantry	53	...	53	38	91	...	130	183	5	188	190	1	191	...	562	204	27	18	40
Twentieth Infantry	8	...	8	5	130	...	7	142	157	6	163	43	3	46	359	10	36	2	38
Twenty-first Infantry	37	1	38	29	167	...	2	183	139	14	153	147	3	150	531	20	49	5	64
Twenty-second Infantry	58	1	54	52	126	...	2	180	150	8	158	245	...	245	634	79	40	2	42
Twenty-third Infantry	39	...	39	53	196	...	...	171	6	177	123	...	126	...	570	8	41	1	42
Twenty-fourth Infantry	56	1	59	53	197	...	2	253	200	4	204	240	3	243	761	72	48	6	64
Twenty-fifth Infantry	39	...	39	22	199	...	...	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	554	17	16	8	68
Twenty-sixth Infantry	40	2	42	29	204	...	...	236	140	1	141	140	3	143	562	24	69	...	69
Twenty-seventh Infantry	7	...	7	14	102	...	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	580	32	40	6	45
Twenty-eighth Infantry	62	...	52	24	180	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	10	696	89	33	10	43
Twenty-ninth Infantry	19	2	21	17	248	...	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	511	58	31	6	37
Thirtieth Infantry	89	1	40	24	233	...	...	257	129	13	142	202	3	205	646	19	46	1	47
Thirty-first Infantry	11	...	11	16	281	...	...	277	137	88	175	77	...	77	540	18	72	...	72
Thirty-second Infantry	56	...	56	33	203	...	1	287	156	10	165	132	1	133	589	98	27	6	38
Thirty-third Infantry	25	1	26	37	166	...	8	236	109	34	143	166	2	168	580	73	18	10	28
Thirty-fourth Infantry	4	...	4	2	228	1	231	286	27	818	13	...	13	...	501	8	22	...	22
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Infantry consolidated	8	1	4	2	10	...	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	...	66	...	...	...	...
Thirty-fifth Infantry	23	2	25	19	182	1	203	172	17	180	93	...	93	8	510	16	51	14	65
Thirty-sixth Infantry	35	...	35	24	226	...	1	251	187	4	191	142	...	142	619	437	17	6	23
Thirty-seventh Infantry	8	...	8	...	...	...	1	142	826	30	836	...	2	...	503	...	2	...	2
Thirty-eighth Infantry	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	311	108	9	117	2	...	2	431	...	8	4	12
Thirty-ninth Infantry	33	1	34	21	119	...	1	141	89	34	123	103	3	108	406	208	12	3	16
Fortieth Infantry	5	...	5	10	179	...	5	194	117	4	121	41	...	41	381	2	20	6	26
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
Forty-fourth Infantry	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
Forty-fifth Infantry	2	...	2	1	17	...	1	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	22	...	1	...	1
Forty-sixth Infantry .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	28	8	...	...	...
Forty-seventh Infantry .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...
Forty-eighth Infantry	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
First African Infantry [60th U. S.]	4	1	5	1	331	...	337	40	...	40	1	...	1	...	888	...	1	...	1
* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry. † Partial returns.																			
1940/78/2017/1199/8695/ 8104/10011/8005/1982/9887/8160														11252232	80394	4480	1264	281	1646

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA
DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION,
TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

No. Regiment.	No. of men.	No. Regiment.	No. of men.
1st Iowa Infantry.....	959	39th Iowa Infantry.....	933
2d " ".....	1,247	40th " ".....	900
3d " ".....	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry.....	294
4th " ".....	1,184	44th Infantry (100-days men).....	867
5th " ".....	1,037	45th " " ".....	912
6th " ".....	1,013	46th " " ".....	892
7th " ".....	1,138	47th " " ".....	884
8th " ".....	1,027	48th Battalion " ".....	346
9th " ".....	1,090	1st Iowa Cavalry.....	1,478
10th " ".....	1,027	2d " ".....	1,394
11th " ".....	1,022	3d " ".....	1,360
12th " ".....	981	4th " ".....	1,227
13th " ".....	989	5th " ".....	1,245
14th " ".....	840	6th " ".....	1,125
15th " ".....	1,196	7th " ".....	562
16th " ".....	919	8th " ".....	1,234
17th " ".....	956	9th " ".....	1,178
18th " ".....	875	Sioux City Cavalry*.....	93
19th " ".....	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry.....	87
20th " ".....	925	1st Battery Artillery.....	149
21st " ".....	980	2d " ".....	123
22d " ".....	1,008	3d " ".....	142
23d " ".....	961	4th " ".....	152
24th " ".....	979	1st Iowa African Infantry, 60th U. S†..	903
25th " ".....	995	Dodge's Brigade Band.....	14
26th " ".....	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry.....	10
27th " ".....	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1,	
28th " ".....	956	1864, for the older Iowa regiments.....	2,765
29th " ".....	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments	
30th " ".....	978	of other States, over.....	2,500
31st " ".....	977		
32d " ".....	925	Total.....	61,653
33d " ".....	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regi-	
34th " ".....	953	ments.....	7,202
35th " ".....	984	Additional enlistments.....	6,664
36th " ".....	986		
37th " ".....	914	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan.	
38th " ".....	910	1, 1865.....	75,519

This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.
* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.
† Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

POPULATION OF IOWA,
By COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					Voters.
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	
.....	7045	8982	984	.....	.....	1616
.....	7832	4614	1533	.....	.....	1727
.....	19158	17868	12237	777	.....	8658
.....	17405	16456	11931	3131	.....	8679
.....	2370	1212	454	.....	.....	527
.....	28807	22454	8496	672	.....	4778
.....	22918	21706	8244	135	.....	4877
.....	17251	14584	4232	735	.....	8515
.....	13220	12528	4915	.....	.....	2656
.....	17315	17034	7906	517	.....	8890
.....	8561	1585	57	.....	.....	817
.....
.....	11734	9951	3724	.....	.....	2598
.....	3185	1602	147	.....	.....	681
.....	5760	2451	281	.....	.....	1197
.....	10552	5464	1612	.....	.....	2422
.....	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	8934
.....	6685	4722	940	.....	.....	1526
.....	4249	1967	58	.....	.....	1001
.....	11400	10180	4336	.....	.....	2392
.....	10118	8735	5427	79	.....	2218
.....	3559	1523	52	.....	.....	868
.....	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
.....	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5569
.....	6039	2530	383	.....	.....	1244
.....	14386	12019	5244	854	.....	3170
.....	15757	15565	13764	7264	.....	3448
.....	13249	12018	8677	965	.....	2882
.....	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
.....	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
.....	1748	1389	180	.....	.....	394
.....	43845	38969	31164	10841	3059	8759
.....	1436	1392	105	.....	.....	299
.....	20515	16973	12073	825	.....	4637
.....	13100	10768	3744	.....	.....	2884
.....	6558	4738	1309	.....	.....	1374
.....	18719	11173	5074	1244	.....	2998
.....	7028	4627	1374	.....	.....	1622
.....	8134	6399	793	.....	.....	1525
.....	9638	7061	3058	.....	.....	2339
.....	7701	6055	1699	.....	.....	1455
.....	1482	999	179	.....	.....	303
.....	15029	13684	5440	.....	.....	3215
.....	11818	8931	3621	.....	.....	2658
.....	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
.....	7875	6282	3168	.....	.....	1712
.....	3455	2596	332	.....	.....	695
.....	794	226	43	.....	.....	172
.....	17456	16644	8029	822	.....	3576
.....	23061	22619	18493	7210	1411	4901
.....	24128	22116	9883	1280	.....	5239
.....	17127	17839	15038	9904	2773	3721
.....	24654	24898	17573	4472	1491	5225
.....	19168	19731	13306	3007	471	4180

no changed to Lyon.

POPULATION OF IOWA—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Keokuk	20488	19434	13271	4822		4202
Kossuth	8765	8351	416			773
Lee	83913	88210	29232	18861	6093	7274
Linn	81815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7509
Louisa	12499	12877	10370	4939	1927	2899
Lucas	11725	10388	5766	471		2464
Lyon*	1189	221				287
Madison	16030	13884	7339	1179		8632
Mahaska	23718	22508	14816	5989		5287
Marion	24094	24436	16813	5482		4988
Marshall	19629	17576	6015	338		4445
Mills	10555	8718	4481			2365
Mitchell	11523	9582	3409			2338
Monona	2267	3654	832			1292
Monroe	12811	12724	8612	2884		2743
Montgomery	10389	5934	1256			2485
Muscatine	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	6588
O'Brien	2349	715	8			596
Osceola	1778					498
Page	14274	9975	4419	551		3222
Palo Alto	2728	1336	132			556
Plymouth	5282	2199	148			1136
Pocahontas	2249	1446	103			464
Polk	81558	27857	11625	4513		6842
Pottawattomie	21665	16893	4968	7828		4392
Poweshiek	16482	15581	5668	615		8684
Ringgold	7546	5691	2923			1496
Sac	2873	1411	246			657
Scott	89763	38599	25959	5986	2140	7109
Shelby	5664	2540	818			1084
Sioux	3120	576	10			637
Story	13111	11651	4051			2574
Tama	18771	16131	5285	8		3911
Taylor	10418	6989	3590	204		2282
Union	8827	6986	2012			1924
Van Buren	16980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello	23865	22346	14518	8471		5346
Warren	18541	17980	10281	961		4168
Washington	19269	18952	14235	4957	1594	4168
Wayne	13978	11287	6409	340		2947
Webster	13114	10484	2504			2747
Winnebago	2986	1562	168			406
Winneshiek	24233	23570	13942	546		4117
Woodbury	8568	6172	1119			1776
Worth	4908	2892	756			763
Wright	3244	2392	653			694
Total	1853118	1191792	674913	192214	43112	284557

* Formerly Buncombe.

ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warfare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

I O W A .

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the "divide" of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,



PROF. SAMUEL L. HOWE
(DECEASED)

merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, having constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of Michigan, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,118,000, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

MICHIGAN.

Total area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the larger and smaller Peninsula — length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 30 to 40 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The northern or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, passing into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, black soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural products.

The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter is often severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, wheat, corn, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the amount of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved, 1,408,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of improved land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$1,979,000. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 1,000,000 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Michigan. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief cities are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Sault Ste. Marie, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of the State was \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and progressing. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit, Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at East Lansing, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the educational institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totalized 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,990. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President

the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries ;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court ;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations ;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water ;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;

To provide and maintain a navy ;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions ;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings ; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact



John B. Dranger

MT. PLEASANT

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President ; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed ; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.		COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair.....	982	161	581	15	1344	593	Johnson ..	1984	2345	18	273	2345	3563
Adams	876	597	485	38	1370	620	Jones	1868	1218	14	63	2591	1778
Allamakee ..	1547	1540	69	39	1709	1646	Keokuk	1772	1526	322	105	2304	1862
Appanoose ..	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth	463	236	13	89	639	327
Ashtabula ..	410	352	20	.....	437	352	Lee	2157	2863	350	229	3169	3082
Benton.....	1432	712	567	449	2901	1368	Linn	2424	2316	76	683	4331	2917
Black Hawk...	1780	1111	88	244	2979	1592	Louis	1328	817	89	198	1920	1006
Boone.....	1612	981	466	10	2018	1305	Lucas	1203	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer	1180	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyon	261	17	8	14	262	46
Buchanan ..	1290	700	725	223	2227	1416	Madison	1792	1077	618	56	2248	1538
Bureau Vista...	747	192	161	29	779	200	Mahaska	1823	1076	1011	590	3221	1701
Butler	1453	758	19	98	1828	780	Marion	1976	1860	764	95	2736	2374
Cathlamet...	418	76	171	74	622	196	Marshall	1448	837	369	504	3056	1189
Carroll.....	653	744	141	11	799	771	Mills	1435	1102	98	28	1452	1165
Cass	1692	830	118	30	1876	979	Mitchell	1396	459	85	36	1663	671
Cedar	1315	1093	206	410	2329	1445	Monona	680	119	432	0	713	304
Cerro Gordo...	903	848	72	40	1274	448	Monroe	1034	928	247	26	1418	1246
Cherokee	862	74	383	66	893	175	Montgomery...	1122	441	552	47	1749	769
Chickasaw...	1279	1107	37	94	1674	1090	Muscatine	1753	1776	171	387	2323	2073
Clark	1054	267	813	29	1403	816	O'Brien	306	23	201	14	463	110
Clay	517	16	20	67	567	84	Oceola	295	40	19	33	329	59
Clayton	1673	1770	66	187	2602	2621	Page	1160	808	34	233	2243	861
Clinton	2444	2327	285	66	1654	3398	Palo Alto	311	367	.....	3	343	343
Crawford	898	651	19	111	1043	638	Plymouth	770	467	77	39	835	802
Dallas	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas	376	93	44	36	374	141
Davis	893	1231	803	12	1886	1631	Polk	3171	1845	1333	64	4321	2382
Decatur	1269	961	310	19	1617	1262	Pottawattamie	2223	2069	118	121	2305	2414
Delaware	1226	1143	32	525	2233	1466	Poweshock	1400	882	42	346	2509	1985
Des Moines ..	2318	1384	767	6	3325	2917	Ringgold	964	71	671	47	1246	482
Dickinson ..	197	6	.....	12	269	46	Sac	628	138	177	13	661	166
Dubuque	1567	3415	406	53	2798	4977	Scott	3631	1963	309	37	3819	2503
Emmett	213	28	.....	240	36	Sh lby	888	639	3	16	897	631	
Fayette	1933	1067	880	27	3029	1709	Sioux	436	132	49	.....	439	220
Floyd	1233	398	102	50	2432	751	Story	1260	344	641	187	1643	879
Franklin	1311	336	16	10	1778	379	Tama	1426	843	190	133	2437	1317
Fremont	1250	1351	334	.....	1658	1692	Taylor	1325	293	608	.....	1727	676
Greene	1031	215	651	27	1319	610	Union	860	616	630	63	1256	796
Grundy	909	604	.....	8	1099	417	Van Buren	1490	1906	301	139	2113	1661
Guthrie	1160	496	564	21	1434	628	Wapello	170	1029	1205	294	2582	2412
Hamilton	648	295	422	57	1187	425	Warren	1726	944	742	101	2433	1318
Hancock	849	95	29	2	281	99	Washington ..	1687	1241	303	112	2407	1568
Hardin	1492	661	238	164	2152	980	Wayne	1316	872	404	3	1692	1341
Harrison	1348	86	523	19	1577	1340	Webster	850	127	1421	47	1209	987
Henry	1770	424	1041	140	2889	1485	Winnebago	544	4	.....	406	.....	.....
Howard	551	647	201	810	1194	600	Winnebuck	2074	1009	279	238	2740	1677
Humboldt	382	149	115	64	621	183	Woodbury	1109	867	226	9	1944	997
Ia	321	64	104	.....	213	57	Worth	928	132	6	14	708	149
Iowa	1132	1120	642	224	1879	1348	Wright	34	166	117	98	674	184
Jackson	1619	1366	234	18	2136	2483	Totals	121546	79751	34220	1039	17133	12127
Jasper	1977	1154	1018	208	3375	1804	Majorities	419	.....	.....	.....	6921	.....
Jefferson	1394	753	676	109	2166	1449							

Total vote, 1877, 246,766, 1876 (including 949 Greenback), 232,943.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total	Maj. 74.	District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total	Maj. 74.
I	17188	14814	2374	32002	D. 14053	VII	13470	11848	7804	31184	R 2300
II	16439	14883	1756	31322	R 687	VIII	10538	15230	4122	34594	R 2187
III	17423	10140	1323	28523	D 65	IX	19563	10583	8980	30146	R 6849
IV	20770	9379	11391	30149	R 3824						
V	19274	11154	8120	30428	R 6143						
VI	18778	14719	4060	33497	R 2724						

Total vote, 1876, 184,040; aggregate Republican majority, 24,524. *Including 5,466 Greenback votes.

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price ; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs diminished by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the quality and the time it has been cribbed must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by $7\frac{1}{2}$ if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by inverting the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches....	.....	make 1 link.
25 links.....	.....	“ 1 rod.
4 rods.....	.....	“ 1 chain.
80 chains..	.....	“ 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to 1½ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.	A. H. JACKSON.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 10	To 7 bushels Wheat.....	at \$1.25	\$8 75	
" 17	By shoeing span of Horses.....			\$2 50
Feb. 4	To 14 bushels Oats.....	at \$.45	6 30	
" 4	To 5 lbs. Butter.....	at .25	1 25	
March 8	By new Harrow.....			18 00
" 8	By sharpening 2 Plows.....			40
" 13	By new Double-Tree.....			2 25
" 27	To Cow and Calf.....		48 00	
April 9	To half ton of Hay.....		6 25	
" 9	By Cash.....			25 00
May 6	By repairing Corn-Planter.....			4 75
" 24	To one Sow with Pigs.....		17 50	
July 4	By Cash, to balance account.....			35 15
			\$88 05	\$88 05

1875.	CASSA MASON.		Dr.	Cr.
March 21	By 3 days' labor.....	at \$1.25		\$3 75
" 21	To 2 Shoats.....	at 3.00	\$6 00	
" 23	To 18 bushels Corn.....	at .45	8 10	
May 1	By 1 month's Labor.....			25 00
" 1	To Cash.....		10 00	
June 19	By 8 days' Mowing.....	at \$1.50		12 00
" 26	To 50 lbs. Flour.....		2 75	
July 10	To 27 lbs. Meat.....	at \$.10	2 70	
" 29	By 9 days' Harvesting.....	at 2.00		18 00
Aug. 12	By 6 days' Labor.....	at 1.50		9 00
" 12	To Cash.....		20 00	
Sept. 1	To Cash to balance account.....		18 20	
			\$67 75	\$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by .48 gives \$222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

\$462.50
.48

370000
185000

60) \$222.0000 (\$3.70
180

420
420

00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolana,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” i. e., the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

Ohio means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying “Long River.”

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama	996,992
Arkansas	484,471
California	580,247
Connecticut	557,454
Delaware	125,015
Florida	187,748
Georgia	1,184,109
Illinois	2,539,891
Indiana	1,680,637
Iowa	1,191,792
Kansas	384,399
Kentucky	1,321,011
Louisiana	736,915
Maine	628,915
Maryland	780,894
Massachusetts	1,457,351
Michigan	1,184,059
Minnesota	439,708
Mississippi	827,922
Missouri	1,721,295
Montana	122,993
Nebraska	42,491
Nevada	318,900
New Hampshire	908,096
New Jersey	4,388,759
New York	1,071,361
North Carolina	2,666,260
Ohio	90,923
Oregon	3,521,791
Pennsylvania	2,173,353
Rhode Island	705,606
South Carolina	1,258,520
Tennessee	818,579
Texas	330,551
Vermont	1,325,184
Virginia	442,014
West Virginia	1,054,670
Wisconsin	36,113,253
Total States	36,113,253
Arizona	9,656
Idaho	89,964
Montana	14,181
District of Columbia	131,700
Hawaii	14,999
Guam	20,595
New Mexico	81,874
Puerto Rico	88,785
Taiwan	23,955
Washington	6,118
Total Territories	442,730
Total United States	36,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.	310,864
Chicago, Ill.	298,977
Baltimore, Md.	267,354
Boston, Mass.	226,536
Cincinnati, Ohio	316,283
New Orleans, La.	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.	142,748
Buffalo, N. Y.	117,714
Washington, D. C.	109,199
Newark, N. J.	105,059
Louisville, Ky.	100,533
Cleveland, Ohio	92,629
Pittsburg, Pa.	82,076
Jersey City, N. J.	82,546
Detroit, Mich.	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.	71,440
Albany, N. Y.	69,423
Providence, R. I.	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.	68,386
Albany, Pa.	53,180
Richmond, Va.	51,088
New Haven, Conn.	50,840
Charleston, S. C.	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.	48,244
Troy, N. Y.	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.	43,051
Worcester, Mass.	41,105
Lowell, Mass.	40,923
Memphis, Tenn.	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.	39,834
Hartford, Conn.	37,180
Scranton, Pa.	35,092
Reading, Pa.	33,681
Paterson, N. J.	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.	32,260
Mobile, Ala.	32,034
Toledo, Ohio	31,594
Portland, Me.	31,418
Columbus, Ohio	31,274
Wilmington, Del.	30,681
Dayton, Ohio	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.	28,921
Utica, N. Y.	28,604
Charlestown, Mass.	28,323
Savannah, Ga.	28,226
Lynn, Mass.	28,223
Fall River, Mass.	28,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in Square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in Square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R.
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.	
States.					States.				
Alabama.....	50,722	896,992	.....	1,673	Pennsylvania....	46,000	2,521,791	.....	5,113
Arkansas.....	62,198	484,471	.....	25	Rhode Island....	1,806	217,353	258,239	136
California.....	168,961	860,247	.....	1,013	South Carolina..	29,885	703,808	925,145	1,301
Connecticut....	4,674	537,454	.....	580	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,330
Delaware.....	2,126	125,015	.....	227	Texas.....	397,504	815,579	.....	685
Florida.....	53,268	187,748	.....	468	Vermont.....	10,213	330,551	.....	675
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,235,165	.....	1,490
Illinois.....	55,410	1,539,891	.....	3,904	West Virginia....	23,000	442,014	.....	495
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,324	1,054,670	1,236,721	1,725
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160	Total States ..	1,950,171	88,113,253	.....	59,587
Kansas.....	81,818	384,399	628,349	1,760	Territories.				
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,331,011	.....	1,123	Arizona.....	113,918	9,659	.....	304
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	857,039	1,539	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	.....
Maine.....	31,776	628,915	.....	871	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894	.....	820	Dist. of Columbia.	60	181,700	.....	.....
Massachusetts..	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,806	Idaho.....	90,832	14,999	.....	.....
Michigan.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,081	2,235	Montana.....	143,776	20,699	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	53,551	439,706	598,429	1,612	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,674	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	47,104	1,071,982	.....	2,580	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	.....	873
Missouri.....	68,350	1,731,296	.....	828	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	75,925	123,098	246,280	593	Wyoming.....	98,107	9,118	.....	.....
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	52,540	790	Total Territories.	965,082	442,730	.....	1,964
New Hampshire..	9,290	318,300	.....	1,265	Aggregate of U. S. 2,915,253	38,555,983	.....	60,832	
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	1,028,502	4,470	* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.				
New York.....	47,000	4,384,759	4,705,808	1,190					
North Carolina.	54,704	1,071,381	.....	8,740					
Ohio.....	59,964	2,866,260	.....	159					
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	.....	.....			

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;
POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,448,000
British Empire.....	328,817,108	1871	4,877,432	48.6	London.....	2,351,800
Russia.....	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.3	St. Petersburg....	667,000
United States with Alaska.	38,225,800	1870	4,003,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,468,800	1866	304,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,800
Austria and Hungary	35,204,400	1869	240,348	146.4	Vienna.....	1,833,900
Japan.....	34,735,300	1871	140,899	232.8	Yeddo.....	1,534,900
Great Britain and Ireland	31,817,100	1871	121,815	262.3	London.....	2,251,600
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	180,207	167.	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	116,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,842,000	1867	125,775	68.	Madrid.....	322,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	490,000
Turkey.....	16,163,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople...	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico.....	210,200
Sweden and Norway	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	136,800
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.3	Teheran.....	130,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,100
Havaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	4,896,300	1868	34,494	116.8	Lisbon.....	242,083
Holland.....	3,688,800	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague.....	80,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,127	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Chil.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,669,400	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,000
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,831	4.	Chuquisaca.....	25,000
Argentine Republic	1,812,000	1869	871,846	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wurtemberg.....	1,818,300	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart.....	81,600
Denmark.....	1,754,700	1870	12,753	130.9	Copenhagen.....	102,042
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.3	Caracas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe.....	86,600
Greece.....	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens.....	43,400
Guatemala.....	1,190,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala.....	40,000
Ecuador.....	1,000,000	.....	218,928	6.9	Quito.....	70,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	68,787	15.6	Asuncion.....	48,000
Hesse.....	1,000,135	.....	2,369	277.	Darmstadt.....	30,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	9,678	74.9	Monrovia.....	3,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.3	San Salvador.....	15,000
Haiti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince....	80,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	56,722	6.5	Monte Video.....	44,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	17,092	7.4	Comayagua.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	135,000	.....	17,827	8.	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	2,505	7.7	San Jose.....	8,000
Hawaii.....	62,950	.....	7,833	80.	Honolulu.....	7,600

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order :

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz. :

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public

revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where \$100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding \$300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed \$100 or *the imprisonment thirty days*.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a statute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed—time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by

bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her ; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution : All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same ; one musket or rifle and shot-gun ; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale ; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship ; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre ; two cows and a calf ; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided ; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool ; six stands of bees ; five hogs and all pigs under six months ; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months ; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom ; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family ; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards ; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value ; all spinning wheels and looms ; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use ; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months ; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor ; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living ; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars ; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisement need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insuf-

ficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of

the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of _____ County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at _____ and running thence _____ and terminating at _____, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be.)

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Deputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st day of March, except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ

of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces.....	48	Sand.....	180
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries,	40	Sorghum Seed.....	80
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries,	82	Broom Corn Seed.....	80
Osage Orange Seed.....	32	Buckwheat.....	52
Millet Seed	45	Salt.....	50
Stone Coal.	80	Barley.....	48
Lime.....	80	Corn Meal.....	48
Corn in the ear.....	70	Castor Beans.....	46
Wheat.....	60	Timothy Seed	45
Potatoes.....	60	Hemp Seed.....	44
Beans	60	Dried Peaches.....	88
Clover Seed.....	60	Oats.....	88
Onions	57	Dried Apples.....	24
Shelled Corn.....	56	Bran.....	20
Rye.....	56	Blue Grass Seed.....	14
Flax Seed.....	56	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	45
Sweet Potatoes	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$—— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£—— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; **lb** for *pounds*, and **bb.** for *barrels*; **℥** for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ℥ lb, and Flour at \$8@\$12 ℥ bbl.

% for *per cent.*, and **#** for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25, “seller June.” *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling short, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling “short” to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the “shorts” are termed “bears.”

Buying long, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The “longs” are termed “bulls,” as it is for their interest to “operate” so as to “toss” the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned :

\$100. CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.
Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received. L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus :

Mr. F. H. COATS : CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.
Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus :

\$100. CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.
Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account. THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON, SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.
Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.
4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50..... \$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30..... 60
Received payment, \$6 60
A. A. GRAHAM.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

\$——. ———, Iowa, ———, 18——.
—— after date — promises to pay to the order of ———, ——— dollars, at ———, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after ——— until paid. Interest payable ———, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectable at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, \$—— shall be allowed as attorney fees. No. —. P. O. ———, ———.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In — Court of — County, Iowa, —, of — County, Iowa, do hereby confess that — justly indebted to —, in the

of _____ dollars, and the further sum of \$_____ as attorney fees, with rest thereon at ten per cent. from _____, and — hereby confess judgment against _____ as defendant in favor of said _____, for said sum of \$_____, \$_____ as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the _____ Court of _____ county to enter up judgment for said sum against _____ with costs, and rest at 10 per cent. from _____, the interest to be paid _____.

Said debt and judgment being for _____.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And _____ hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said _____ so as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution of this judgment.

Dated _____, 18—.

_____.

STATE OF IOWA, }
_____ County. }

_____ being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to _____, and that _____ understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said _____ aforesaid.

_____.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said _____
_____ day of _____, 18—. _____, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing at a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. A particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement made by the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to deliver to the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of his contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation ; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month ; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.*

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the arm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned ; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid ; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To JOHN WONTPAY:

You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy to wit:

[*Insert Description.*]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878.

Landlord.

[*Reverse for Notice to Landlord.*]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Township of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law—said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her

life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa,
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa,
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(Form No. 1.)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, }
— County, } ss.

I, —, of the County of —, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of —, bearing date the — day of —, A. D. 18—, made and executed by — and —, his wife, to said — on the following described Real Estate, in the County of —, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of —, and State of Iowa, on the — day of —,

A. D. 18—, at — o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book — of Mortgage Records, on page —, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full. —. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, }
— County, } ss.

Be it Remembered, That on this — day of —, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a — in and for said county, personally appeared —, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged — signature thereto to be — voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and — seal, the day and year last above written. —.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —, of — County, and State of —, in consideration of — dollars, in hand paid by — of — County, and State of —, do hereby sell and convey unto the said — the following described premises, situated in the County —, and State of —, to wit: (here insert description,) and — do hereby covenant with the said — that — lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that — have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said — shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note for the sum of — dollars.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said — hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to — day of —, A. D. 18—.

—
—

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed — by and between — of the county of — and State of —, part of the first part, and — of the county of — and State of — party of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of — dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, — heirs and

assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the co of — and State of —, described as follows, to-wit :

(Here insert description.)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said prem that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and de them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expre hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit :

First. Said first part agree to pay said — or order —

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, th he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of mo herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such tax assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of money, either principal or interest, within — days after the same becu due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or ag ments, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of eit principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclo of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of — dollars shall become due and p able, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as secu therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and s be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other mo interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the described herein, shall in all respects be governed, constructed and adjud by the laws of —, where the same is made. The foregoing conditi being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and vir

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this — day —, A. D. 187—, by and between —, of the county of —, State of Iowa, of the first part, and —, of the county of — and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the

part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit:

[Here insert description.]

for the term of — from and after the — day of —, A. D. 187—, at the — rent of — dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit:

[Here insert Terms.]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purposes whatever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that — will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of — family, or in — employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

— —

— —

FORM OF NOTE.

§ —

— —, 18—.

On or before the — day of —, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay — or order, — dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at —. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within — days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

— —

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County, and State of _____ in consideration of _____ dollars, in hand paid by _____, of _____ County and State of _____ do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ the following described personal property, now in the possession of _____ in the county _____ and State of _____, to wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And _____ do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of _____ certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of _____ dollars,

- One note for \$_____, due_____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
- One note for \$_____, due_____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
- One note for \$_____, due_____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
- One note for \$_____, due_____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including \$_____ Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the _____ day of _____, 18—. _____
[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] _____

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County and State of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ Dollars, in hand paid by _____ of _____, County and State of _____, do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ and to _____ heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of _____, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[Here insert description.]

And I do hereby covenant with the said _____ that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said _____ hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—.

IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____, of _____ County, State of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ dollars, to _____ in hand paid by _____, of _____ County, State of _____, the receipt whereof _____ do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said _____ and to _____ heirs and assigns forever, all _____ right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County, and State of _____ am held and firmly bound unto _____ of _____ County, and State of _____, in the sum of _____ Dollars, to be paid to the said _____, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the _____ day of _____ A. D. 18 —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of _____ certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of _____ Dollars,

One note for \$_____, due _____, 18 —, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
One note for \$_____, due _____, 18 —, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
One note for \$_____, due _____, 18 —, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of _____ and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description,] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, religious or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds in this State, and have recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of Trustees, Directors or Managers to conduct the same, and the names of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of such society for the first year of its existence.

Upon filing for record the certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall, by virtue hereof, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons capable of suing and being sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of making by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with law.

The society so incorporated may, annually or oftener, elect from its members its Trustees, Directors or Managers at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such Trustees, Directors or Managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society. When the body corporate consists of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, which is or may be established in the State, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in such State, established agreeably to the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such Trustees, Directors or Managers, according to usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among such Trustees, Directors or Managers; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, such bodies may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such Trustees, Directors or Managers as shall be agreed upon by those bodies immediately concerned. And any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named, shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent.

In case any election of Trustees, Directors or Managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed by such by-laws.

Any corporation formed under this chapter shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever; but no person leaving a wife,

child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his estate after the payment of his debts, and such device or bequest shall be valid only to the extent of such one-fourth.

Any corporation in this State of an academical character, the memberships of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference or council holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining States, may hold its annual meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining State to this, at such place therein as the said synod, conference or council shall hold its annual meetings; and the elections so held and business so transacted shall be as legal and binding as if held and transacted at the place of business of the corporation in this State.

The provisions of this chapter shall not extend or apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the Recorder, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in the county.

The Trustees, Directors or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, scientific, missionary or religious corporation, may, by conforming to the requirements of Section 1095 of this chapter, re-incorporate themselves or continue their existing corporate powers, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so re-incorporated or continued.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

No intoxicating liquors (alcohol, spirituous and vinous liquors), except wine manufactured from grapes, currants or other fruit grown in the State, shall be manufactured or sold, except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes; and even such sale is limited as follows:

Any citizen of the State, except hotel keepers, keepers of saloons, eating houses, grocery keepers and confectioners, is permitted to buy and sell, within the county of his residence, such liquors for such mechanical, etc., purposes only, provided he shall obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors. In order to get that consent, he must get a certificate from a majority of the electors of the town or township or ward in which he desires to sell, that he is of good moral character, and a proper person to sell such liquors.

If the Board of Supervisors grant him permission to sell such liquors, he must give bonds, and shall not sell such liquors at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent. on the cost of the same. Any person having a permit to sell, shall make, on the last Saturday of every month, a return in writing to the Auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quantity of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report; to whom sold; for what purpose and at what price; also the kind and quantity of liquors on hand; which report shall be sworn to by the person having the permit, and shall be kept by the Auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public.

No person shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors, including wine or beer, to any minor, for any purpose whatever, except upon written order of parent, guardian or family physician; or sell the same to an intoxicated person or a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Any person who shall mix any intoxicating liquor with any beer, wine or cider, by him sold, and shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, such mixture, shall be punished as for sale of intoxicating liquor.

But nothing in the chapter containing the laws governing the sale or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be construed to forbid the sale by the importer thereof of foreign intoxicating liquor, imported under the authority of the laws of the United States, regarding the importation of such liquors, and in accordance with such laws; provided that such liquor, at the time of the sale by the importer, remains in the original casks or packages in which it was by him imported, and in quantities not less than the quantities in which the laws of the United States require such liquors to be imported, and is sold by him in such original casks or packages, and in said quantities only.

All payment or compensation for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of the laws of this State, whether such payments or compensation be in money, goods, lands, labor, or anything else whatsoever, shall be held to have been received in violation of law and equity and good conscience, and to have been received upon a valid promise and agreement of the receiver, in consideration of the receipt thereof, to pay on demand, to the person furnishing such consideration, the amount of the money on the just value of the goods or other things.

All sales, transfers, conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which, either in whole or in part, shall have been made on account of intoxicating liquors sold contrary to law, shall be utterly null and void.

Negotiable paper in the hands of holders thereof, in good faith, for valuable consideration, without notice of any illegality in its inception or transfer, however, shall not be affected by the above provisions. Neither shall the holder of land or other property who may have taken the same in good faith, without notice of any defect in the title of the person from whom the same was taken, growing out of a violation of the liquor law, be affected by the above provision.

Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support, by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, has a right of action against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained as well as exemplary damages.

For any damages recovered, the personal and real property (except homestead, as now provided) of the person against whom the damages are recovered, as well as the premises or property, personal or real, occupied and used by him, with consent and knowledge of owner, either for manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, shall be liable.

The only other exemption, besides the homestead, from this sweeping liability, is that the defendant may have enough for the support of his family for six months, to be determined by the Township Trustee.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold within two miles of the corporate limits of any municipal corporation, except at wholesale, for the purpose of shipment to places outside of such corporation and such two-mile limits. The power of the corporation to prohibit or license sale of liquors not prohibited by law is extended over the two miles.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold on the day on which any election is held under the laws of this State, within two miles of the place where said election is held; except only that any person holding a permit may sell upon the prescription of a practicing physician.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

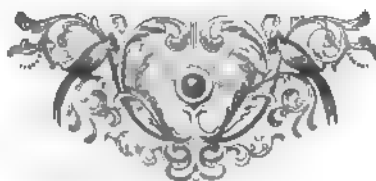
The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is, that they can not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they can not read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.





W. H. H. H.
MR. PLEASANT

HISTORY OF HENRY COUNTY.

GEOLOGY.

During the years 1853–56, the State authorized an exhaustive geological survey of Iowa, under the direction of Prof. Hall. From that volume, which is every way reliable, the following description of Henry County is literally copied:

“Henry County lies immediately north of Lee, and is bounded on the east by Des Moines and Louisa Counties, on the north by Louisa and Washington, on the west by Jefferson and Van Buren, and on the south by Lee. It has an area of twelve townships, or 432 square miles, and is well-watered by Skunk River and its tributaries.

“Skunk River enters the county near the northwest corner, and, after winding along its western borders for about ten miles, trends off in a southeasterly direction, passing out of the county near the southeast corner. The principal tributaries of Skunk River in this county are Cedar and Big Creeks. The former enters it from the west, near the northwest corner of Salem Township, and, after a winding course of a few miles, turns due north and empties into Skunk River just below Rome. Big Creek rises in the eastern part of New London Township, and runs northwesterly through New London and Marion Townships, and then turns south, and finally southeast, emptying into Skunk River about two and a half miles above Lowell.

“Water-power is abundant on these streams, especially on Skunk River, which affords good mill-sites at intervals of five to six miles throughout its extent in this county. Heavy bodies of timber are found on these streams and their tributaries, affording an abundant supply to the whole county. Black and white oak and hickory are the principal growth upon the uplands; while along the streams may be found black and white walnut, red, and burr, and pin oak, linden, hackberry, white and sugar maple, hickory, elm, ash, honeylocust, sycamore and cottonwood.

“The following section exhibits the geological formations outcropping in this county:

Alluvium.

Drift	60 to 80 feet.
Coal measures.....	40 to 50 feet.
Concretionary limestone.....	30 to 40 feet.
Geode bed.....	30 feet.
Keokuk limestone	30 to 40 feet.
Crinoidal limestone.....	10 feet.

ALLUVIUM.

“The only deposits of alluvial bottoms in this county are found on Skunk River, which is skirted by a narrow belt on both sides, seldom exceeding a mile in width. These bottom-lands sustain a magnificent growth of timber,

and, when cleared and brought under cultivation, are among the most productive in the country. The soil is usually a deep, black, sandy loam, admirably adapted to the growth of corn, sweet potatoes, and all other products requiring a dry and warm soil. Fruit of all kinds may be raised either on the bottoms or bluff lands, with more certainty of annual crops than on the prairies.

DRIFT.

“Overlying the mountain limestone and coal-measures throughout the county, we find a heavy deposit of drift material, consisting of clay, sand and gravel, with boulders of quartz, granite, gneiss, hornblende, porphyry and sienite, as well as limestone, and containing also bits of coal and slate derived from the breaking-up of the coal-measures over which the Drift agencies have passed. The appearance of these bits of coal in the beds of streams leads many persons unacquainted with the circumstances under which the Drift formation has been deposited, to suppose that a coal-seam must necessarily exist wherever such fragments appear; but a careful study of this deposit, and the circumstances under which it was formed, will soon produce the conviction that no coal-seam or other extensive deposit of mineral wealth can reasonably be looked for in it.

“Native gold has been obtained from the gravel-beds of this deposit in Indiana, and may, perhaps, be found in Iowa or Illinois, but in quantities too small to repay the labor of washing. Fragments of galena and native copper are likewise found in the drift. Beds of sand and clay are abundant in the drift almost everywhere, and furnish an inexhaustible supply for the manufacture of brick; and wells of good water may be obtained from it on the prairies and uplands, by digging from twenty to forty feet deep. Where the prairies are quite rolling, good springs, occasionally occur, issuing from the sandy portions of this deposit where they rest upon the clay-beds beneath.

COAL-MEASURES.

“Several outlines of coal occur in Henry County, on the east side of Skunk River and Cedar Creek; but none of them have as yet yielded a profitable coal-seam, nor is it probable they ever will. North of Salem, and between Skunk River and Cedar Creek, a deposit of coal occurs, extending about five miles from north to south, with an average width of about three miles. This has, as yet, only afforded a seam of indifferent coal, from sixteen to twenty-four inches thick; it, however, affords considerable deposits of potter's clay, some of which are likely to prove of value. A deposit of this kind was observed near Trueblood, and Hyatt's Mill, on Section 28, in Tippecanoe Township; it was exposed in some old coal-diggings, and was from four to five feet thick. A heavy bed of bituminous slate overlies the coal in this vicinity, and sometimes takes its place entirely. This slate has been designated *cannel coal* by some parties, and has given rise to expectations of an abundant supply of mineral fuel that will not be realized. The outlier is entirely surrounded by the outcroppings of the underlying limestone, which is exposed everywhere along the bluffs of Skunk River and Cedar Creek, and underlies all the coal-deposits in Southern Iowa.

“On the east side of Big Creek, in Centre Township, on Section 26, an outlier of coal occurs in a depression or basin in the concretionary limestone, which outcrops within fifty yards of the coal-diggings, and apparently at a higher level. It has yielded no coal of any value, and the diggings are now abandoned. The outlier of coal which occurs in Danville Township, in Des Moines County,

also extends into the edge of Baltimore Township, in this county; but it is only valuable for the deposit of potter's clay which it affords. On the west side of Skunk River, above the mouth of Cedar Creek, coal occurs under more favorable circumstances, and in a seam averaging two and a half to three feet in thickness. This seems to be an extension of what may be termed the Fairfield basin, which is supposed to occupy the greater portion of Jefferson County.

“At Crawford's Mill, on Skunk River, six miles below Deedsville, coal outcrops in the river bluffs in connection with a bed of shaly clay and iron ore. At this point, Messrs. Eaton, Allen & Co., have sunk a shaft some fifty feet in search of coal, commencing on the west bank of the river, immediately above the concretionary limestone, and passing entirely through that bed into the shaly clays of the geode bed beneath. As, on reaching the limestone, they are below all coal-deposits, the farther they penetrate in that direction the more remote is the prospect of finding a workable seam. It is quite probable that a coal-seam may be found at this point, between the one already opened and the limestone below; and if the shaft had been commenced at or near the top of the bluff, and carried down to the upper surface of the limestone, the question would have been definitely settled as to the amount of coal to be found at this point.

“The concretionary limestone extends quite across the river here, forming a ripple just below the dam. There is a bed of iron ore from two and a half to three feet in thickness, which appears to thicken in a wedge-shaped form as it penetrates the hill. The ore itself is a cellular brown oxide of iron, and, if the bed thickens sufficiently to keep a furnace in operation, may prove a valuable acquisition to the mineral resources of the State.

“On Section 32, in Tippecanoe Township, a coal-seam has been opened, which is said to be from three to four feet in thickness; but, at the time of my visit to the locality, the roof had fallen in, preventing any satisfactory examination, either with regard to the thickness of the seam or the quality of the coal. On the south side of Cedar Creek, in the west part of Salem Township, this seam has been opened at several points near the county line, and about two miles north of Hillsboro. At Dr. Crail's bank, the coal is three and a half feet thick, and is overlaid by about four feet of bituminous slate. The coal here rests directly upon the concretionary limestone, with only a few inches of shaly clay and slate between. The vicinity of Hillsboro now furnishes nearly all the coal used in the southern part of the county. Thus it will be seen that the only coal lands in Henry County that promise anything like a profitable coal-seam are those lying west of Skunk River and Cedar Creek; and for the benefit of those who are disposed to test the question, whether coal can be found at any particular spot, let me repeat that, by boring down from a point near the general level of the country to the limestones below, which, in Henry County, may be reached almost anywhere in less than a hundred feet from the surface, the question will be settled beyond a doubt, so far as that particular locality is concerned.

CONCRETIONARY LIMESTONE.

“This is one of the most important limestones in the county, inasmuch as it outcrops over a greater extent of surface than any other in it, and affords almost everywhere an abundant supply of building-stone, as well as an inexhaustible quantity of material for the manufacture of lime. This bed outcrops in the bluffs of Skunk River and Cedar Creek throughout the county, and on

Big Creek from the mouth to the joint where the Iowa City Road crosses it, two miles north of Mount Pleasant. It also outcrops on Crooked Creek in Scott Township, in the northeast corner of the county, and on Little Cedar Creek throughout its extent in Salem Township. Its average thickness in this county does not exceed forty feet, and in the northern part is somewhat less. The lower portion of the bed is usually more or less magnesian and quite massive, affording suitable material for heavy masonry. The rock for the abutments of the railroad bridge across Skunk River was obtained from this portion of the concretionary bed, four miles below Rome. The middle portion is usually a mass of greenish gray, concretionary and brecciated limestone without regular lines of stratification, and only valuable for the manufacture of lime. The upper portion is usually a thin-bedded, light-gray limestone in regular layers from two to six inches thick, sometimes arenaceous and affording good flagging-stones.

“The most characteristic fossil of this bed is the *Lithostrotion canadense*, which is usually found weathered out in the beds of all the streams traversed by this rock. At Trueblood & Hyatt’s mill on Cedar Creek, this coral is exceedingly abundant; also on Big Creek, three miles south of Mount Pleasant. Two miles south of Mount Pleasant and one mile south of Salem, there are marly partings between the limestone strata, containing *Terebratula*, *Rhynchonella*, *Productus* and *Spirifer*, of species yet undetermined.

GEODE BED.

“This bed is well exposed in the vicinity of Lowell, where it attains a thickness of about thirty feet, and consists of calcareo-argillaceous shales, with geodes of quartz crystals, chalcedony, calcspar, etc. In its northern extension it thins out rapidly; and, in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, it is only represented by a few feet of blue and yellow shaly clay, which separates the concretionary limestone from the Keokuk beds below.

KEOKUK LIMESTONE.

“This limestone forms the bed of Skunk River from Lowell to Rome, and also appears again at Deedsville in the north part of the county; it likewise crops out on Big Creek northeast of Mount Pleasant, and on Cedar Creek northwest of Salem. It consists of layers of buff-gray and bluish-gray limestones in strata from four to fifteen inches in thickness, and has been quarried extensively on Big Creek northeast of Mount Pleasant, for the construction of the Insane Asylum. Not more than twenty feet in thickness was exposed in any of the quarries in this vicinity; and it is quite probable that this, as well as the geode bed, thins out rapidly toward the north. The rock quarried in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant for the construction of the Asylum, is somewhat traversed by seams of argillaceous matter, which causes it to split on exposure to frost, and renders it unfit for heavy masonry. For this reason, great care should be taken in the selection of the material for so important a work; and none should be used, especially where they are required to be set on edge, unless quite free from seams and of an even texture. The bluish-gray layers contain iron-pyrites, which decompose on exposure to the atmosphere, giving a dingy, copperas color to the rock; for this reason the buff-gray layers should be preferred. These beds do not afford as great a variety of fossils in this county as at points further south, but enough can be obtained to identify the beds without difficulty. At Willet’s quarries I found the large *Spirifer striatus*, *Simbricatus* (?) *Athyris lamellosa*, *A. Squamifera* (?) *Productus alternatus*, together

with several species of *Capulus*, *Pleurotomaria*, etc., common in the same beds at Keokuk. No trace of crinoids, other than a few joints of the columns, were seen here. At Oakland Mills on Skunk River and Trueblood & Hyatt's mill on Cedar Creek, the fossils of this bed may be obtained.

"The only outcrop of crinoidal limestone in Henry County is on Big Creek in the northwestern part of New London Township, on Sections 4, 5 and 6. Only a few feet of the rock are exposed along the bed of the creek, where two or three small quarries have been opened in it. These beds have a slight dip to the southwest and soon disappear beneath the Keokuk limestone.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

"The Keokuk limestones and concretionary bed afford an abundant supply of good building-stone, which may be procured in the bluffs of Skunk River, on Big Creek, north and west of Mount Pleasant, and on Cedar and Crooked Creeks, and several smaller tributaries to Skunk River. The Keokuk limestone is more argillaceous here than in places further south, and some of the layers are traversed by seams of argillaceous matter which cause the rock to split where exposed to the action of frost.

"The concretionary limestone of some localities is magnesian and heavy-bedded, affording strata two feet in thickness, and well adapted to heavy masonry. This character is usually restricted to the lower portion of the bed, while the upper part is commonly a light-gray or dove colored compact limestone, with a conchoidal fracture, and in layers from four to eight inches thick. This limestone is the only deposit in the county from which a supply of lime can be obtained, the Keokuk limestones being too argillaceous to be used for that purpose. As this bed is accessible on almost every stream in the county, it will afford an inexhaustible supply of material for the manufacture of lime.

"Thin layers of coal are found in various parts of the county, but the workable seams appear to be restricted to the west side of Cedar Creek, along the west line of the county. The coal-seam outcropping here varies from two to three feet in thickness, and is probably the same as that opened in the vicinity of Fairfield, Jefferson County. The southern part of the county is mostly supplied at the present time from the vicinity of Hillsboro. Nodules of clay and iron ore occur very generally in connection with the lower coal-seams, and are also common in the drift, derived probably from the same source. At Crawford's mill, on Skunk River, about one mile north of Rome, a bed of ore occurs in the coal-measures. The bed at its outcrop is only two or three feet thick, but seems to thicken in a wedge-shaped form as it penetrates the hill. Good potter's clay occurs at Trueblood & Hyatt's mill, on Cedar Creek, six miles north of Salem, and also at several places in the county where outliers of coal are found.

"As an agricultural region, Henry County may be ranked among the very best in the State, having an abundant supply of timber, while the prairie lands are generally rolling and dry, and all susceptible of a high state of cultivation. Building-stone is abundant in nearly all parts of the county, costing only the labor necessary to quarry and remove it to the places where it is wanted. An abundance of water may be procured at points remote from the main water-courses, by sinking wells to the depth of from twenty to forty feet."

A FEW INFORMAL COMMENTS.

In the preceding pages, Prof. Hall speaks in technical terms of the several formations discoverable in this county. He does not, however, find it within

the province of his thought to explain, in popular language, the nature of the more superficial strata, and a page or two may here be devoted with propriety to a less scientific, but perhaps equally readable, consideration of the subject.

That the surface of Iowa, and, in fact, the whole of North America, north of the thirty-eighth parallel, is covered by a material known as "drift," has become a popular opinion. In Henry County this deposit is estimated to be no less than from sixty to eighty feet in thickness. Strewed all over the country, on the hills, in the valleys and upon the level prairies, covering up the native rocks, to a depth oftentimes of fully three hundred feet, is found this peculiar substance. The well-diggers and the colliers in their excavations encounter it, and the quarryman has to "strip" it from the surface of the rockbed. It is not all alike; first there are a few feet of vegetable soil, created by the decay of comparatively recent growths; then, a variable depth of clay or clay and sand intimately blended; then water-worn gravel and sand, and then blue clay, resting upon the country rock.

Scattered over the continent are frequently seen "lost rocks," or boulders, of various sizes and of different varieties, some of granite, others of gneiss or trap, and occasionally some of limestone. These boulders are also frequently found in excavating the earth.

What were the causes which produced such a diversity of deposit, and where did these boulders come from? Let us try to offer a theory, based upon the researches of scientists.

The blue clay, which lies upon the country rock, or the original formation, is the oldest of the drift deposits. It consists of a heterogeneous mixture of dark-blue clay, sand, gravel, pebbles and irregular-shaped stones and boulders, of numerous varieties and sizes, unassorted and unstratified; it, therefore, could not have been deposited in water. Sometimes an occasional piece of stone-coal and fragments of wood are found in it. This blue clay is boulder or glacier clay. The cause of its formation is one of the most interesting subjects that scientific minds have investigated. The history of the glacial phenomena is the history of the deposition of the blue clay formation.

To the late Prof. Agassiz and Principal Forbes the major part of the credit of discovering the true theory of this deposit is due. These eminent *savants* built a hut on a living glacier in Switzerland, and studied the monster in all its bearing to the past history of the globe.

A glacier is a frozen river, having motion as a stream of water has, but bound in gigantic bands by the cold atmosphere. Conceive, if you please, of a moving mass of iron, thousands of tons in weight, being dragged over a newly plowed field. The track of this immense body is marked by a level bed of compressed, pulverized earth. Transfer your imagination to a mass of ice covering the entire northern hemisphere, to a point as far south as the thirty-eighth parallel (at which point the equatorial heat began to assert itself on the ice walls, and decompose them, carrying the flow of water and substances once held in place in the ice, southward). Consider this ice-cap moving toward the south at the rate of six inches, or more, a day, which motion was imparted by the hydraulic pressure from behind and within—the streams which fed the glacier—and you can then have some faint idea of the incalculable force of a glacier, and the action of the ice-mass on the plastic earth-bed upon which it rested.

To illustrate this point is here given a quotation from Prof. Gunning: "The area of Greenland is nearly eight hundred thousand square miles; and all this, save the narrow strip which faces an ice-choked sea on the west, is a

lifeless solitude of snow and ice. The snow overtops the hills and levels up the valleys, so that, as far as the eye can reach, there is nothing but one vast, dreary level expanse of white. Over all broods the silence of death. Life, there is none. Motion, there *seems* to be none—none save of the wind, which sweeps now and then, in the wrath of a polar storm, from the sea over the 'ice-sea,' and rolls its cap of snow into great billows, or dashes it up into clouds of spray. But *motion there is*; activities we shall see there are, on a scale of grandeur commensurate with the vast desolation itself."

Let the mind go back in the history of our earth one hundred thousand years, when, according to the mathematical and astronomical calculations of Prof. Croll, there existed an ice-cap over America and Europe, from the pole to the thirty-eighth parallel, which made the northern hemisphere as Greenland is now, covered with a solid blanket of ice from 3,000 to 6,000 feet in thickness.

The dynamic force of such a mass of ice is inconceivable. It is fit to liken it unto the mills of the gods, which "grind slowly but exceeding fine." This monstrous ice-plane shaved off the rugged crags of mountains, as it forced its way southward, leveling up valleys and filling up ancient river-beds. Its under surface was thickly set with rock-boulders, which, with its ponderous weight, ground the underlying rocks to powder. This pulverized rock was washed from beneath the glacier by the overflowing waters which constantly gushed forth, and settled on far-off plains as alluvial sand and clay. The motion of the glacier was slow—perhaps not more than six inches in twenty-four hours—but the slowness of movement aided in the atomization of the bed-plain. Thus was the blue clay formed. Its color is doubtless owing to the Laurentian rock of Canada. It always has the same color and composition. During the glacial period the northern portion of the continent was elevated at least one thousand feet, and perhaps two thousand, above the present level. Le Conte says: "The polar ice-cap had advanced southward to 40° latitude, with still further southward projections, favored by local conditions, and an arctic rigor of climate prevailed over the United States, even to the Gulf. At the end of this epoch, an opposite or downward movement of land surface over the same region commenced, and continued until a depression of five hundred or one thousand feet below the present level was attained."

Le Conte says: "This ice-sheet moved, with slow, glacier motion, south-eastward, southward and southwestward, over New England, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, etc., regardless of smaller valleys, glaciating the whole surface, and gouging out lakes in its course. Northward, the ice-sheet probably extended to the pole; it was an extension of the polar *ice-cap*."

It is not within the province of this sketch to go into details and give the problematic causes of the glacier period. The causes were mainly astronomical. Mr. Croll has calculated the form of the earth's orbit a million years back and a million years forward. The probable time of the last glacial period was one hundred thousand years back; then the eccentricity of the earth's orbit was very great, and the earth in aphelion (or when most distant from the sun, being about thirteen millions of miles further than in summer) in midwinter; then the winters were about thirty days longer than now. In summer, the earth would be correspondingly nearer the sun, and would receive an excess of heat, thus giving the earth in the northern hemisphere *short, hot summers and long, cold winters*.

The subsidence referred to above forms the beginning of the Drift period.

Now let us see how the drift was deposited on the boulder clay. When the continental depression took place, a large portion of the Mississippi Valley was

submerged. Le Conte says: "It was a time of inland seas. * * * Another result, or at least a concomitant, was a moderation of the climate, a melting of the glaciers, and a retreat of the margin of the ice-cap northward. It was, therefore, a time of flooded lakes and rivers. Lastly, over these inland seas and great lakes, loosened masses of ice floated in the form of icebergs. It was, therefore, a time of iceberg action."

For a time the ideas upon the subject of glacial and iceberg action were confused, until Prof. Agassiz practically demonstrated the difference, on the glacier in Switzerland. The iceberg period followed that of the glacier. The depression of the continent, from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, created a sea-bed. This was filled by the melting of the glacier. Meanwhile, the water supply on the glacier continued, but the moderated climate prevented the formation of the ice-cap. As a result, the hydraulic pressure from behind forced the glacier, or frozen stream, into the sea. The buoyancy of the water counteracted on the specific gravity of the glacier, and, when the ice had projected beyond a point at which it could resist the upward pressure of the sea-water, great masses of it were broken off. These masses floated away, and are known as *icebergs*.

The glacier was frozen to the bottom of its river-bed, congealing in its embrace rocks, gravel, sand and whatever substances lay thereon. These substances were held firmly during the progress of the iceberg, after its liberation from the parent glacier, until it had floated into warmer waters. Then began a gradual dripping of the freight of the berg, until finally the ice itself disappeared in the mild waters of a tropic ocean.

The opinion prevails among geologists that the glacier motion was from the east of north, but that the Champlain flow was from the northwest. Corroborating this hypothesis is the marked difference in color of the boulder clay and the Upper Drift deposit. If the glacier motion was from the north, or east of north, it did not produce the beds of our present rivers. Glaciation, or the process of leveling the earth's surface by the pressure of moving glaciers, only wore off and smoothed down the surface of the country, leaving it a vast undulating plain of dark-blue mud, a heterogeneous mass of clay, sand, gravel and boulders. The old river-courses and valleys were completely obliterated. That the great beds of alluvium which cover up the blue clay were deposited in water, is clearly proven by its stratification, which can be observed in almost any excavation where a hill or bluff has been cut through in constructing railroads or mills, or where brick clay has been procured.

But let us see how the Champlain or Drift period was produced.

A continental subsidence came on and large inland lakes were formed. The climate became modified; the glaciers melted more rapidly; vast icebergs broke loose from the mountain-like glaciers and floated over the land, carrying rocks and clay and debris with them, and, as they melted, strewed them over the surface, sometimes grounding and excavating basins for future lakes and ponds. Thus, year after year and age after age, did the muddy waters and freighted icebergs flow over the country, the former depositing our present alluvial drift, the latter dropping here and there the boulders and debris that we now find scattered over the country. No erosion or wearing away, save from a stranded iceberg, occurred at that time, but it was a period of filling in, a period of distribution over the submerged land, of powdered rocks, sand and clay, and an occasional boulder. But when the continent emerged from the abyss, and the waters flowed off, and the higher undulations of the land appeared, then the erosive action of winds and waves and storms and currents took place. The

waters, as they flowed toward the sea and Gulf, produced their inevitable channels.

There was much of the drift carried into the streams and borne away in the floods to the sea. Then was the stranded boulder, by wind and wave, stripped of its soft, alluvial bed, left high and dry on the surface of the hereafter prairie. Then were the gravelly knolls that are found in some parts of the State robbed of every fine sediment, and the gravel and stones left to tell the story of the floods. Then were the great valleys washed out; then did the annual wash-outs all along the water-courses—rapidly at first, but more slowly in after ages—eat away the drift accumulations and form *the hills*. The hilly districts generally lie contiguous to the streams. Back from these water-courses the land is usually undulating prairie, showing but little erosion.

The country contiguous to the Des Moines River and its tributaries bears, in many localities, unmistakable evidences of the action of the retiring waters of Champlain period. As geology has written its history on the rocks, so the latest action of the waters has left its legible records in the drifts—it *made tracks*, and by its tracks we can see where it was and what it did.

When two currents of water flow together, charged with sediment, where the currents meet there will occur an eddy, the eddy-water will throw down its load of floating mud and build up a bar. In the valley of every creek in this locality may be found many of those silted-up banks and promontories, the deposits of the waters during the later Champlain period.

If our readers will but notice the action of any swollen creek, they will at once perceive how the prairie streams have silted or thrown up the hillocks so frequently met with. Notice the little brook that meets the larger creek yonder. At the mouth of the brook is a *firmer bit of ground* in the slough, upon which the horseman, at an early day, safely crossed the miry ford. That firm ground was formed by the heavy sediment of the brook. The two streams produced an eddy on meeting, and the waters were delayed an instant. Some of the sand brought down stream sank during this pause, and a hillock in embryo was made.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

Prof. Hall, in his Geological Report of Iowa, says :

The subject of the origin of the prairies, or the cause of the absence of trees over so extensive a region, is one which has often been discussed, and in regard to which diametrically opposite opinions are entertained.

The idea is very extensively entertained throughout the West, that the prairies were once covered with timber; but that it has been destroyed by the fires which the Indians have been in the habit of starting in the dry grass, and which swept a vast extent of surface every autumn. A few considerations will show that the theory is entirely untenable.

In the first place, the prairies have been in existence at least as far back as we have any knowledge of the country, since the first explorers of the West describe them just as they now are. There may be limited areas once covered with woods and now bare; but, in general, the prairie region occupies the same surface which it did when first visited by the white man.

But, again, prairies are limited to a peculiar region—one marked by certain characteristic topographical and geological features, and they are, by no means, distributed around wherever the Indians have roamed and used fire. Had frequent occurrence of fires in the woods been the means of removing the timber and covering the soil with a dense growth of grass, there is no reason why prairies should not exist in the Eastern and Middle States, as well as in the Western. The whole northern portion of the United States was once inhabited by tribes differing but little from each other in their manner of living.

Again, were the prairies formerly covered by forest trees, we should probably now find some remains of them buried beneath the soil, or other indications of their having existed. Such is not the case, for the occurrence of fragments of wood beneath the prairie surface is quite rare. And when they are found, it is in such position as to show that they had been removed to some distance from the place of their growth.

It has been maintained by some that the want of sufficient moisture in the air or soil was the cause of the absence of forests in the Northwest; and it is indeed true that the prairie region does continue westward, and become merged in the arid plains which extend along the base of the Rocky Mountains, where the extreme dryness is undoubtedly the principal obstacle to the growth of anything but a few shrubs peculiarly adapted to the conditions of climate and soil which prevail in that region. This, however, cannot be the case in the region of the Mississippi and near Lake Michigan, where the prairies occupy so large a surface, since the results of meteorological observations show no lack of moisture in that district, the annual precipitation being fully equal to what it is in the well-wooded country farther east in the same latitude. Besides, the growth of forest trees is rich and abundant all through the prairie region under certain conditions of soil and position, showing that their range is not limited by any general climatological cause.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances under which the peculiar vegetation of the prairie occurs, we are disposed to consider the nature of the soil as the prime cause of the absence of forests, and the predominance of grasses over the widely-extended region. And although chemical composition may not be without influence in bringing about this result, which is a subject for further investigation, and one worthy of careful examination, yet we conceive that the extreme fineness of the particles of which the prairie soil is composed is probably the principal reason why it is better adapted to the growth of its peculiar vegetation than to the development of forests.

It cannot fail to strike the careful observer that where the prairies occupy the surface, the soil and superficial material have been so finely comminuted as to be almost in a state of an impalpable powder. This is due, partially, to the peculiar nature of the underlying rocks and the facility with which they undergo complete decomposition, and partly to the mechanical causes which have acted during and since the accumulation of the sedimentary matter from the prairie soil.

If we go to the thickly-wooded regions, like those of the northern peninsula of Michigan, and examine those portions of the surface which have not been invaded by the forest, we shall observe that the beds of ancient lakes which have been filled up by the slowest possible accumulation of detrital matter and are now perfectly dry, remain as natural prairies and are not trespassed upon by the surrounding woods. We can conceive of no other reason for this than the extreme fineness of the soil which occupies these basins, and which is the natural result of the slow and quiet mode in which they have been filled up. The sides of these depressions, which were lakes, slope very gradually upward, and being covered with a thick growth of vegetation, the material brought into them must have been thus caused. Consequently, when the former lake has become entirely filled up and raised above the level of overflow, we find it covered with a most luxuriant crop of grass, forming the natural meadows from which the first settlers are supplied with their first stock of fodder.

Applying these facts to the case of the prairies of larger dimensions farther south, we infer, on what seems to be reasonable grounds, that the whole region now occupied by the prairies of the Northwest was once an immense lake, in whose basin sediment of almost impalpable fineness gradually accumulated; that this basin was drained by the elevation of the whole region, but, at first, so slowly that the finer particles of the deposit were not washed away, but allowed to remain where they were originally deposited.

After the more elevated portions of the former basin had been laid bare, the drainage becoming concentrated into comparatively narrow channels, the current thus produced, aided, perhaps, by a more rapid rise of the region, acquired sufficient velocity to wear down through the finer material on the surface, wash away a portion of it altogether, and mix the rest so effectually with the underlying drift materials, or with abraded fragments of the rocks in places as to give rise to a different character of soil in the valleys from that of the elevated land. The valley soil being much less homogeneous in composition and containing a larger proportion of coarse materials than that of the uplands, seems to have been adapted to the growth of forest vegetation; and in consequence of this we find such localities covered with an abundant growth of timber.

Wherever there has been a variation from the usual conditions of soil, on the prairie or in the river bottom, there is a corresponding change in the character of the vegetation. Thus on the prairie we sometimes meet with ridges of coarse material, apparently deposits of drift, on which, from some local cause, there never has been an accumulation of fine sediment. In such localities we invariably find a growth of timber. This is the origin of the groves scattered over the prairies, for whose isolated position and peculiar circumstances of growth we are unable to account in any other way.

The condition of things in the river valleys themselves seems to add to the plausibility of this theory. In the district which we have more particularly examined, we have found that where rivers have worn deep and comparatively narrow valleys, bordered by precipitous bluffs, there is almost always a growth of forest; but where the valley widens out, the bluffs become less conspicuous, indicating a less rapid erosion and currents of diminished strength; there decomposition takes place under circumstances favorable to the accumulation of prairie soil, and the result has been the formation of the bottom prairie, which becomes so important a feature of the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri below the limits of Iowa. Where these bottom

become, by any change in the course of the river currents, covered with coarser growth of forest trees may be observed springing up, and indicating by their rapid congenial soil.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

In our consideration of the material formation of Henry County, we pass from the geologic description to a brief notice of its superter. The region is far enough removed from the Mississippi River of the nature of prairie lands, but is diversified with such unevenness as always accompanies well-watered and well-wooded sections.

She was lavish of her gifts upon this lovely portion of Iowa. She has given it fertility of soil, abundance and purity of water, large quarries of stone, excellent strata of coal in the western townships, vast beds of areas of timber that are far beyond the requirements of man; and, besides, a salubrious climate, where the farmer, the tradesman and the merchant not only pursue his respective vocation, but can also do so with full immunity from malarious danger, without fear of an epidemic to his health or of a tornado to ruin his property.

Henry County is divided into twelve civil, as it is into an equal number of natural, townships. The form is different from many of the counties of the State and is symmetric and agreeable to the eye, as viewed in the form of a square. The townships are arranged in tiers of three east and west, thus making the total dimensions twenty-four miles north and south by eighteen miles east and west.

Beginning at the northeast township, the civil divisions are named as follows: described according to surveyor's numbers of town and range:

Northwest Township, Town 73 north, Range 5 west.

North Township, Town 73 north, Range 6 west.

Northwest Township, Town 73 north, Range 7 west.

West Township, Town 72 north, Range 5 west.

West Township, Town 72 north, Range 6 west.

West Township, Town 72 north, Range 7 west.

London Township, Town 71 north, Range 5 west.

London Township, Town 71 north, Range 6 west.

London Township, Town 71 north, Range 7 west.

Re Township, Town 70 north, Range 5 west.

Re Township, Town 70 north, Range 6 west.

Re Township, Town 70 north, Range 7 west.

Henry County is bounded on the north by Louisa County for six miles and by

County for twelve miles; on the east by Louisa County for six miles and by Des Moines County for eighteen miles; on the south by Lee County for about two miles on the extreme southeast corner, where the river forms the boundary between Lee and Des Moines Counties; and on the west by Van Buren County for six miles and Jefferson County for eight-

making allowance for fractional townships on the north correction accepting the average as nearly regular, the superficial area of the county is about 276,480 acres.

The face of the country is all that the farmer can desire. It is just sufficient to afford ample drainage, but is not hilly. In certain localities, where the larger streams, the elevations rise to an altitude which might be considered objectionable by prairie farmers, but to those settlers who came from the Eastern States the rolling lands of Iowa are a desirable compromise between the rocky

peaks of Eastern New York, Pennsylvania and New England, and the monotonous stretches of the Far-West prairie regions.

This may, of course, be termed a prairie region; but it is that most delightful of varieties which is denominated diversified prairie. Along the streams there are bottom-lands of considerable width and inexhaustible fertility; but the major portion of the land is high and well drained, waving backward from the river-beds in a grand panorama of richly-cultivated farms, interspersed with belts of native forest timber.

The scenery from many an elevation throughout the county is worthy of the pencil of an artist. Could the peaceful pastoral scenes be transferred by skillful limner to canvas and hung upon the walls of some metropolitan gallery, the critic and connoisseur would pause with delight to do honor to the vision. The grandeur of the mountain ranges which so enchanted Bierstadt, it is true, is not to be discovered in this State; nor does the solemn stateliness of the forest, which Bryant loved so dearly, awe the observer with its sublimity. Nature seems to have wearied in her creation of the marvelous and here rested her senses with a far more peaceful scene. The native groves allured the timid deer, nor offered them alarm by sudden change of view from pastoral to weird. The open lands, as though fresh from the hands of trained floriculturists, bloomed with perpetual flowers, and the eye was gladdened with the quiet beauty and harmony of the scene.

It needed no vivid imagination on the part of those who saw this region at its earliest settlement to persuade them of their entrance upon the land of Canaan. There was an atmosphere of semi-civilization pervading all things, which inspired one with a belief that this was once the home of industrious peoples who had, from some unknown cause, suddenly retired from the spot, leaving their richly-tilled farms to become half wild again from lack of attention. The pioneers were not poetic, as a general thing; but there is scarcely one of them to-day who does not speak of the entrancing spectacle offered on their arrival here. It seemed to them that the bountiful hand of Nature had been opened with such prodigality and generosity that no alternative was left them but to accept the invitation to remain and partake of the feast.

The soil of the uplands is deep and rich, composed of such elements as are required for the production of all cereals, vegetables and grasses peculiar or possible to be cultivated in this latitude. The fallacy that a perennial sod cannot be grown in this climate has been fully exposed. The native grasses and the infinite varieties of the floral tribe become extinct, without cultivation, in the course of time; but where a more speedy process of extermination is desired, the ordinary methods of cultivation will soon place a sod over the rich bottom-lands or hillocks that will afford the amplest pasturage for flocks and herds. This subject is more fully treated in another chapter.

The county is amply watered. The principal stream which flows through it is the Skunk River. It enters on Section 19, Trenton Township, passes through no less than thirty-seven sections in its meandering course southeast, and finally leaves the county on the line between Sections 34 and 35, Baltimore Township. The lesser streams are innumerable, chief among them being Crooked, Sugar, Mud, Linn, Brandywine, Little Potomac, Big (with several branches) Wolf, Big Cedar, Brush and other creeks. The western and southern townships are the most rugged.

There are 44,178 acres of native timber, 312 acres of planted timber, and 218,998 rods of planted hedge in the county.

The county is well adapted to fruit-growing, especially the hardier varieties; but it naturally requires care and attention to succeed in this branch of husbandry. The agricultural statistics show that this is one of the foremost counties in general fertility.

PRIMORDIAL MAN.

The little span of time which compasses the existence of white men west of the great river, or the longer but still insignificant period which dates the arrival of the Indian tribes upon these plains, appears so meager when compared with the geologic æons we have this moment thought of—a thought suggested by the opening chapter—that we seek for a more consistent gradation of events. The desired link is found in the record of a now unknown race, which have left no further evidences of life behind than those which serve to excite curiosity and speculation, but which, at the same time, baffle the profoundest archæologist and leave but the dust of theory in the hand of him who would produce the solid manifestation of fact.

The remains of those whom scientists term "Mound-Builders" are found in great abundance along the shores of the Mississippi River and its larger tributaries. This State is rich in relics. The Iowa and Cedar Rivers, in the more northern portion, and the Des Moines in the southern, are marked with many mounds. From these *tumuli* are taken bits of human skeletons, fragments of pottery, arrow-heads, stone implements of the chase or for domestic uses, and even inscribed tablets on which are traced characters of a mystic nature.

It is not strange that the valley of Skunk River should also bear evidences of the presence of the Mound-Builders; but it is scarcely probable that any very celebrated mounds will ever be found there. The stream is not large enough to warrant such a belief. Near Salem, a mound was recently investigated, and several human skeletons were found, but in such a remarkable state of preservation as to raise grave doubts of their antiquity. Probably they were the remains of early Indian tribes. Pieces of pottery have been found that are, unquestionably, of a more remote period. These relics are now in the museum of the Ladies' Library Association, in Mount Pleasant.

Numerous investigations along the Des Moines, in Wapello and Van Buren Counties, have been made by Mr. Samuel B. Evans, of the Ottumwa *Democrat and Times*, a gentleman of considerable experience in archæological matters. He has in his museum two skulls which were found near Keosauqua, and which are worthy of careful inspection by scientific men. Those craniums conform very nearly to the noted Neanderthal, or Cave, skull of Prussia, and will be described in the forthcoming report of the Smithsonian Institution, by the pen of Mr. Evans.

This region will continue to excite the curiosity of investigators, and will richly repay them for elaborate work. The trouble thus far has resulted solely from the hurried and inexperienced nature of the research made. Skilled men should make this section the theater of proper labor, and devote ample time and money to the purpose in hand.

Mr. Evans recently opened a large mound near Eldon, in which, according to Mr. James Jordan, a reliable authority in such matters, the Iowa Indians slain by Pashapaho and Black Hawk, in the first battle of the latter, were buried. The exact date of this massacre—for it was nothing else—is not obtainable; but it was during Black Hawk's boyhood, since he was allowed to

appear in war-paint at fifteen years of age, and ever after vigorously followed the war-path. Taking the date of his birth, 1775, and giving ample time for him to win the confidence of Pashapaho, it could not have been later than 1795 when the Iowaville struggle occurred. We give these figures on the strength of the facts set forth in the Indian history which follows this chapter, and is reliable, and not on the authority of the Indian records in the State History which precedes this section. We have been able to correct several popular errors in that compilation.

We find, therefore, that the mound opened by Mr. Evans must have been from eighty-three to eighty-five years old. It was found that the earth was as loose and easily removed as though it had been thrown up but a few years. And herein lies the distinguishing feature between a genuine Mound-Builder's *tumulus* and an Indian place of burial: the mound is as compact and difficult of removal as though it had been standing from the beginning of time. It is much more compact than the mold upon which it stands; for the real mound is not an excavation filled up, but is a foreign structure laid upon the virgin earth. Centuries of time alone could have given such solidity to the mounds, as is shown by the looseness of the Iowa burial-heap.

There are usually found strata of ashes, cinders and charcoal in the real mounds, if they chance to be places of sepulture. There are three classes of mounds, be it understood: those of burial, those of sacrifice and those of observation. All do not contain relics, but all are equally compact in formation.

Future researches may disclose more satisfactory evidences of the presence of this singular race in Henry County.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

Human improvement, rushing through civilization, crushes in its march all who cannot grapple to its car. This law is as inexorable as fate. "You colonize the land of the savage with the Anglo-Saxon," says Stephen Montague; "you civilize that portion of the earth; but is the savage civilized? He is exterminated! You accumulate machinery, you increase the total of wealth, but what becomes of the labor you displace? One generation is sacrificed to the next. You diffuse knowledge, and the world seems to grow brighter; but Discontent at Poverty replaces Ignorance, happy with its crust. Every improvement, every advancement of civilization, injures some to benefit others, and either cherishes the want of to-day or prepares the revolution of to-morrow."

It is, as it were, but yesterday since the lovely plains of Henry County were the theater of a mournful scene. The displaced red man, for whom no longer existed room in this region, solemnly chanted his farewell dirge over the grave of his fallen brother, gathered about his own form the tattered fragments of a once distinctive garb and moved slowly from the home so dear to him. The years are few in number since the sorrowful *cortege* passed onward toward the setting sun, in that march of fate which is destined to end in extermination ere the boundaries of the land are reached. Mournfully he beheld, growing fainter and dimmer as he progressed, the groves and plains and hillocks that were once the pride of his heart—the lands which he had been taught to claim as his own. Sadly he journeyed on, leaving behind him the scenes of victory, the places of defeat. All was gone. There remained but a dim recollection of traditionary greatness, and before him stretched the gloom of an uncertain future. As the land-

scape faded from his lingering gaze, the wretched outcast from among men realized that his life-act was completed. In the gathering darkness of the east, he felt, rather than saw, the all-enveloping gloom. Even that phantom, Hope, which so cheers the blighted hearts of men in times of woe, refused to follow the decaying fragment of a race whose course was run, and faded in the twilight, while yet the exile cast his last longing look behind.

There still live many persons who witnessed the strange sight of a remnant of a race of men departing forever from their early homes, and such will, doubtless, be disposed to sneer at the pen which finds a source of melancholy in the contemplation of this event. But worthy hands have written lines of living power upon the theme; nor can the harsh character of fact denude the subject of a glamour which poetry and romance have cast around the dusky victim and his fate. There is a grandeur in the record of the race which the stern force of truth is powerless to dispel.

THE SACS AND FOXES.

The tribes of the Sacs and Foxes once held dominion over the entire territory now included in the limits of this State. The region composing the county of Henry was never the scene of events which have become historic, but its fertile prairies and fine groves were for years the favorite hunting-grounds of the savages. To omit all mention of the red man from these pages would be a grave error, for once the land was held, by right of conquest or peaceful interchange of privileges, as sacred to the aborigines. In the far-off time, the spectacle presented by the child of nature was different from that which greeted the vanguard of civilization. Those men who were compelled to meet the groveling band which had survived the first shock of defeat, saw only the ruin which the strong had wrought upon the weak. The native power had fled; a subjugated race was subsisting in its helplessness upon the bounty of its conquerors. There was no spot on earth left for them. Foot by foot their mighty possessions were taken from them, not in the din and whirl of battle, but by the humiliating processes of peace. Here, at last, they stood, with bowed heads, meekly awaiting the decree which should compel them to resume their endless march. Behind them was the tradition of their strength; before them, annihilation of their clans. Even their warlike instincts were dwarfed in the presence of their masters. Had they disputed titles with the whites, the memories clustering about them now would be far different. But that resort to arms, that defiant struggle to the end, that disappearance in dramatic furor—all was denied them. Had they been other in nature than they were, this placid surrender to fate would seem less pitiful. Once fierce and bloody, then subdued, their stolid acceptance of destiny carried with it a mournful air that will be breathed through history's pages while our race shall live.

The Indian is the embodiment of the dramatic, and when the curtain is rung down upon a scene so spiritless and tame as this of which we write, the admiration which is his due is turned to pity. The actual spectators of the drama find it impossible to forget the sordid character of the players, it is true; but at so short a remove of time as this which has already elapsed since this county was the theater of the play, a shade of romance is imparted and the events become absorbing in their interest.

KEOKUK, THE ORATOR CHIEFTAIN.

Among the noted chiefs of later years, Keokuk held a foremost place. He was the grand sachem of the Sacs and Foxes, the chief pre-eminent over all

the tribes. He was of commanding presence, but given rather to the pleasures of the chase than the dangers of the battle-field. Still, he was not deficient in personal bravery, and held his place with firmness both by reason of his ability to lead on all occasions and his wonderful eloquence as a speaker.

From a sketch of Keokuk, published in the "Annals of Iowa," 1865, by Uriah Biggs, one of the pioneers of Van Buren, the following interesting extracts are made:

"Keokuk is deserving of a prominent page in the history of the country, and a truthful history of his life would be read and cherished as a memento of one of nature's noblemen. As an orator, he was entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing, and in his public speeches he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures. He spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear and distinct and very forcible, culling his figures from the stores of nature, and basing his arguments in skillful logic. He maintained in good faith the stipulations of treaties with the United States and with the neighboring tribes. He loved peace and the social amenities of life, and was fond of displaying those agreeable traits of character in ceremonious visits to neighboring chiefs, in which he observed the most punctilious etiquette and dignified decorum. He possessed a ready insight into the motives of others, and was not easily misled by sophistry or beguiled by flattery; and in the field of wit, he was no mean champion. It is not my purpose to write a history of his life, but I will give one anecdote in illustration of these traits of his character.

"While residing near Ottumwah-noc, he received a message from the Mormon Prophet, Joe Smith, inviting Keokuk, as King of the Sacs and Foxes, to a royal conference at his palace at Nauvoo, on matters of the highest importance to their respective people. The invitation was readily accepted, and a train of ponies was soon wending its way to the Mormon city, bearing Keokuk and suite in stately procession and savage pomp.

"Notice had circulated through the country of this diplomatic interview, and a number of spectators attended to witness the *denouement*. The audience was given publicly in the Mormon temple, and the respective chiefs were attended by their suites, the Prophet by the dignitaries of the Mormon Church, and the Indian potentate by the high civil and military functionaries of his tribes, and the gentiles were comfortably seated as auditors.

"The Prophet opened the conference in a set speech of considerable length, giving Keokuk a brief history of the children of Israel, as detailed in the Bible, and dwelt forcibly upon the story of the lost tribes, and of the direct revelation he had received from a divine source, that the North American Indians were these identical lost tribes, and that he, the Prophet of God, held a divine commission to gather them together and to lead them to a land 'flowing with milk and honey.' After the Prophet closed this harangue, Keokuk 'waited for the words of his pale-faced brother to sink deep into his mind,' and, in making his reply, assumed the gravest attitude and most dignified demeanor. He would not controvert anything his brother had said about the lost and scattered condition of his race and people, and if his brother was commissioned by the Great Spirit to collect them together and lead them to a new country, it was his duty to do so. But he wished to inquire about some particulars his brother had not named, that were of the highest importance to him and his people. The red men were not much used to milk, and he thought they would prefer streams of water, and in the country where they now were there was a good supply of honey. The points that they wished to inquire into were whether

the new government would pay large annuities, and whether there was plenty of whisky. Joe Smith saw at once that he had met his match, and that Keokuk was not the proper material with which to increase his army of dupes, and closed the conference in as amiable a manner as possible.

“He was gifted by nature with the elements of an orator in an eminent degree, and as such is entitled to rank with Logan, Red Jacket and Tecumseh; but, unfortunately for his fame among the white people and with posterity, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted even with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labashure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery, drawn from nature, was beyond their powers of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English tongue to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thought, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted upon his countenance while he was speaking. The proper place to form a due estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and where the electric effects of his eloquence could be plainly noted upon his audience. It was credibly asserted that by the force of his logic he had changed the vote of a council against the strongly predetermined opinions of its members. A striking instance of the influence of his eloquence is related as occurring while the forces under Black Hawk were invading Illinois, in 1832.

“Keokuk knew from the first that this reckless war would result in great disaster to the tribe, and used all diligence to dissuade warriors from following Black Hawk, and succeeded in retaining a majority with him at his town on the Iowa River. But, after Stillman's defeat, the war spirit raged with such ardor that a war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm, and when the dance was over, he called a council to prepare for war. In his address he admitted the justice of their complaints against the white man, and to seek redress was a noble aspiration of their natures. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves slain in battle called loudly for vengeance. ‘I am your chief,’ he said, ‘and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter you are determined to go. But, before you take this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances for success.’ He then represented to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend—that their chances of success were utterly hopeless. ‘But if you now determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you upon one condition—that before we go we kill all our old men and our wives and children to save them from a lingering death by starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave his bones on the other side of the Mississippi.’

“This was a strong and truthful picture of the project before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor and to cause them to abandon their rash undertaking. Many other incidents are related of his eloquence and tact in allaying a rising storm, fraught with war and bloodshed, not only in his own tribe, but also among neighboring tribes, where his people had

been the aggressors. Some of these incidents have been preserved by written Indian research, but many will be lost to history. He delivered a eulogy upon Gen. Harrison at the Sac and Fox Agency, which was interpreted by M. Antoine Le Claire, and considered by many who heard its delivery, as one of his best efforts. This speech, however, was not written down and is lost to history; but enough of the incidents of his career as an orator have been saved from the wreck of time to stamp his reputation for natural abilities of the highest order, and furnish another positive refutation of Buffon's theory on the deterioration of men and animals on the American Continent.

"We have thus far portrayed the bright side of Keokuk's character; but like most, if not all, great intellects, there is a dark background which the truth of history demands shall be brought to view. His traits of character thus far sketched, may not inaptly be compared to the great Grecian orators, but here the similitude ends. The great blot on Keokuk's life was his insatiable love of money; and, toward its close, he became a confirmed inebriate. His withering reply to the Mormon Prophet was intended by him as a proofstroke of wit; it, nevertheless, expressed his ruling passions.

"A bitter and incurable feud existed in the tribe during their time of residence on the Des Moines River between what was denominated as 'Keokuk's band' and 'Black Hawk's band,' the latter recognizing Hardfish as the leader. This distrust and, indeed, hatred were smothered in their common intercourse when sober; but when their blood was fired with whisky it sometimes assumed a tragic feature amongst the leaders of the respective bands. An instance of this character occurred on the lower part of the Des Moines, on the return of a party making a visit to the 'half-breeds' at the town of Keokuk on the Mississippi. In a quarrel, excited by whisky, Keokuk received a dangerous stab in the breast from a son of Black Hawk. The writer of the present sketch saw him conveyed by his friends homeward, lying in a canoe, unable to rise.

"Hardfish and his coadjutors lost no occasion to find fault with Keokuk's administration. The payments were made in silver coin, put in boxes, containing \$500 each, and passed into Keokuk's hands for distribution. The several traders received each his quota, according to their several demands against the tribes admitted by Keokuk, which invariably consumed the far greater portion of the amount received. The remainder was turned over to the chiefs and distributed among their respective bands. Great complaints were made of the allowances to the traders, on the ground of exorbitant prices charged on the goods actually furnished; and it is alleged that some of these accounts were spurious. In confirmation of this last charge, over and above the character of the items exhibited in these accounts, an affidavit was filed with Gov. Lucas by an individual, to which the Governor gave credence, setting forth that Keokuk had proposed to the maker of the affidavit to prefer a purely fictitious account against the tribe for the sum of \$10,000, and he would admit its correctness, and, when paid, the money should be divided among themselves, share and share alike. To swell the traders' bills, items were introduced of a character that showed fraud upon their face, such as a large number of 'blanket coats,' articles which the Indians never wore, and 'telescopes,' of the use of which they had no knowledge. This shows the reckless manner in which these bills were swollen to the exorbitant amounts complained of, in which Keokuk was openly charged with being in league with the traders to defraud Hardfish's band. At this time, the nation numbered about two thousand three hundred souls, and only about one-third of the whole number belonged to Keokuk's party. G

Lucas warmly espoused the popular side in the controversy that arose in relation to the mode and manner of making the annual payment, and the matter was referred to the Indian Bureau, and the mode was changed so that payments were made to the heads of families, approximating a per-capita distribution. This method of making the payments met the unqualified disapprobation of the traders, and, after one year's trial, fell back into the old channel. Keokuk led his tribe west to the Kansas country, in 1845, and, according to reports, died some years after of delirium tremens."

Mr. James Jordan relates the following anecdote of Keokuk: "In 1837, the chief's son was prostrated with fever. Keokuk was absent at the time, but there chanced to be in the camp an old squaw, who was alleged to be invested with supernatural powers. When Keokuk returned, his valiant heir informed him that the witch had cast an evil spirit into the settlement, which had increased the fever and rendered it impossible to overcome disease while she lived. Thereupon, Keokuk took the old woman without the settlement and deliberately cut off her head with a cleaver. This summary act was witnessed by Mrs. Phelps, wife of Billy Phelps, one of the original locators of that section." The scene of this sacrifice was near Independent, adjacent to Jordan's farm.

Keokuk's son is at the head of the Sac and Fox Nation, in the Indian Territory.

One of the most amusing anecdotes preserved by Maj. Beach, Indian Agent, is the following:

"When Gen. Harrison became President of the United States, in March, 1840, Hon. John Chambers, ex-Congressman of Kentucky, was appointed to replace Gov. Lucas as Governor of Iowa Territory. The office then included within its commission that of Superintendent over the Indians and their agencies. For several months previous to this date, feelings of antagonism had existed between the old Black Hawk party, whose chief was Hardfish, and the other bands, which spirit was mainly excited and kept alive by the traders, who were influenced by their rival interests. Gov. Lucas was characteristically obstinate, and leaned decidedly toward the Hardfish side of the controversy. Upon the arrival of Gov. Chambers at Burlington, it was, of course, an object with Keokuk to gain his favor, or, at least, to have him committed to a strictly impartial course; while Hardfish's efforts would be put forth to induce him to follow in the track of his predecessor. Keokuk at once requested the Agent to obtain the Governor's consent for him and his chief men to visit the Governor, at Burlington.

"It was the wish, however, of the Indian Department to discountenance and prevent such pilgrimages of Indians through the settlements, and the Agent promised Keokuk that he would inform the new Governor of his desire. Maj. Beach told Keokuk that, owing to the wishes of the Department, the Governor might prefer to have the meeting take place at the Agency, in Wapello County.

"The Hardfish band—or rather their instigators, Eddy and his satellites—less patient, and ignoring their proper channel of communication with the Superintendent through the Agent, hastened to Burlington in a large body, and, having encamped a short way from town, sent in a written notice of their arrival and the purpose of their visit, with a request that the Governor would cause the needed supplies of food, etc., to be provided for them. Under the Lucas regime, an order on Eddy's Burlington store would have soon satisfied the demand; but Gov Chambers forwarded word that when he wanted to see

any of them he would, of course, be prepared to have them fed; that he had no intention of converting his executive headquarters at Burlington into council-ground for his red children, and that it was his purpose to visit them in their own country, at a very early day. Hardfish went home with a new idea in his mind concerning Governors.

“Shortly after that failure, the Agent received a communication from the Governor, informing him of the facts here related, and notifying him to use all means in his power to prevent the intrusion of his charge upon the white settlements. The letter also announced the Governor’s intention to visit the Agency in a short time, due notice of which would be given.

“The Governor at last set his time, the bands were all informed, the Governor arrived at the Agency and a grand council was to be begun. Meanwhile all the Indians, except the Iowa River Foxes, who were indisposed to come far on a matter that did not directly concern them, had gathered and were encamped about the Agency. The Keokuk band occupied the ground along the branch behind the mills, which was then full of plum, hazel and crab-apple thickets. The Hardfishes were on the edge of the river timber, south of the Agency. Long before the appointed hour, the latter tribes, arrayed in full regalia, arrived at the designated place of meeting. The men and ponies were caparisoned in their richest styles of ornamentation. They at once began a display of equestrianism, and performed for some time. They then dismounted and after securing their animals, formed in line and marched into the Agency yard, where the Governor was to receive them. Quite a respectable number of whites were in attendance, to witness the scenes and partake in the ceremonies of the occasion. Hardfish took the Governor by the hand, in way of greeting, spoke a few words and sat down upon the grass, surrounded by his followers.

“Now, it was a sacred duty with the Governor to cherish the memory of his friend, Gen. Harrison. He had been Aide-de-camp to the General in the war of 1812, and rumor told that their mutual sentiments were more like those of father and son than those of simple friendship. Keokuk had been apprised of this fact, and, as subsequent events revealed, knew how to ‘make it tell.’ The appointed hour of assembling came and passed, but yet no sign of Keokuk or his party was made at the Agency. As time passed, the Governor, with his sense of promptness offended, grew impatient at the delay. He finally expressed opinions approbatory of Hardfish and derogatory of Keokuk.

“At length, when the council seemed about to prove a failure by default, the first faint sounds of Keokuk’s music came floating on the air. The notes grew more audible as the band approached, but never swelled up to the full tone of joyful marches. As the front of the procession wound slowly into view the lances and staves, instead of being decked with gaudy ribbons and feathers, were seen to be wrapped about with withered grass. No sound of bells responded to the tramp of their ponies, and the Indians’ persons, instead of being painted with vermilion and dressed in bright colors, were streaked with the somber, funereal substitute of clay. In fact, all the paraphernalia of war betokened some sad affliction. The Agent, after a hurried word with the interpreter, told the Governor that this was a funeral march, and that some one of their leading men must have died during the night, and probably lay yet unburied in their camp. The Hardfishes seemed as much at a loss as anybody, wondering who could have died without their knowing it.

“The solemn dirge ceased, and dismounting, the several hundred savages formed in line, on foot, and marched, with Keokuk at their head, into the

yard. The chief advanced toward the Governor, who also moved forward to greet the Indians. Keokuk ordered his followers to halt, and, through his interpreter, said: 'Say to our new Father that, before I take his hand, I will explain what all this means. We were told, not long ago, that our Great Father, at Washington, was dead. We have heard of him as a mighty warrior, who had passed much of his life among the red men and knew their wants. We believe that we would always have had friendship and justice at his hands. His death has made us very sad, and as this was our first opportunity, we thought it would be very wrong if we did not use it to show that the hearts of his red children, as well as his white, know how to mourn over their great loss. We have kept our Father waiting here while we have performed that part of our mourning which we must always attend to before we leave our lodges with our dead.'

"Then, amid the murmurs of approbation from his people, he stepped forward and extended his hand. The hearty grasp with which the Governor seized and clung to it showed that the chief had touched the right spot in his heart, and that the Hardfishes must thereafter be content to take a back seat. When, years after, Maj. Beach was enjoying a day of the Governor's hospitality, at Maysville, Ky., the incident came up in conversation. The Governor was told that he must not credit Keokuk with the paternity of the entire plot, but that his ingenuity was put into requisition only to manage the details. The kind old gentleman seemed greatly amused."

Maj. Beach tells of one of the numerous religious rites of Keokuk's band:

"The Sacs and Foxes were quite friendly and manageable; in fact, were very friendly and agreeable people to live among, and all public and personal intercourse with them rolled smoothly along the well-worn track, without much of incident or marvel, until the final sale of their remaining Iowa domain. Sometimes incidents would occur possessing excitement or amusement enough to encroach for a little upon the monotony that otherwise might have become tedious, of which the writer will endeavor to recover the memory of one or two that may amuse the reader.

"The Sacs and Foxes, like all other Indians, were very religious people in their way, always maintaining the observance of a good many rites, ceremonies and feasts in their worship of the Great Spirit. Fasts did not seem to be prescribed in any of their missals, however, because, perhaps, forced ones, under a scarcity of game or other edibles, were not of impossible occurrence among people whose creed plainly was to let to-morrow take care of itself. Some of these ceremonies bore such resemblance to some of those laid down in the books of Moses as to have justified the impression among biblical students that the lost tribes of Israel might have found their way to this continent.

"Maj. Beach was a witness, one delightful forenoon in May, 1841, of a ceremony that seemed full of mystery, even to those Indians who took no part in celebrating it. A large lodge had been set up for the occasion on the level green, near Keokuk's village, and its sides left so entirely open that a view of the proceeding was unobstructed from without. Close around was a circle of guards or sentinels, evidently in the secret, as they were near enough to hear, but far enough away from the center to prevent eavesdropping. Low tones were observed by the speakers. Inside of the first circle of sentinels was a still more numerous row of guards, and a strict watch was maintained. Keokuk seemed to be the chief performer among those actively engaged. One old fellow, who held relations of importance with the tribe, seemed to be the one for whom all the display was made. He was distinguished from those about him by being

clothed in a much scantier pattern of raiment than the rest. The first part of the ceremony seemed to be a general posturing of the subject, for the performers would place the old Indian on his feet; then they would force him to sit down, and then compel him to assume some other attitude. Meanwhile, they kept up a vigorous powwowing over him, gesticulating in their wildest manner. Finally, after they had placed him in a sitting position, with a pile of blankets at his back, Keokuk advanced toward him, pistol in hand, and apparently took deliberate aim at the fellow's forehead. There was an explosion quite audible to outsiders, followed by a little puff of powder-smoke, and the old savage fell over as though he was shot dead. The attendants quickly covered him with blankets, and the wise ones of the tribe gathered about in solemn manner. Seated by the supposed dead man, the council indulged in many 'long talks.' At last, Keokuk was inspired with some power from the Great Spirit, and, hastily stepping forward, he seized the hand of the prostrate man. He lifted the dead Indian to a sitting posture, and speedily restored him to full life. The outside witnesses looked on with mute surprise and awe throughout the entire performance. It was evident from their manner that they believed the old Indian had really been killed, and that their mighty chieftain had raised him to life and health. The ceremony was designed, doubtless, to represent the close relationship between Keokuk and the invisible forces of the Happy Hunting-Grounds, but this is merely speculation, for no interpretation of the ceremony was ever made, so far as Maj. Beach could learn."

BLACK HAWK, THE BRAVE.

The most conspicuous figure in the list of noted Indians of the Northwest is Black Hawk. This remarkable man was more like a white man in his domestic tastes and instincts than any of his cotemporaries; but was, withal, a warrior of the true savage type. During his sojourn in Van Buren County, probably no one was more intimately acquainted with Black Hawk than James Jordan was. Mr. Jordan's opportunities for knowing the Indian, and also for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the language in which he spoke, were unusual. For years, the two families lived side by side, and maintained a degree of intimacy peculiar and incidental to the isolated life then led. A feeling of friendliness sprang up between the native and the pioneer resident, which was but little removed from that of brotherhood. Hence it is that the statements of Mr. Jordan relative to Black Hawk and his life are accepted without reservation by all who hear them.

In personal appearance, Black Hawk was distinguished. He was five feet and eleven inches tall; weighed about one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty pounds, and had an eye black and piercing as a wild beast's.

Many errors have crept into history concerning Black Hawk. The most important one is that which fixes his birth in 1767. It will be observed in the State history, which precedes this sketch, that he was born in the Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in Illinois, in 1767. Mr. Jordan pronounces the date an error. From Black Hawk's own lips he learned that the time of his birth was 1775, but the day is not given.

As to the Indian orthography of the name, Mr. Jordan gives Mu-ca-tah-mich-a-ka-kah, and this is confirmed by several other well-posted persons. Maj. Beach, in his admirable papers on the Indian Agency in Wapello County, a subject he was well fitted to write about, because of his having been Agent after Gen. Street's death in 1840, gives a slightly different spelling; but only such

as might naturally arise from an attempt to spell an Indian word by sound. The Major spelled the name Muck-a-ta-mish-e-ki-ak-ki-ak, and the reader will observe the general similarity in the two methods. Probably Mr. Jordan's way is the correct one. The literal translation of the name into English is *a black hawk*.

Another error exists concerning the official position of the man. He was not a chief, either by inheritance or election. His father was a leading spirit, perhaps a prophet or a man of commanding influence in the councils of the tribes. At an early age, Black Hawk was allowed to don the war-paint, because of his having slain an enemy of his tribe. This rather traditionary statement seems unsupported, but is given for what it is worth. The story runs that the youth was but sixteen years old when he hung his first scalp upon his wigwam.

In character the Indian boy was brave, cautious and ambitious. He aspired to rank and sought the gratification of his passion for power by stealthy means. He possessed marvelous oratorical abilities, in that gift equaling the great speaker Keokuk. As a warrior, he was dependent more upon strategy than upon the qualities which white men deem essential to military prowess; but Black Hawk was not a cruel or blood-thirsty man, who slew merely for the sake of slaughter. He was a paradox in some characteristics, and the report given by Mr. Jordan, of his latter days, contradicts the generally believed accounts of his early methods of self-promotion. However, one can accept the statements of his friend without too great a tax on one's credulity, when it is remembered that the last years, and not the first, were spent in this vicinity. Black Hawk in his youth was very different from Black Hawk the old and defeated man.

History teaches that Black Hawk's efforts at generalship were failures, when military method was required. His power lay in sudden and fierce attacks, with dramatic strategy and rush of mounted braves. It was by such means, and the employment of his great eloquence in council, that he gained his rank as a leader. He assumed the place of authority over Keokuk, his ranking officer, and maintained his hold upon his men without ever claiming to be a chieftain. He called himself a Brave, and delighted in the title.

The Sacs and Foxes, according to their traditions, once dwelt upon the shores of the great lakes. Gradually they were pushed westward, until in time they came to occupy a large portion of Northern Illinois. In spite of the pressure of the whites, this band occupied a site on the east shore of the Mississippi, near Rock River. Here Black Hawk was, in 1832, the controlling spirit. "He was never a chief, either by inheritance or election," declares Maj. Beach, "and his influence was shared by a wily old savage, of part Winnebago blood, called the Prophet, who could do with Black Hawk pretty much as he pleased; and also by a Sac named Na-pope, the English of which is Soup, and whom the writer found to be a very friendly and manageable old native, as was also Black Hawk."

As relevant to the history of the Indian occupation of this region, we quote from a paper prepared by Uriah Biggs, and published in the "Annals of Iowa," the following authentic account of Black Hawk's first battle. The battle-field was on the present site of Iowaville, which was long ago the principal seat of the Iowa nation of Indians, and was where Black Hawk afterward died. At the time of the massacre, Black Hawk was a young man, and the graphic account of his first steps toward chieftainship, as related by Mr. Biggs, is made up of the details given by the Indians who participated in the battle:

"Contrary to long-established custom of Indian attack, this battle was fought on in daytime, the attending circumstances justifying this departure

from the well-settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle-field is a level river-bottom prairie, of about four miles in length and two miles wide, near the middle, narrowing down to points at either end. The main area of the bottom rises, perhaps, twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the river, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river-side with a thick forest, and the river-bank was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of the prairie, and near the river-bank, was situated Iowa village, and about two miles above the town, and near the middle of the prairie, is situated a small natural mound, covered at that time with a tuft of small trees and brush growing on its summit.

"In the rear of this mound, lay a belt of wet prairie, which, at the time here spoken of, was covered with a dense crop of rank, coarse grass; bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated and broken river-bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, portions of it thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the cat-like foe. Through this forest the Sac and Fox war-party made their way in the night-time, and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush throughout the day, and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victims might afford, to aid them in the contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the situation of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, which means they were soon convinced the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above noticed, the Iowas had their race-course, where they diverted themselves with the excitements of the horse-race, and skillfully trained their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises, mock battles are fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense, of victory and defeat, are carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship is acquired which is rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them, this day was selected for these equestrian sports, and, wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race-ground, leaving the most of their arms in the village, and their old men and women and children unprotected.

"Pashapaho, who was chief in command of the enemy's forces, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass, and gain the cover of the timber along the river-bank, and, with the utmost speed reach the village and commence battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush, to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men, whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously prosecuted. Black Hawk, with his forces, reached the village undiscovered and made a furious onslaught upon its defenseless inhabitants, by firing a general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping-knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they gulfed the village as soon as the fire-brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire-arms at the village, the forces under Pashapaho leaped from their couchant position in the grass, and sprang upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed to reach their arms in the village, and protect, if possible, their wives and children from the attacks of merciless assailants.

"The distance from the place of the attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in the flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their adversaries, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and they only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying mingled with the exulting shouts of a victorious foe, filled their hearts with a maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and, together with their arms, were in possession of the victors, and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek hills.

"The complete success attending a battle does not always imply brave action, for, as in the present instance, bravery does not belong to a wanton attack on unarmed men and defenseless women and children. Yet it is due to Pashapaho, as commander of an army, to give him full credit for his quick perception of the advantages circumstances had placed within his reach, and for his sagacity in at once changing the programme of attack to meet occurring events, and the courage and intrepidity to seize these events and insure his success. The want of these essential qualities in a commander has occasioned the loss of many a battle in what is courteously termed civilized warfare.

"The Iowas, cut off from all hope of retrieving their loss, sent a flag of truce to Pashapaho, submitting their fate to the will of their conqueror, and a parley ensued, which resulted in the Iowas becoming an integral part of the Sac and Fox nation; but experiencing the ill-usage that is the common fate of a conquered people, they besought the United States authorities to purchase their undivided interest in the country, and thus allow them to escape from the tyranny of their oppressors. The purchase was accordingly made in 1825, and they removed to the Missouri River, and have so wasted in numbers as to scarcely preserve their existence as an independent tribe. The sole cause of this war was the insatiable ambition of the Sac and Fox Indians, as this was their first acquaintance with the Iowa nation or tribe."

"My first and only interview with Black Hawk," continues Mr. Biggs, "was at Rock Island, at the time of the treaty for the Iowa Reserve, in 1836, about one year before his death. I was introduced to him by his intimate acquaintance and apologist, the late Jeremiah Smith, of Burlington. He asked where I resided, and being told on the Wabash River, in Indiana, he traced on the sand the principal Western rivers, showing their courses and connections, and exhibiting a general knowledge of the prominent features of the topography of the Western States.

"The interview occurred after his first visit to Washington, where he was taken by way of the Ohio River to Pittsburgh, and returned by Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Buffalo and Detroit, affording him a good opportunity to form a salutary impression of the military resources of the United States, and also to acquire a general knowledge of its geography. Its great military strength seemed to arouse his keenest observation, and furnished the main topic of his remarks upon the country as he passed through, as well as on his return to his tribe. The colloquy at this interview afforded an occasion to express his bitter reflections upon this painful theme. Mr. Smith, unfortunately for the repose of Black Hawk's feelings, and unconscious of its effect, mentioned the writer of this sketch as a surveyor of public lands, a character always unwelcome among

the Indians. This remark I much regretted, as Black Hawk's countenance was instantly covered with gloom, and he rather petulantly said: 'The Shomokoman was strong, and would force the Indians to give up all their lands.'

"The colloquy here ended, as this barbed arrow, inadvertently thrown by Mr. Smith, had occasioned a tumult in Black Hawk's mind that rendered further conversation on his part disagreeable. The impression of the writer in regard to Black Hawk's personal appearance were those of disappointment. He was attired in a coarse cloth coat, without any semblance of fit or proportion, with his feet thrust into a pair of new stoga shoes that were without strings, and a coarse wool hat awkwardly placed on his nearly bald pate, and presenting a very uncouth and rather ludicrous personal bearing.

"This toggery, perhaps, had its share in lowering my previously-estimated claims of Black Hawk to distinction among the celebrated men of his race. 'The fine head, Roman style of face, and prepossessing countenance,' that so favorably impressed the distinguished author of the 'Sketch-Book,' on visiting him while a prisoner in Jefferson Barracks, were no longer apparent to my dull comprehension.

"It would, indeed, be difficult to find a name in history that attained so great a notoriety, associated with such limited mental endowment and true military skill. Every prominent act of his life gave evidence of the lack of sound discretion and prudent forethought. We find him as early as 1804 visiting the Spanish Governor at St. Louis, at the time the United States agents called to accept the transfer of the authority of the country. Black Hawk being informed of the purpose of their visit, refused to meet these agents of the new government, he passing out of one door as they entered at the other, and embarking with his suite in their canoes and hastening away to Rock Island, saying he liked his Spanish father best. This was a mere whim, as he had, as yet, no acquaintance with the Government and people of the United States. He, however, at once determined on hostility to both; and this ill-advised and hasty determination was his ruling passion while he lived.

"Lieut. Pike, on behalf of the Government, made him a friendly visit to Rock Island, the following year, and, as a token of friendship, presented Black Hawk with an American flag, which he refused to accept. He embraced the first opportunity that offered to form an alliance with the British authorities in Canada, and eagerly attached himself and 500 warriors of his tribe to the British standard, at the commencement of the war of 1812. Here, his lack of capacity to command an army, where true courage and enduring fortitude were requisite to success, was fully demonstrated. His warlike talents had hitherto been only tested in stealthy and sudden onslaughts on unprepared and defenseless foes; and, if successful, a few scalps were the laurels he coveted, and he retired, exulting in the plunder of a village and these savage trophies. His campaigns against the Osages and other neighboring tribes, lasted only long enough to make one effort, and afforded no evidence of the fortitude and patient skill of the able military leader. His conduct under the British flag as 'Gen. Black Hawk' showed him entirely wanting in the capacity to deserve that title. He followed the English army to Fort Stephenson, in expectation of an easy slaughter and pillage; but the signal repulse the combined forces still met by the gallant Col. Croghan, completely disheartened him, and he slipped away with about twenty of his followers to his village on Rock River, leaving his army to take care of themselves.

"He entertained no just conception of the obligations of treaties made between our Government and his tribe, and even the separate treaty by himself

and his 'British Band,' in 1816, was no check on his caprice and stolid self-will, and its open violation brought on the war of 1832, which resulted in his complete overthrow, and ended forever his career as a warrior.

"The history of his tour through the United States as a prisoner, is a severe reflection upon the intelligence of the people of our Eastern cities, in regard to the respect due to a savage leader who had spent a long life in butchering his own race, and the frontier inhabitants of their own race and country. His journey was, everywhere throughout the East, an ovation, falling but little short of the respect and high consideration shown to the nation's great benefactor, La Fayette, whose triumphal tour through the United States happened near the same period. But as an offset to this ridiculous adulation in the East, when the escort reached Detroit, where his proper estimate was understood, Black Hawk and his suite were contemptuously burned in effigy. But due allowance should be made for the ignorance concerning true Indian character, among the Eastern people, as their conceptions are formed from the fanciful creations of the Coopers and Longfellows, immensely above the sphere of a blood-thirsty War Eagles and the filthy, paint-bedaubed Hiawathas of real savage life.

"Black Hawk died in the fall of 1838, near Iowaville, the scene of his triumph, under Pashapaho, over the Iowas, in the early part of his warlike career. He was buried in a sitting posture, in a frail tomb made of wooden slabs set upon the ground in the form of an inverted V. His war-club—a shaved post four or five feet high—was placed in the front of his rude tomb, upon which a great number of black stripes were painted, corresponding with the number of scalps he had taken during life. Openings were left in his tomb so that his friends and curious visitors could witness the process of decay. Sometime after the removal of his friends higher up the river, and after the flesh had wasted away, a Dr. Turner, of Van Buren County, removed his skeleton to Quincy, Ill., and had the bones handsomely polished and varnished, preparatory to connecting them by wires in the skeleton form. When Black Hawk's wife heard of the exhumation, she affected great and uncontrollable grief, and poured out the burden of her sorrows to Robert Lucas, Governor of the Territory, and ex officio Superintendent of Indian affairs, who promptly recovered the bones and placed them in a box in his office at Burlington, and dispatched a message to the bereaved family, then staying on the Des Moines, some ninety miles distant. A cavalcade was soon in motion, bearing the disconsolate widow and a retinue of her friends to Burlington. On the evening of their arrival, the Governor was notified of their readiness to wait upon him, who fixed the audience for 10 A. M. the next day. Several visitors were in attendance. The box containing the august remains opened with a lid, and when the parties were all assembled and ready for the awful development, the lid was lifted by the Governor, fully exposing the sacred relics of the renowned chief to the gaze of his sorrowing friends and the very respectable auditors who had attended to witness the impressive scene.

"The Governor then addressed the widow, through John Goodell, the interpreter of the Hardfish band, giving all the details of the transfer of the bones from the grave to Quincy and back to Burlington, and assured her that they were the veritable bones of her deceased husband; that he had sympathized deeply with her in her great affliction, and that he now hoped she would be consoled and comforted by the return of the precious relics to her care, under a strong confidence that they would not again be disturbed where she might choose to entomb them. The widow then advanced to the lid of the box, and, without the least apparent emotion, picked up in her fingers bone after bone,

and examined each with the seeming curiosity of a child, and, replacing each bone in its proper place, turned to the interpreter, and replied that she fully believed they were Black Hawk's bones, and that she knew the Governor was a good old man, or he would not have taken the great pains he had manifested to oblige her, and, in consideration of his great benevolence and disinterested friendship, she would leave the bones under his care and protection. The conference then closed, and the distinguished visitors took leave of the Governor and the assembled auditors. This scene was detailed by the Governor to the present writer while standing at the side of the famous box soon after its occurrence.

"On the accession of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, Gov. Lucas was removed from the gubernatorial office of the Territory, and removed his private office into the same room with Dr. Enos Lowe, now of Omaha City, Neb. An historical society was organized in Burlington about this time, and an effort was made to get these relics into their cabinet and under the control of their society. This arrangement was never formally affected; but, in the course of events, they happened to be in the same building with the society's collection, and the whole were consumed in the burning of the building, which occurred later."

On page 74 of this volume, is given the generally accepted version of the causes which led to the Black Hawk war of 1830; but that story is vague and unsatisfactory. On page 157 another, and, in the main, a correct account is given. From Mr. Jordan we learn facts of more than local interest in this disputed case, and give them here.

Somewhere about 1828-29, a man named Watts, while driving cattle through this region, about where Iowaville now is, was beset by Indians. Watts had with him a man whose name is not remembered now. This man was killed by a savage. The murder was committed on Indian territory, and a demand was made on Black Hawk for the criminal. He was delivered up to the United States authorities and taken to St. Louis, where he was tried and condemned. Some of the tribe went to St. Louis to intercede for their companion, but did not accomplish their purpose. The Indian was hanged. However, while the Indians were in St. Louis they fell victims of sharpers, who obtained a professed title to Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by presents of less value than the Government price of the land. When the embassy returned with their ill-gotten trinkets, Black Hawk was wroth and denounced the fraud. Subsequently, probably the next spring, on the opening of the season of 1830, the men who had obtained such title to the land came on, and drove the Indian women and children from the village, during the temporary absence of the braves. Black Hawk made issue with the fraudulent possessors of his home, and offered to stake thirty of his braves against thirty white soldiers to test the question of title by a fight. The offer was declined by the military, but the whites said they would pit the United States army against the Indians of his tribe. Black Hawk took up the gauntlet, and hence the famous, but disastrous, Black Hawk war.

This version, it will be seen, substantially corroborates the story obtained by research in Illinois.

Of the Black Hawk war it is not within the province of this sketch to speak; it belongs to the history of Illinois, and has been repeatedly written up. After the defeat of Black Hawk, in 1832, he was captured and taken to Prairie du Chien. After an imprisonment in Jefferson Barracks, and, subsequently, in Fortress Monroe, whither he was taken, he was returned at the intercession of

Keokuk to this region. In his old age, Black Hawk sought the company of the garrison, his band was broken up, and the once great chief was left alone in his declining years. Maj. Beach relates the following incident derived from personal observation:

"Black Hawk's lodge was always the perfection of cleanliness—a quite unusual thing for an Indian. The writer has seen the old woman busily at work with her broom, by time of sunrise, sweeping down the little ant-hills in the yard that had been thrown up during the night. As the chiefs of the nation seemed to pay him but little attention in the waning years of his life, Gen. Street, the Agent, looked out for his comfort more carefully than otherwise he would have thought it needful to do, and, among other things, gave him a cow—an appendage to an Indian's domestic establishment hitherto unheard of. The old squaw and daughter were instructed in the art of milking her, and she was held among them in almost as great reverence as the sacred ox Apis was held among the ancient Egyptians.

"This was in the summer of 1838, when the Agency was in process of erection, and Black Hawk had established his lodge on the banks of the Des Moines, about three miles below Eldon. Close by was the trading-house of Wharton McPherson, with whom the writer stayed one night in August of said year (1838), and, as he rode past the lodge, Mme. Black Hawk was complacently sitting up on a log by the side of her cow, under a heavily-branched tree, industriously brushing the flies and mosquitoes from the bovine with a rag tied to the end of a stick. Mr. McPherson said this was her daily occupation in fly-time, often following the animal around as it grazed at a distance. This was the last occasion that ever the writer had an interview with Black Hawk, as he died within two months of that time (September 15, 1838), and was even then so infirm that he could barely move about his wigwam."

Still another mooted question is that concerning the death, burial and resurrection of Black Hawk, for the old brave was not permitted to rest in his tomb after his fitful life-fever was over. The best authority on this subject is Mr. Jordan. From him the following statement was obtained:

On the 1st day of September, 1838, Mu-ca-tah-mich-a-ka-kah sickened with fever. The old brave requested Mr. Jordan to send to Fort Edward (now Warsaw) for Dr. Peel. A letter was duly dispatched, in which the doctor was promised the sum of \$300 if he would attend the summons. The message was slow in going, and before a response could be made the soul of the brave old Indian had passed to the happy hunting-ground.

Black Hawk died September 15, 1838, in the sixty-third year of his life. Before he died, he requested Mr. Jordan to observe certain ceremonies in his burial. His body was to be clothed in full uniform, a suit of military clothes presented him by Gen. Jackson, upon which were a pair of epaulets valued at \$500. Three medals, which had been given him by the British, the French and the American Governments, respectively, and valued in the aggregate at \$1,200, were to be placed upon his breast. He was to be buried in a sitting posture, and a mound of earth erected above him in such a manner as to leave an unobstructed view of the interior, through orifices left for the purpose. The locality was designated by Black Hawk himself, as the site of his last friendly council with the Iowa Indians. This point was upon Mr. Jordan's farm, on Section 2, Township 70 north, Range 12 west.

The injunction was faithfully carried out. The body was dressed as the Brave had directed, and blankets and gloves were added. Some time later, Mrs. Black Hawk came to Mr. Jordan with the alarming story that her hus-

band's head had been stolen. Upon investigating the sepulcher it was found that the head had dropped over from its own weight. Mr. Jordan replaced the member and repaired the tomb.

The alarm thus given was not entirely groundless, however, for on the 3d of July, 1839, Dr. Turner stole the head and made off with it. In February, 1840, the act of desecration was completed, when the entire body was removed. It was taken to Alton, Ill., and there the bones were cleaned and wired by a professional anatomist. Mrs. Black Hawk and her sons made a disturbance over the affair, and the matter was taken up by Gov. Lucas. The widow painted her face with black, in spots, and passed two days without food, in mourning, walking up and down the river-bank. When at last the bones were discovered, the family was notified and visited Burlington. They saw the skeleton "was in a good, dry place," and concluded to let it remain there. Maj. Beach said that he notified the widow of the willingness of the authorities to surrender the bones, but that she seemed indifferent to the matter. At all events, nothing was done by the family to secure a re-interment of the remains. Subsequently, the State building in which the remains were placed at Burlington, was consumed by fire. One report was that the skeleton was destroyed therein; but another story is that some physician had borrowed the bones to exhibit them before a class in anatomy, and that they were not in the building when it burned. The latter report is wholly improbable; for if it were true some one would know of the fact, and publicly acknowledge the existence of the skeleton. It is also said that the skull is in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington; but that is more unreasonable than any of the wild inventions. The truth is, probably, that Black Hawk found a final earthly resting-place amid the ashes of the ruined structure, and that the last act of his eventful career was not less dramatic than the first public appearance of the Brave. Literally and truthfully may we say, dust to dust, ashes to ashes; and may they rest in peace.

Black Hawk's wife and sons are dead. A daughter is living with the Sauk and Fox nation, near Fort Sill. An incident or two will not be out of place here: It is asserted that, during the troubles of 1812, the British Government offered Black Hawk a medal and \$5,000 worth of blankets to fight for them. He accepted the offer, for he never liked the United States Government over well, and signified his readiness to move his men. He then found that the British commander insisted upon his giving up his authority over his own brave and intrusting it to an English officer. This arrangement he scorned, and giving the order of stampede to his men, they dashed away like shot from a cannon's mouth. This scene is located at Malden, near Detroit.

Black Hawk used to boast that he never killed a prisoner. He had captured many, but had treated them magnanimously. This, we infer, relates to white prisoners.

WAPELLO AND OTHER NOTABLES.

Wapello, the chief from whom that county was named, was a powerful ruler among his people, and was also a fast friend of the whites, especially of the first Indian Agent, Gen. Street. Incidents illustrative of his character are dispersed through the following pages. He died in 1841, and was buried on the side of his friend, the General, on the Agency Farm. His grave was recently cared for by the Managers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which passes near by, and is now in a condition to withstand the shock of time for years to come.

He died at the forks of the Skunk River on the 15th of March, and his remains were brought from that place to the scene of burial in an ox-wagon, and buried toward evening of the same day, with the customary Indian ceremonies. It was his own request that he might be laid by the side of Gen. Street, who had been for many years in the Indian service, and was very popular with them. Prior to the establishment of the Agency in Wapello County, Wapello and his band dwelt at the mouth of Crooked Creek, near Marshall, in this county.

James Phelps had an Indian trading-post, in 1834-36, on the banks of the Skunk River, where Rome now stands. Upon the bluffs, a few rods from his house, there was an Indian burial-ground. There was also a similar place of sepulture on the John Melton farm, in Jackson Township, and one on Joseph Short's farm, in Center Township. A method of disposing of the dead, much observed, was to inclose the corpse in a rude box and swing it from the branches of a tree.

The Black Hawk Purchase extended to a point about twelve miles west of Mt. Pleasant.

Poweshiek, a chief co-equal with Wapello, but of the Foxes, while the latter was of the Sac tribe, was located on the reserve on the Iowa River, and does not figure in this particular region. He died before the Indians left the State, and thus escaped the humiliation of the scene.

Appanoose, Pashapaho, Hardfish and Kishkekosh all play conspicuous parts in the drama. An anecdote or two of the last-named will serve as an illustration of the nature of the men. Kishkekosh did not rank equal to either of the others, but he seems to have held a prominent place in councils because of his native talents. His full name was George Washington Kishkekosh (the last meaning cut-teeth, or savage biter), and he had accompanied Black Hawk as one of his suite of braves during the tour of that renowned chief through the East as a prisoner of war.

With his leaders he had been hospitably entertained at hotels and other places, and had a high appreciation of the sumptuous and cleanly-looking fare that was set before them. How he was enabled, after such an experience, to return with a good stomach to the frugal diet and indifferent cooking of his own people, we are left to conjecture. At all events, he retained his partiality for clean victuals, and was even overfastidious in this respect, as the following instance will show :

One night he, with his company of three or four braves, slept at the house of a white man with whom he was on very friendly terms, and they were to remain to breakfast. Kish had an eye on the preparation of the meal, and observed one neglect that his tender stomach rebelled against. The lady of the house (it is possible she did it intentionally, for she was not a willing entertainer of her savage guests), neglected to wash her hands before making up the bread. Kish thought he would rather do without his breakfast than eat after such cooking, and privately signified as much to his followers, whereupon they mounted their ponies and left, much to the relief of their hostess. Arrived at a house some distance from the one they had left, they got their breakfast and related the circumstance.

These people, though generally accustomed and limited to the poorest fare, were not averse to the best that could be provided, and made gluttons of themselves whenever they could get enough of it.

On another occasion, Kishkekosh and his suite, consisting of several prominent personages of the tribe, being then encamped on Skunk River, went to

the house of a settler on a friendly visit, and he treated them to a feast. Besides Kish and his wife—who was a very ladylike person—the party consisted of his mother; Wykoma, the son of Wapello and his two wives (for polygamy was not an uncommon practice with these people); Masha Wapetine, his wife, and all their children. This old woman, on being asked how old she was, replied: “Mack-ware-renaaak-we-kauk” (may be a hundred) and, indeed, her bowed head and hideously shriveled features would justify the belief that she was fully that old. The whole party were dressed in more than usually becoming style, probably out of respect to their hostess, who, knowing something of their voracious appetites, had made ample preparation for them. When the table was surrounded, Kish, who had learned some good manners, as well as acquired cleanly tastes, essayed to perform the etiquette of the occasion before eating anything himself. With an amusingly awkward imitation of what he had seen done among the whites, he passed the various dishes to the others, showing the ladies special attention, and helped them to a part of everything on the table with much apparent disinterestedness. But when he came to help himself his politeness assumed the Indian phase altogether. He ate like a person with a bottomless pit inside of him, instead of a stomach, taking everything within his reach, without regard to what should come first or last in the course, so that he only liked the taste of it. At length, after having drunk five or six cups of coffee, and eaten a proportionate amount of solid food, his gastronomic energy began to abate. Seeing this, his host approached him, and with apparent concern for his want of appetite, said: “Why, Kish, do you not eat your dinner? Have another cup of coffee and eat something.” In reply to this hospitable urgency, Kish leaned back in his seat, lazily shook his head and drew his finger across his throat under his chin, to indicate how full he was. And then, in further explanation of his satisfied condition, he opened his huge mouth and thrust his finger down his throat as far as he dared, as much as to say he could almost touch the victuals. Of course the others had eaten in like proportion, making the most of an event that did not happen every day.

Kishkekosh seems to have had in him the elements of civilization, which needed but opportunity to spring up and bear pretty fair fruit. Not only did he become fastidious as to cleanliness, but he observed and imitated other usages among the whites, even more radically different from those of his savage people. It is well known that among the Indians, as among all unenlightened races, the women are, in a manner, the slaves of the other sex. They are made to do all the drudgery of the camp, cultivate the corn, bring in the game after the hunter has had the sport of slaughtering it, no matter how far away it may be, he being either too lazy, or feeling it beneath his dignity to bear the burden. They procure all the fuel to cook with, catch the ponies for their masters to ride, pack up their tents and household goods when preparing to move, and set them up when they again come to a halt in their wanderings. Kishkekosh had noticed the different fashion of the white settlers in regard to their women, and had, moreover, been reasoned with by them like an intelligent being, and he was very ready to admit the force of their arguments. He made an effort to institute reform among his people by having the men do a fair share of the work that, according to ordinary usage, fell to the squaws. He set them an example by taking hold heartily himself, and, though it is not probable that any very extended reformation took place, owing to the long-continued laziness of the men, and the deeply-rooted belief that their province was alone that of the hunter or warrior, yet the movement itself indicates a capacity in this savage chief for progress and enlightenment.

The Indians throughout this region had a novel way of dealing with drunken people. After the Black Hawk war they chose rather to live upon their annuities, granted them by the Government, than upon the products of the chase, as they had hitherto been forced to do, and as this gave them a good deal of leisure, they spent most of their time in drunken orgies, which proved a great mortality to the tribes, since many accidents happened to life and limb from that cause. It was, therefore, a custom for a few of the red men and the squaws to keep sober, so that when the inebriates got too wild, there would be some one to keep a restraining influence upon them. When a poor wight became unsafely drunk, he was tied neck and heels so that he could be rolled about like a ball, which operation was kept up, despite his pleadings, until the fumes of liquor had vanished, when he was released. The sufferer would beg for mercy, but to no avail; and after he was sobered he showed no resentment, but seemed to recognize the wisdom of the proceeding.

The following anecdote of Pashapaho is worth preserving. Maj. Beach relates the incident as coming under his own knowledge, and, though not exactly relevant from locality, yet it illustrates the Indian characteristics:

"Some time in 1832, a plan was laid to attack Fort Madison, then a United States garrison. Pashapaho, a noted chief of the Sacs, who loved a "wee drap," was the projector of the scheme. But the treachery of a squaw brought the plan to a sudden end, and the savages, on their approach to the Fort, were met with the grim paraphernalia of war, ready for their reception. The plan was not original with Pashapaho, for in many respects it resembles the famous effort of Pontiac on the fort at Detroit, during the early days of American settlement by the English; and the plan was, like that, defeated by a squaw. Under pretense of a council with the commandant, Pashapaho designed entering the fort, with concealed arms, and at a given signal the Indians were to overpower the troops. However, because of the warning already given, when the procession marched toward the fort the gates were suddenly thrown open, and a loaded cannon was revealed in the path. The gunner stood beside the piece, with lighted match, while just in the rear was drawn up the garrison in battle array. Old Pash deemed discretion the better part of valor, and the signal for attack was never given.

"Some years later, Pashapaho, who was also called the 'Stabbing Chief,' made an attempt to effect a lodgment in Fort Armstrong, at Rock Island, but his method was different from the plan on Fort Madison. During the year previous to the attempt, some of the braves of his tribe, while out on the prairie upon a hunting expedition, fell in with a body of hostile Sioux, the life-long enemies of all other tribes. The Sacs had the advantage in point of numbers, and captured a number of Sioux scalps. Complaint was made to the War Department, and orders were sent from Washington to Rock Island to demand of the chiefs the culprits, and to hold them prisoners in the fort. This was done. They were brought into the fort and surrendered, and throughout the winter, say for five months, they enjoyed the hospitality of Uncle Sam, in the shape of good quarters and plenty to eat, with no trouble of providing for it. In fact, they lived in an Indian's heaven, until released by some arrangement whereby blood-money was to be taken from the annuities of their tribe and paid over to the Sioux. The next fall, old Pash, probably not finding his larder as well stocked for the winter as he desired, conceived the idea of imposing himself as a guest, indirectly, on his Great Father, the President. So, calling, one day, upon Col. Davenport, the commandant, he informed him that, being out upon a hunt, he had the misfortune to meet one of his traditional foes, and had suc-

cumbed to the morbid desire to lift his hair. The act was so contrary to his usual humane character that he mourned the deed, and acknowledged his wickedness. He knew that his best of friend, the Great Father, whom he held in high esteem and affection, would hear of it and be very angry; and, therefore, to save him the additional vexation of having to send out a letter demanding his arrest, he had promptly come in to make a voluntary surrender of himself. Col. Davenport, who saw into the scheme, lauded him as an honorable Indian, and told him that his offer of surrender was ample evidence that he would respond whenever he was called to render account for the deed he had done. The Colonel could not think of making him a prisoner a day earlier than the Great Father commanded. No more was ever heard of the matter."

As incidental to the settlement of the region, we quote from Maj. Beach's history of the Agency such portions as refer to well-known settlers in the Indian territory adjacent thereto:

"On the Des Moines, a mile or so below the County Farm, where the bluff approaches nearest to the bank, was the trading-post of P. Chouteau, Sr. & Co., but later more familiarly known as the 'Old Garrison.' This was usually superintended by Capt. William Phelps. And just above the mouth of Sugar Creek, on the creek-bank, at the old road crossing, lived the miller, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., with his family. This embraced all the whites lawfully living in the county at the time.

"Through some unfortunate misunderstanding in regard to the boundary line, several persons had intruded upon the Indian land upon the Iowaville bottom, and the ridges in the rear, as well as upon the south side of the river, and, as the Indians made complaint to the Government, it had no alternative but to remove them. This duty fell upon the writer to execute, and was a very unwelcome one, if only for the reason that several of the intruders were persons who would not willingly have violated any law. Among them was that fine old specimen of West Virginia hospitality, Van Caldwell; but by reason of his location, and his readiness by any reasonable arrangement to escape the terrors of fire and sword, the writer obtained permission from the Department that he should remain, upon the condition of his maintaining a ferry for access to Soap Creek Mills during high water.

"For some years previous to the writer's appointment as Agent, Messrs. P. Chouteau Jr. & Co., of St. Louis, had been the only traders among the Sacs and Foxes, and the magnitude of their interests was enough to excite any rivalry. Col. George Davenport, of Rock Island, had been admitted as partner to their trade with that particular tribe, and he was looked to to reside among them and to carry it on. S. S. Phelps, Esq., of Oquawka, in connection with his brother, Capt. William Phelps, of jovial memory, had been gaining a foothold on trade for two, three, or perhaps four years before the treaties of 1836 and 1837, and, after the removal of the Agency from the Island, and its consequent effect of rendering a change in the location of the chief trading-post inevitable, Col. Davenport, who had already acquired a comfortable fortune, concluded to withdraw. Mr. S. S. Phelps fell into the position thus made vacant in the company, although he relied upon his brother to reside in the Indian country and maintain personal oversight of the company's affairs. A new trader now appeared in the field, with at least means enough to prevent the old company from being its monopolists. Of course, rivalry of feeling and interest would now spring up, and every occasion be employed by each rival to gain and secure what advantage he could. The writer is not intimating any idea of his own that any unfair or dishonorable appliances would be used by

the gentlemen heads respectively of the rival establishments; but their employes, or others, hoping advantage to themselves in the success of either party, might be less scrupulous.

“It was, probably, through some such strategy that Gov. Lucas became impressed with the most sincere conviction that the Chouteau Company supplied whisky, with their other merchandise, to the Indians, and a conviction once fixed with the Governor was pretty apt to stay. So persuaded was he of the truth of his belief, that he was never disposed to the least reticence upon the subject; and it was generally believed in Burlington that if the Trading Company could be caught *flagrante delicto*, it would prove a pretty good haul for the catcher—certainly not less than the transfer to his own pocket of the half value of a large stock of goods.

“As the writer soon saw that any effort of his own, however reasonable, to lead the Governor to a different opinion was opening the way to suspicions against himself of some personal interest in the company's affairs, prudence naturally admonished him to desist. One morning, Mr. S. S. Phelps, to whom the Governor's belief—and propensity to express it—was no secret, being in Burlington, stepped into a place where the Governor happened at the moment to be engaged in his favorite pastime of denouncing Mr. Chouteau's establishment, etc., and the Governor, totally unacquainted with Mr. Phelps, still kept up in his presence his conversation on the subject.

“Now, if there was anything Capt. Billy Phelps loved better than another it was to play off a trick; or if anything he knew better than another, it was how to plan and play it. The company had on its license a man named Simpson Vassar, who was better known at the Agency and its various dependencies under the *sobriquet* of ‘Suggs.’ When any deviltry lurked in Capt. Billy's mind, ‘Capt. Suggs’ was his most reliable assistant in getting rid of it. So a scheme was planned. Suggs was sent over on pretext of some message to Phelps, at Oquawka, with instructions not to leave Burlington until he had executed his part of the programme.

“A person, who was either the City Marshal or attached to his official retinue, soon heard of Suggs in Burlington, and became so ambitious of his acquaintance as to introduce himself without delay. He learned from Suggs that the latter lived out in the Agency neighborhood; that he knew the Trading Company, in fact, sometimes worked for them when an extra force was needed—clever people; good paymasters, with the cash always in hand; knew nothing of their dealing in whisky; had never seen them supply it to the Indians; and, even if he had, as he had heard they were accused of it, a dollar, when needed, was not so easily made out there that a man could afford to make enemies out of good-paying employers! After several interviews, Suggs embarked upon the ferry-boat. But his newly-made friend was not long in joining him, and during the crossing Suggs yielded to the potent arguments and promises that had already shaken his sense of personal honor and interest. He admitted that he had seen a large lot of kegs, and these not empty, landed by night at the trading-house from a boat, not long before, and immediately buried upon the bank, where most of them were; and if he could be guaranteed against suspicion as the informer, and terms arranged to suit—as he expected to remain about the place some time after his return—he would put his friend upon the right track. The boat having landed them, and all details being adjusted, each party went on his way rejoicing—Suggs' way being to Oquawka, and at once back to the trading-house to report to Capt. Phelps.

"Not many days later, an hour or so before dinner-time, Col. Jesse Williams—later of Henn, Williams & Co., of Fairfield, but then Private Secretary to Gov. Lucas—rode up to the Agency. Being doubtless himself disposed (as indeed, the Agency hospitality would suggest) to consider that an expedition which would demand a three-mile ride and several hours of time, could be more satisfactorily completed as a post-prandial duty, he made no mention of his business. But as soon as the meal was over, he handed to the Agent a package from the Governor, containing a deposition in full form, taken before Judge Mason, of the Territorial Supreme Court, by Suggs' Burlington friend, to the effect that so many kegs of whisky, etc., etc., and were then secreted, etc., etc., in violation of the statute, etc., by the said P. Chouteau Jr.'s Company, traders, etc., as aforesaid. And there was also a line to the Agent, that, in the execution of so delicate a duty, which must involve judicial process, he had deemed it best to send out Col. Williams to *assist* the Agent. Whatever the motive may have been, it is certain that until both were in their saddles, Col. Williams proved himself able to *watch* the Agent with untiring eye.

"Reaching the trading-house, the person who took the deposition and a companion were found there waiting, they having 'forked off' by another trail so as not to be seen. Suggs was on hand, having taken the opportunity to post the Burlingtonians about the locality. And also Capt. Billy Phelps, called by the Indians Che-che-pe-quah, or the 'Winking Eyes,' was there, those visuals fairly gleaming with joy over the anticipated fun.

"The Agent proceeded at once to business, expressing to Capt. Phelps his regrets that so unpleasant a duty should have devolved upon him; his hope that it would prove that so serious a complaint had originated in some error, but suggesting that, if true, admission of the fact and production of the contraband article would be more apt to temper subsequent proceedings with leniency than efforts to conceal it would do. The Captain vehemently denied the impeachment, stating that it would require a much wiser man than himself to discover where such an article then was, or ever had been kept upon their premises. The complainant was now appealed to, who led the party a short distance to a spot where, with a triumphant air, he pointed to an X that the edge of Suggs' boot-sole had made in the sandy bank.

"They began digging, and soon reached some matting that was removed, and thus uncovered a lot of lard kegs, too greasy to suggest a thought of any other article being contained within them. The immediate 'sold, by thunder!' of one of the moiety gentleman, came in accents too lugubrious to be listened to without exciting a sense of sadness. Suggs, meanwhile, had come up missing, and the 'Winking Eyes' walked off with a most disdainful air, leaving the Agent and his party on the spot, whence they soon returned to the Agency, where the Agent made his report that the informer had pointed out a place, where, by digging, a large quantity of lard in kegs was found that had been buried to avoid loss by heat, and in the night to conceal the fact from vagabond whites and Indians. The disappointed informer and his companion hastened homeward; but Col. Williams remained until next morning, and then returned, bearing the Agent's report.

"But the unkindest cut of all was six months later, when, about the last of February, Capt. Phelps addressed a letter to Gov. Lucas in the most respectful and official form, saying that having heard he had declared his determination not to continue in office under such an old 'Tory as Gen. Harrison, and fearful that whoever his successor would be, he might not feel so friendly toward the Company as he had proved in the matter of exhuming their lard, and as they

would soon be much in need of some, and the ground was then very hard frozen, the Company would be under great obligations if he would at once send some one out to dig up the rest of it!"

Previous to the treaty of 1842, some few changes were made in their location, both by the Indians and among the whites. The house at the 'Old Garrison' was broken up, and one established in its stead up in the Red Rock region, near the mouth of White Breast; and Keokuk, also, moved his village into the same neighborhood.

Although it is not, properly speaking, a part of the history of Henry County, we here insert a record of the final disposition of the Sacs and Foxes while they remained in Iowa. Without these pages, the preceding scraps of personal history would be imperfect, and, as this work is designed to preserve for future reference, matters which will become of importance as time progresses, we feel justified in inserting the following sketch of the last days of the tribes which once made Henry County their stamping-grounds. Maj. Beach, second and last Indian Agent for the Sacs and Foxes in Iowa, left a brief history of the origin of the Agency and his life there. But one copy of that record is extant, and the writer had the pleasure of making public, for the first time, the authentic account referred to. The Major, just before his death, wrote:

"The war of 1812 resulted in a treaty which left the Indians no further claim to any territory east of the Mississippi, nor even to a strip in Eastern Iowa. A later treaty, in 1837, increased the extent of the cession to a line through Iowaville, north and south. There was a reservation left for the Poweshiek band of Foxes on or near the Iowa River, the purchase of which was the object of a treaty made in the fall of 1836, on a spot now within the city of Davenport, but then belonging to the famous half-blood, Antoine Leclaire. Iowa was then attached, for Government purposes, to Wisconsin, and its Governor, the late Henry Dodge, was the Commissioner to negotiate the treaty, and the late Gov. Grimes, then a new settler, was the Secretary. This treaty is referred to for the sake of an incident which shows that, whether common or not to the 'Lo' family in general, the Sacs and Foxes, at least, possessed an honorable side to their character.

"The country around was already quite thickly settled, and the Indians could easily have procured an unlimited supply of whisky. But Gov. Dodge, in his opening speech, had impressed upon them the necessity of strict sobriety during the negotiations, and had expressed a hope that his advice would be heeded. Keokuk and the other chiefs, in reply, had said that their father's talk about fire-water was good, and had given their word that none should be allowed among them during the proceedings. Immediately the council closed, they appointed a sufficient guard of the most reliable braves to prevent the introduction or use of liquor, at whatever cost. In fact, the very bluest blood of the tribe was selected for the duty, and each one was instructed to carry a designated badge of his authority.

"Before the conclusion of the treaty a Sunday intervened, and nearly all of the Indians assembled at Rock Island, at the trading-post. Meanwhile, a steamboat came along and tied up at the bank. She was crowded with passengers, who were excited at the sight of so many savages. Black Hawk, who was conspicuous, was soon recognized, and became the chief object of interest. A passenger stepped ashore and took the great brave by the hand and led him on board the boat, his wish being to invite him to a friendly glass at the bar. But Black Hawk, whether influenced by a sense of personal honor or by the presence of the police, would not indulge, and shortly afterward went ashore.

Next, the boat began to push off, but Black Hawk's friend, anxious not to be disappointed of his social design, had already procured and filled a bottle with liquor. He leaned over the guards of the boat and stood reaching the bottle toward the Indian. One of the Indian police, with quiet dignity, took the bottle, and a smile of satisfaction diffused itself over the donor's face. But that smile speedily changed to a very different look when the young brave hurled the bottle upon the rocks at his feet, and dashed it into countless atoms. The poor white man was glad to shrink away as the stentorian shout which followed sounded in his ears, a shout in which it was hard to determine whether the exulting whoop of the Indians or the no less vigorous and derisive laughter of the boat's company predominated.

"Gen. Street, in the fall of 1837, as Agent of the Sacs and Foxes, was ordered to take a party of about thirty of the chiefs and head Indians to Washington. Wapello was accompanied by his wife and son, and there may have been three women in the party. Maj. Beach was with the company during a portion of the trip. At Boston they were a novelty, and were received with great attention and kindness. The military were ordered out to escort the line of carriages and clear the streets of the throngs which filled the way. Black Hawk and his two sons, splendid specimens of manly beauty and symmetry of form, were the most noticed by the people, their recent fame as warriors being yet fresh in the popular mind. The party was received with all due courtesy in old Faneuil Hall by the Mayor and city government, and welcomed to the city. On the succeeding day, the Governor, Hon. Edward Everett, received them in the State-house, on behalf of the State. This ceremony was held in the spacious Hall of Representatives, every inch of which was jammed with humanity. After the Governor had ended his eloquent and appropriate address of welcome, it devolved upon the chiefs to reply, and Appanoose, in his turn, as, at the conclusion of his speech, he advanced to grasp the Governor's hand, said: 'It is a great day that the sun shines upon when two such great chiefs take each other by the hand!' The Governor, with a nod of approbation, controlled his facial muscles in most courtly gravity; but the way 'the house came down' was a caution, and Appanoose doubtless considered the applause the Yankee way of greeting his own fine speech."

There were two theaters then in Boston, and a struggle ensued between them to obtain the presence of the Indians in order to draw houses. At the Tremont, the aristocratic and fashionable one, the famous tragedian, Forrest, was filling an engagement. His great play, in which he acted the part of a gladiator, and always drew his largest audiences, had not yet come off, and the manager was disinclined to bring it out while the Indians were there, as their presence alone was enough to insure a full house. Gen. Street, who was a strict Presbyterian, was rather opposed to the theater, and hence Maj. Beach, who had recently become his son-in-law, took the matter of arranging for the entertainment off his hands. The Major knew that the play referred to would suit the Indian taste far better than simply declamatory tragedies, spoken in a language they could not understand, and in which there was no action to keep them interested. Mr. Barry, the manager, was finally prevailed upon to present "Spartacus," on condition that the Indians would attend in a body.

"Everything went off favorably during the performance, and in the exciting scene in which the gladiators engage in deadly combat, the Indians manifested the deepest sympathy. As Forrest rose up to the magnificent proportions of the character, the savages gazed upon the vivid spectacle with breathless anxiety. In the play, the hero fell, pierced by his adversary's sword; and

as the bloody weapon was drawn from the expiring victim, who lay heaving in convulsive throes, the Indians burst out with their fiercest war-whoop. It was a frightful yell to strike so suddenly upon unaccustomed ears, at a time when every sensitive nerve was wrought to intense pitch by the play, and an answering cry of terror ran through the building. In a moment the audience recovered its self-possession, and the rounds of applause which succeeded, complimented the great actor but little less than did the involuntary tribute of the dusky noblemen."

After ceding the belt of country upon the Iowa side of the Mississippi, as heretofore mentioned, and having considerably increased this belt by an additional cession in 1837, the Sacs and Foxes still retained a large and valuable portion of Iowa. This last treaty was negotiated with the party whose visit to Washington and other Eastern cities has been mentioned, and was concluded on the 21st of October. This was the first treaty ever made with the Sacs and Foxes in which the principle was incorporated that had just then begun to be adopted, of making the sum allowed the Indians for their lands a permanent fund, to be held in trust by the United States, upon which interest only, at the rate of 5 per cent, could be annually paid to them. Hitherto it had been the custom to provide that the gross sum granted for a cession should be paid in yearly installments. For instance, \$200,000, in twenty annual payments, would have left them at the expiration of that time, destitute; but the more humane policy was chosen of placing that sum—the price of the cession of 1837—at 5 per cent, giving a constant income of \$10,000. The last treaty, in 1842, dispossessed them of all lands in Iowa, and brings them in an annual revenue of \$40,000. The price of that cession was \$800,000, besides certain minor claims allowed. The Indians were removed from the State in 1845.

ADVENT OF THE WHITE MAN.

Having traced the existence of the two preliminary races—the Mound-Builders and the Indians—which dwelt within the region here described, we introduce, in regular order, the pale-faced intruder on the domain of the savage. The first settlement in Southern Iowa was made in the vicinity of Burlington, and through that gate entered the vast army that has worked such wonders in the way of improvement. A brief description of who began the labor of developing Iowa, and how it was performed, is necessary to perfect the thread of this narrative of fact. It is fortunate that we are able to ascertain, expressly for our work, the truth directly from one who participated in the early scenes. From the lips of Dr. William R. Ross, now a resident of Hamilton, Marion County, but who was a leading spirit in the settlement of Iowa, we gain the knowledge hereafter imparted.

"It may not be uninteresting," observes the Doctor, "to give some of the names of those who first explored Southern Iowa, in 1832, prior to making a permanent settlement in 1833. First, among others, were Maj. Joseph B. Teas and Joseph Morgan, afterward citizens of Albia; Col. William Morgan, William Stewart, John Ward, Isaac Canterbury, Lewis Watters, Isaac Crenshaw, Benjamin Tucker, Ezekiel Smith and sons Paris and Lineas, John Bullard, Richard Land, Thomas Dovrell, David Tethro, S. S. White, M. M. McCarver, Berryman Jenkins, William Wright, John Harris and Charles Teas, with others that were in Iowa when I came in July, 1833. Mrs. Sarah Hilleary, wife of Alexander Hilleary, near Burlington, came with her father, Col. William Mor-

gan, in February, 1832, to do the domestic work, while her father was improving his claim, and building a house preparatory to moving his family, and was one of the families driven on the big island just below Burlington, by soldiers from Rock Island, as the Indian title had not been extinguished.

“The title remained in the Indians until June 1, 1833. At this time, Richard Chaney resided at Fort Madison, and Dr. Garland and Mr. Campbell, and, perhaps, a few others on the half-breed tract. After June 1, 1833, the country was settled very rapidly; as every one then had the liberty of taking to themselves a claim of half a section of land, one-quarter of timber and one of prairie, and the right to purchase as many claims as he had the money for. This rule occasioned much disturbance by new immigrants coming into the country and finding one man holding more than one claim. It drove them back into the new region against their will.

In February, 1833, before the Indian title was extinguished, Col. William Morgan, son and daughter, Isaac Canterberry and family, Lewis Watters and family, Charles Teas, Joseph B. Teas, Benjamin Tucker, John Ward, son and daughter, Isaac Crenshaw and family, Morton M. McCarver and family, Simpson S. White and family, with, perhaps, two or three other parties, whose names are not remembered now, as soon as spring opened, built cabins, made rail fences, and planted corn on the site of Burlington. In obedience to orders from Col. Davenport, soldiers from Rock Island came down and burned the cabins, destroyed the fences, and ruined the just-sprouting grain. The settlers and their stock were driven to the east side of the Mississippi. There they remained until the soldiers retired, or until the 1st of June, when the title became good in the Government. When Mr. Ross arrived, in July, he saw corn growing, but no fences were standing. Col. Morgan had fifty acres of corn on his farm, three miles southwest of Burlington, which was the first claim he made.

“There was a settlement from near the mouth of Long Creek, northeast of Augusta, made by six or seven families from Indiana, in July, 1833, eight miles west of Burlington.

“In July, 1833, I crossed the Mississippi River into Iowa, and landed a half-mile below the mouth of Flint River, where it empties into the former stream. The place was called Flint Hills, and extended five miles below the site of Burlington.

“Morton M. McCarver and Simpson S. White were residing in cabins, about twenty feet apart, on the bank of the river, with a view to holding a claim extending from the mouth of Hawk-Eye Creek to the mouth of Flint River, and half a mile in width, it being the location of an old trading-post with the Indians. There was a root-house and a grave, the latter paled in, with a cross thereon, with the name of Maurice Blondeau inscribed upon the cross, on the margin of the river. Numerous trees were growing there, from the limbs of which depended canoes in which dead Indians were deposited.

“After exploring the country roundabout, I returned to Quincy, and employed two or three workmen to proceed with my father to Flint Hills, and there build me a cabin, preparatory for the reception of my merchants' goods and chattels. These goods I shipped in September, 1833. These were the first mercantile goods landed at Burlington. I surveyed and blazed out my claim, which was one mile north and south, and one-half mile immediately west of, and adjoining, the claim of McCarver and White, on which claim I built me a dwelling-house; cleared land and sowed grass-seed; built a cabin for religious exercises and day school, in the fall of 1833. The latter cabin was occupied

during the winter of 1833-34 by the family of Mr. Phillips. The following spring Zadoc C. Ingraham commenced and taught a school therein during the summer of 1834. This was the first schoolhouse built and the first school taught in Burlington. The house stood back of what is now the square. Mr. Ross boarded Ingraham free of cost."

The following information was obtained from Mr. Ross:

Col. William Morgan arrived the second time, with his family September 10, 1833, from Sangamon County, Ill. Among his children was Miss Matilda. He made a claim below Hawk-Eye Creek, called Lower Burlington, at a later date, where he built a cabin in September.

The first death which occurred in the settlement was that of William Ross, father of William R. Ross. This death took place in October, 1833.

In the fall of 1833, an engagement of marriage was entered into between William R. Ross and Matilda Morgan. The region west of the Mississippi was then attached to Michigan Territory, for judicial purposes, but was newly-acquired Indian territory. Marriage ceremonies could not, therefore, be observed on the west bank. Mr. Ross had to go to Monmouth, Illinois, for a marriage license. He then engaged Judge Allen to go to the east shore of the river, opposite Flint Hills, and meet the young couple to marry them. On the 3d day of December, Mr. Ross and Miss Morgan crossed over the river in a flatboat and were joined in wedlock, by Judge Allen, while standing under a sycamore-tree on the east bank of the river. This must be regarded as the first marriage in Burlington, since it was the union of two of the original pioneers, and was as near being celebrated on the soil of Iowa as the law would then allow. On the 5th of December, 1878, Mr. Ross celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday. He is a hale man, and shows the force of intelligent habits by the clear and unusually good chirography of his several letters to the writer of this work.

Prior to the formal attachment of Iowa to Michigan Territory, which was accomplished in the winter of 1833-34, but was not enforced until some time in 1834, this region was governed by a primitive system of "claim laws," adopted by the settlers, and supervised by certain officers chosen for the purpose. This state of affairs lasted but a little more than one year.

Maj. Jeremiah Smith, Jr., and W. R. Ross dealt largely with the Sac and Fox Indians, who lived on the reserve on the Iowa River, for furs.

In September, 1833, Maj. Smith landed with a stock of goods.

In November, 1833, Benjamin Tucker and W. R. Ross surveyed and platted the town of Burlington. John B. Gray, who was seeking a place to invest, and who afterward became the first settler in Monroe County, in 1843, was invited to name the new metropolis. Mr. Gray chose "Burlington," in honor of his former home in Vermont, and the title was accepted by the surveyors and citizens.

In the fall of that year, Amzi Doolittle, who had an interest in the claim of Burlington, moved there with his family, and opened the first public house. It was a two-story frame structure.

In January, 1834, John B. Gray reached Burlington with his family, having decided to locate there, and built a frame house. In the spring, he filled this building with goods.

In February following, Sulifaud S. Ross took up his residence there and brought with him not only his family, but also a large stock of goods. S. S. Ross bought out the mercantile business of W. R. Ross. The latter had a general store, the pioneer store of the section.

In February, 1834, Peter Cartwright, Presiding Elder of the Northern District of Illinois, held a quarterly meeting at Mr. Pierce's, which was about twenty miles east of Burlington. W. R. Ross sent a letter to the venerable preacher asking for a supply at Burlington. Rev. Peter licensed a young man named Barton G. Cartwright, to go there and preach. The new man procured a team of oxen, and in March, 1834, he arrived at Mr. Ross' house. Young Cartwright was willing to work and pay his own way; so Mr. Ross hired him to break thirty acres of prairie. During the week he labored with his oxen, while on Sundays he preached in the log cabin already spoken of. Because of this double duty, the people in the Hoosier settlement, whither he also went to preach occasionally, or to hold prayer-meetings, gave him the title of "Ox-driver Preacher."

About the 1st of April, Asa MoMurtry was the second preacher that called at Burlington. He was on his way to Rock Island, as a missionary to that mission. He was traveling by steamboat, and stopped two or three days.

About the 1st of May, W. D. R. Trotter, who preached at the Henderson River Mission, and was called the "trotting preacher" by the Indians, held services at Burlington for a few days.

When Peter Cartwright returned from Galena, and the upper part of his mission, he stopped at Rock Island, to preach to the Sacs and Foxes. Mr. McMurry joined him, and returned with him to Burlington, to hold a two-days meeting in company with Barton G. and Daniel Cartwright. Mr. Ross asked Peter how he had succeeded with the Indians at Rock Island. The "fighting parson" replied that he could do nothing with them, for "they were under the influence of the devil, *alias* old Davenport."

Mr. Ross remarked to the writer, "In my pasture, near my residence, a lynn tree had been blown partially down, with the bend of the tree about as high as my head. Upon this tree we made a stand for the preacher, and after those services were concluded, we formed a class of half a dozen members. I was chosen Class-Leader."

In the summer of 1834, James H. Jameson, of the Missouri M. E. Conference, came to Iowa as a missionary to the Sacs and Foxes, to ascertain the prospects of establishing schools among them. Mr. Ross interceded for him with Keokuk, but the chief said he would have to go to St. Louis, and see Gen. Clark, the Superintendent, before he could give an answer. As Mr. Jameson could receive no satisfactory response from the Indian, he preached at Mr. Ross' house, and also in the country, and then returned home.

In the summer of 1834, Mr. Ross organized the first Sunday school in Iowa, furnishing a library from Cincinnati at a cost of \$12.50. He taught the school himself. As the population increased, a new library was needed; the old one was donated to Mount Pleasant, where a school had been organized, and a new lot of books, costing \$25 was put in. Of those denominations who joined in the work of maintaining the school, Mr. Ross remembers Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwards, W. H. Starr (then a lawyer, of the Congregational faith); George Partridge (who became a wholesale merchant of St. Louis), of the Unitarian faith; David Rover, of the Presbyterian faith; John B. Gray, of the Baptist faith. Mr. Newhall and Dr. John Campbell are warmly spoken of in this connection, also.

The day school was taught by Mrs. Shelton and Mrs. Mayfield; and after the Old Zion M. E. Church was built, Rev. E. M. Scott, the tallest man in the neighborhood, lived in the basement of the church and taught school therein. Afterward, a man named Townsend taught.

In the winter of 1834-35, Learnear B. Stateler, of the Missouri M. E. Conference, whose mission was on the Des Moines River, preached in Burlington once every four weeks. In the spring of 1835, Andrew Monroe, Presiding Elder of the Missouri Conference, accompanied by some others, went to Burlington and held a quarterly meeting. In the fall of 1835, the Missouri Conference formed the Burlington Circuit and appointed John H. Ruble preacher in charge. The circuit included all of the territory south of Rock Island to the Missouri line, and west to the Missouri River. In May, 1836, Mr. Ruble died, and Peter Bovin preached his funeral sermon. Wilson Pitner then supplied the charge for a brief time. In the fall of that year, the Illinois Conference took charge of the Burlington Church, as Peter Cartwright asserted that the Missouri Conference had "jumped his claim." The Illinois Conference made all of Iowa one District, with Henry Summers Presiding Elder, and Norris Hobart preacher at Burlington. In the fall of 1837, Mr. Ross went to Jacksonville, Ill., where the Annual Conference was in session, to procure a stationed minister for Burlington, and by the aid of Peter Cartwright and Jesse L. Green, who introduced him to Bishop Soule, he obtained Nicholas S. Bastion. The next year, the station was given up. Mr. McMurtry had charge of the circuit in 1838. In 1839, Asa West was in charge; in 1840, Joel Arrington was the preacher. In 1841, Burlington was again made a station and supplied by Isaac I. Stewart. A portion of the year 1841, Mr. Whitford was in charge. In the winter of 1842-43, there was a revival under his direction which lasted three weeks. One hundred and sixty members were added to the Church.

At a camp-meeting held at New London, Henry County, under the charge of Henry Summers, Presiding Elder, there was an accession to the Church of upward of one hundred.

In the spring of 1834, Mr. Ross wrote to Hon. William T. Barry, Postmaster General, asking that a post office be established at Burlington (Flint Hills). The request was granted and Mr. Ross was commissioned Postmaster and mail-carrier, with a route from "Flint Hills, Ill., to Shokokon Post Office, seven miles southeast of Burlington, once a week." The mails were to be carried on horseback, and the compensation was the proceeds of the office, until a regular route was established. Mr. Ross carried the mails for six months, at his own expense. He relates the following: "When I called for the blanks, saddle-bags, etc., that pertained to the office, Col. Redman, Postmaster at Shokokon, would not deliver them up as it would be 'malfeasance in office to send the mail out of the United States,' he said. I offered him a bond of \$3,000 and agreed to turn over the proceeds of the office to him, but he would not deliver up the articles until the Postmaster General threatened to remove him from office unless he complied."

In the year 1834, this region was attached to Michigan Territory, for judicial purposes, and, in the spring of 1834, instructions were sent to Mr. Ross, from Detroit, to organize Des Moines County. The new county was composed of the territory south of Rock Island to the mouth of the Des Moines River, and thence west along the Missouri line for fifty miles. The tract was fifty miles wide. The necessary laws and documents were received by Mr. Ross, and, as organizing officer, he gave notice of the impending election by advertising in suitable manner. The first officers chosen at the first election were as follows: Col. William Morgan was elected Supreme Judge, and Henry Walker and Young L. Hughes, Assistants, of Circuit Court, which was the highest Court in Iowa at that time; Col. W. H. Chapman was Prosecuting Attorney; W. R. Ross, Clerk; Solomon Perkins, Sheriff; John Barker, Justice of the

Peace; W. R. Ross, Treasurer and Recorder; John Whitaker, Probate Judge; Leonard Olney, Superior Judge; John Barker and Richard Land, Justices of the Peace, the latter appointed by the Governor of Michigan Territory.

Mr. Ross was not idle in those days, for, beside the above offices, he was at the time Acting Postmaster in the only post office in the Territory, and was the only practicing physician in that part of the Territory, meanwhile carrying on a dry goods and drug store. In addition to this, Mr. Ross inclosed, in 1834, 160 acres of prairie land with a stake-and-rider fence, grew eighty acres of corn on another claim, and improved still another forty acres back of Burlington. He also improved some twenty acres and erected buildings for a private residence.

The first court ever held in Southern Iowa convened at the house of Mr. Ross, on the block immediately east of the public square, in the spring of 1835. Judges presiding: William Morgan, Henry Walker and Young R. Hughes. Resident lawyers: W. W. Chapman, Robert Williams, Isaac Leffler, Joseph B. Teas. Visiting lawyers: Mr. Little, of Carthage, Ill., and James W. Woods, usually called "Old Timber." Mr. Ross owned the only law library then in Burlington, and that was a small one. In the spring of 1836, David Rover began the practice of law; in 1836-37, M. D. Browning and J. W. Grimes, also.

In 1835, Maj. Joseph B. Teas and Jeremiah Smith, Jr., were selected by the representative men to meet at Green Bay, in the winter of 1835-36, to organize Wisconsin Territory. The first Legislature of that Territory met at Belmont in the winter of 1836-37. The members chosen to represent Des Moines County were Col. Arthur Ingraham, Joseph B. Teas and Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Councilmen, and Thomas Blair, David R. Chance, John Box, George W. Teas and W. L. Jenkins, Representatives. William R. Ross was Enrolling Clerk.

In the winter of 1837-38, the first Legislature of Iowa Territory was held in Old Zion Church, Burlington. The Representatives from Henry County were: Council, Jesse D. Payne, L. B. Hughes; House, William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter.

In the spring of 1838, Charles Mason moved to Burlington and began the practice of law. There was an exodus of lawyers from that place about then. J. C. Hall, William Thompson, J. B. and G. W. Teas and Van Allen located at Mt. Pleasant; Thomas & Springer, at Wapello, Louisa County; Daniel Miller and Rich, at Fort Madison.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

The tide of civilization was gradually crowded westward from the Mississippi River. The regular chain of progress in this particular region, or rather this line of latitude, has been shown, and now we stand upon the confines of Henry County, viewing the first white man, as he slowly forces his way into the unbroken wilderness. Venturesome spirits pushed bravely ahead of the advanced posts, claiming rights to unsurveyed territory, in anticipation of independence and fortune. The story of these pioneers' lives is interesting, rather because of the hardy endurance and sturdy perseverance manifested, than because of incident, perhaps; but the recital of those narratives always insures patient listeners. Many of the first settlers have gone to their long homes, but others still remain to testify to the marvelous changes that have

transpired since the early days. Such are reaping the reward of their courageous work. As the years roll on decreasing the list of living pioneers, these pages, on which are recorded the facts relative to primitive life, will grow in value.

Turning to the evidence of causes which led to the settlement of Henry County, we find that the men who claimed lands near the river were allowed by custom to take large tracts. The great influx of 1833-34 compelled those who desired homes on the Black Hawk Purchase to go west. Hence, the selection of the beautiful region near Mount Pleasant.

"Had we realized, in those early days," remarked one of the pioneers to the writer, "that we were making history, a detailed record of events would have been transcribed from week to week. But what incentive had we for such a task? There were no startling incidents in our daily lives. Many of us came here supposing this would prove to be but a temporary abiding-place. It was a struggle for existence. For one of us to have predicted the development of Henry County to its present condition within the life-time of our little company, would have been ample grounds for writing him down as either a silly dreamer or a positive lunatic. We began on so small a scale that the idea of preserving our movements in the form of a record, never entered our minds. Had we the same experience to go through with again, we would profit by our mistakes of the past and be able to produce reliable data for the historians who should come after us."

Fortunately for the purposes of history, there still live within accessible range of the writer many of the first settlers, and from them the unwritten part of the history of Henry County is gathered.

The history of a county is usually little more than a compilation of imperfect records, partial traditions and vague legends. Very few of the counties have preserved with proper care the archives of the earliest days of their existence. Society was crude, and men were unsuited by experience to places of official responsibility. No one thought that the careless transcripts of primary meetings would one day form the staple of history. The duty of scribe was irksome to the pioneers, when necessity compelled some written evidence of organizing transactions; and brief, indeed, were the minutes of almost every public assembly.

History is but a record of the present when time has made it the past. Each act in one's life may be a topic of importance in the pages yet to be written. Nothing is too trivial or uninteresting in the routine affairs of those who mingle with public men, to be unworthy of a place in the diary of the local recorder of events. Some minor matter may serve to corroborate and affirm the time and method of a far mightier occurrence.

The history of Henry County, however, differs from the general rule in this important particular. Instead of being dependent upon crippled records or unstable traditions, the story is composed of original statements gathered expressly for this work, from those principal participants in the thrilling scenes of the past who still live within the county, in the enjoyment of the blessings which accrue from lives of enterprising industry.

Henry County is yet in its infancy, so far as years are concerned; but by its prosperity it holds a commanding place among the counties of the State. The brevity of its political life is not only favorable to the historian, affording him ample opportunities for communion with the original pioneers, but it is also significant in a material sense, inasmuch as it foreshadows a grander development of its inexhaustible resources within the life-time of those who are now

partaking of the fruits of their labors here. If but a generation, estimated by the popular standard, is required to redeem the wilderness from a primeval state, clothe the prairies with richest crops and dot them with modern dwelling-houses, may we not reasonably anticipate a far more rapid advancement toward wealth during the quarter of a century yet to come?

Those who entered upon the work of converting the wild lands into civilized abodes, began with no other assistance than strong hands and stout hearts. The patient ox, the sharp ax, the primitive hoe, the cradle and the scythe were man's only dependence. Mechanic art was then in its swaddling-clothes. Cumbersome mechanism had been applied to the planting and harvesting of crops, but those who favored the innovation on time-honored customs were tabooed and looked upon with pitiful astonishment.

But more than all else, the pioneers who made the first bold strokes for homes in the lovely land of Iowa were poor, almost without exception. Had there been unlimited numbers of improved appliances for agriculture at their very doors, they could not have availed themselves of the opportunities from lack of means. And therein lies the pith and marrow of the credit due the noble vanguards of the West. From nothing but that which nature lavishly supplied, they builded strong and well. They labored with the energy of heroes, and deserve the reward of veterans.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

It is conceded that the first man to settle in the territory which afterward became Henry County, was James Dawson. He staked out a claim about one and a half miles west of the site of Mount Pleasant, in the spring of 1834.

In the fall of that year, Presley Saunders made claim to the land whereon Mount Pleasant stands, and shortly thereafter moved his family to this place.

In December following, Z. Wilbourne made a claim near Big Creek, in Marion Township, and has lived in that vicinity ever since. Mr. Wilbourne erected the

FIRST GRIST-MILL

in the county. It was a primitive affair, run by horse-power, and the buhrs were made of granite found near the spot. The stones were dressed into shape by Mr. Wilbourne. It was merely a home-made concern, but was a great convenience to the people for many miles around. After the settlement of Linn County, men came from even that distance to get their grists ground. In respect to milling facilities, this county was more fortunate than many of the western and northern ones, for several years usually elapsed before so crude a mill as a "corn-cracker," even, was put up.

THE FIRST BIRTH

occurred near the site of Lowell, in Baltimore Township, in December, 1835. The claimant of this honor was T. S. Box.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE

was that of Presley Saunders and Huldah Bowen.

William Lusk was one of the very first settlers to reach this region and make it his home. His eye looked longingly on the site of Mount Pleasant, but he was too poor take a claim away from the timber, where he could have an opportunity to cut rails for less fortunate men. So fortune decreed that Presley Saunders should become the owner of the location now the seat of justice, and that Mr. Lusk should go further west. A place some three miles from

Mount Pleasant was made his home, and there he still resides, rich in lands, for his homestead is a thousand acres, and his other property is extensive. Mr.usk is the second oldest resident now in the county, dating from time of actual settlement.

THE FIRST DEATH

is undoubtedly the result of accident. A man named Pullman was found dead near the site of the Hospital for the Insane, in 1835, with his rifle by his side. He was from Indiana, and had been in this section but two or three months.

During the years 1836 and 1837, the influx of settlers was great, but no census was taken until 1838. At that time the enumeration showed a population of no less than 3,058; and subsequent thereto the growth was very rapid. In 1840, there were 3,784 inhabitants; in 1844, 6,017, and in 1846, 6,875. When the State was admitted to the Union, in 1847, the county contained 7,759, a slight decrease from the preceding census. But from that time on the increase has been steady.

THE SELECTION OF MOUNT PLEASANT.

The fame of the region opened up to settlement by the cession of the Black Hawk territory, soon spread over the older portions of the country. Scores of venturesome men were ready to strike out for new lands to subdue, and fortunes were considered within the grasp of all who but held their hands open to receive the gifts. The tendency to seek fresh fields still exists in the natures of genuine Americans, for it is an inherited disposition, born into the being from the old graft of the pioneer spirit which first took root on the bleak shores of New England or upon the more inviting bank of the James. Westward the star of empire journeyed then and still journeys. But open to the grasp of white men the farthest outposts of the land, and with a rush the tide of emigration floods hill and plain. Men tire of the old and seek the new with an avidity derived from innate proneness to change and fostered by the marvelous tales of sudden wealth which sometimes result therefrom.

Among the participants in the Black Hawk war, on the side of the Government, was Presley Saunders. He had located near Springfield, Ill., after leaving his native State, Kentucky, and was not pleased with the prospect offered him by continuous residence there. So, when the Scott Purchase was made, he thought seriously of becoming one of the band of emigrants which was moving westward. But the stories told of how the early pioneers were treated by the troops, because of the existence of that clause in the treaty which provided for the Indians retaining their lands until June 1, 1833, caused him to wait until the field was clear.

In 1834, he, in company with Joseph Moore, Bartlett Williams, a Mr. Walters and son, came West. The company was in search of a suitable place on which to locate. Mr. Saunders desired to make a claim near the Mississippi, but his inclination was overcome by fear of ague, which had given him a hearty shake in Illinois, and which he feared lurked near the river. On that account he moved on, intending to locate near the center of what would inevitably become the next county to Des Moines. Fortune favored his undertaking. Although the Indians had made two trails over the site of Mount Pleasant, the little company did not follow either of them, but came directly across the prairie.

The view which greeted the eyes of the prospectors was a lovely one when they ascended the hillocks on which Mount Pleasant stands. A gradual ascent

from all sides terminated in a beautiful elevation, upon one portion of which a grove was seen. The landscape was such as to arrest the attention of the most matter-of-fact man; what, then, must it have appeared to those who were searching for a delightful home?

Mr. Saunders declared that but one thing was needed to complete the desirability of the location, and that was a spring of living water. If he could discover such an advantage, he would go no further. He had scarcely expressed his intention to remain when he reached the spring near the grove. His wish was answered.

Of the subsequent development of Mr. Saunders' plan to erect a town upon his claim, and of his success in securing the county seat thereat, we speak in detail elsewhere.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

The first balloting ever done in this region was in the fall of 1835. In the winter of 1833-34, the Black Hawk Purchase, among other portions of the West, was attached to Michigan Territory for judicial purposes, and the county of Des Moines was created as a precinct.

The steps toward independence were rapid after that date. In 1835, the increase of population in the country west of the lake and west of the Mississippi as well, was so marked that it was deemed essential to organize a new Territory. In anticipation of the success of this venture, nominations were made for the office of Delegate to Congress from the proposed Territory of Wisconsin. The election consisted of a choice of Representatives in the first Legislature and also of a delegate. The candidates for the latter office were Hon. George W. Jones and Hon. Duane Doty, subsequently a leading man in Wisconsin and at one time Governor. Mr. Jones naturally desired the support of the people of this section, and, in order to secure their votes, he was free to make promises of aid whenever they should call upon him. Mr. Saunders had a personal interview with Mr. Jones, and in response to the latter's inquiry, replied that all the people of Henry County asked of him in consideration of their support was the establishment of a post office at Mount Pleasant, with the necessary postal route from Burlington. Mr. Jones made ample pledges concerning the matter, as was perfectly proper. He asked for an election to an office whose first duty was the observance of his constituents' welfare. An office was needed at Mount Pleasant, and he could honorably agree to see that it was created. On the strength of the pledges thus made, Mr. Saunders used his influence with the people of this section, and when election-day arrived the feeling was unanimously in favor of Mr. Jones. There were sixty votes, or about that number, cast at the election, all of which were given for George W. Jones.

Mr. Jones was elected to Congress as Territorial Delegate. The Territory of Wisconsin was duly established, and Mr. Jones took his seat. A petition was at once presented to him, calling for the creation of an office at Mount Pleasant, but no attention was paid to it, either through some neglect on the part of the Delegate, or through some misapprehension on the part of the Postmaster General. Finally, as a compromise, evidently, an office was established between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, and called "Richland." No such place existed, and nobody wanted such an office. There was no route there, and the Mount Pleasant folks were as badly off as before.

The lines were not drawn very closely at the first election. Mr. Saunders remarks now that he believes all who came to the polls were allowed to vote. The precinct extended indefinitely, so far as the residence of voters was concerned.



P. G. Tiffany
MT PLEASANT

The county of Henry was legally established at the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, but it was not until the Territory of Iowa was established that a post office was opened at its county seat. During the years prior to 1838, the mail for this section was sent on, occasionally, by Postmaster Ross, of Burlington, in accordance with an agreement made with him. When the post office was finally located at Mount Pleasant, Alvin Saunders was commissioned Postmaster. The experience of all new towns was repeated here. The pioneers were poor and money was exceedingly scarce. The postage on letters was not necessarily paid in advance, and the usual fee was 25 cents. Time and time again the scanty mail for the people here remained unclaimed for weeks, because of the inability of the party to whom it was addressed to pay the postage.

But half a century has passed since the Indians exercised high dominion over these broad prairies and shady groves. Here their feasts were celebrated, their lodges established, their councils held, their dead buried, and, within that time, also, the painted bands of warriors have disappeared on their forced march westward, while the setting sun—typical of the waning glory of their race—threw grotesque shadows of their trains on the crude farms of the venturesome white man.

Brief, indeed, have been the days between the era of savagery and the era of civilization. But, short as that intervening space has been, it was ample for the sowing of seeds which will, beyond peradventure, bear marvelous fruitage. The hand of intelligent man was laid upon this region, as it were, but yesterday. To-day, one beholds the finest farms, the best tilled acres, the richest orchards, the most substantial buildings and the newest implements of husbandry that can be met with throughout the length and breadth of "Beautiful Iowa."

Where once the fierce blasts of winter howled with increasing monotony over unobstructed plains, the dense grove now stands a barrier between man and the elements in silent protest against the forces of the air. Where once the single camp-fire of the lonely hunter wreathed its slender spire of smoke as he reposed, solitary and silent, near the beaten path of the deer, there now ascend the choking fumes of many furnaces, as they glow and roar in the busy centers of manufacture. Churches and schoolhouses—those edifices which proclaim the moral development of a country and represent the two greatest factors in the problem of civilization—dot the prairie on every hand. At the centers of trade these institutions stand, eloquent evidences of the intelligence of the populace, and point to a still grander outcome.

Wealth has succeeded poverty, and privation has given way to comfort. The children of the pioneers have grown up, surrounded by refining influences, and bear the stamp of training in a broader school than their parents were privileged to attend. Books and music have their appropriate places in the farmhouses of Henry, and social intercourse is no longer restricted to the range of ox-cart communication. The finest horses, the choicest animals and the largest herds graze in rich pasture-lands. It is no longer necessary to "turn the cattle into the big lot," as a pioneer expressed his early method of caring for his patient oxen. Fences mark the boundaries of farms and subdivisions of farms. As year succeeds year, the flocks increase in numbers and condition, and the markets of the East find profit in choosing the cattle from Henry's thousand hillocks.

Railroads stretch across the county, affording the facilities for transportation so much desired a quarter of a century ago. Villages have sprung up along

these lines of traffic and added to the market value of lands in their vicinity. Timber, which was so highly prized when first the region was sought out, now ranks far below the open prairie lands in point of value. Modern inventive genius has found a way to meet the requirements of the day for fences, and coal is rapidly becoming an article of general use as fuel. Hence, it is found that groves are prized more for the sake of their protective qualities than for the intrinsic worth of their products.

Where formerly the settlers were compelled to traverse the country for flour and provisions—consuming days in the tedious journey—are now busy mills, which supply the local needs of the communities. Nor is it longer necessary to rely upon the uncertain visits of friends to a distant post office for unfrequent mails; for the system of postal delivery reaches to the farthest limits of the country, and the rapid transit of news matter is an established affair, accepted without surprise, or even a second thought. Thirty years ago, there were few papers received by the settlers, and these few came from other and older localities, while now the press of Henry ranks high among the hosts of publications in the State. Daily and weekly issues are scattered broadcast over the region, carrying news from the earth's four quarters, and enabling the pioneers, to even, read the transactions of Church and State simultaneously with the denizens of the great cities of the nation. The telegraphic wires bring to their doors tidings from commercial marts, and tell them when and how to dispose of the enormous products of factory and farm. Banking institutions of solid worth exist, and monetary matters are conducted on as large a scale as in many an Eastern city. Social clubs and amusement societies relieve the routine of business after the approved methods of cosmopolitans. Secret societies flourish and celebrate their mystic rites in richly-appointed lodge-rooms, and hold honored rank among the general bodies of their respective crafts.

The social world is as brilliant in its state and as cultured in its character as that which graces the *salons* of the capitals of the East. Wealth and refinement are evidenced in the bearing of the people. The honest housewife of the olden time many look with distrust upon the grander display at civil ceremonies, but cannot stay the tide as it sets toward the obliteration of simple habits. There may be much truth in the often-repeated assurance, that "girls were worth more in the early days," if the estimate of excellence be based upon physical prowess and domestic "faculty;" but it must be remembered that each generation plays its separate part in the drama of life. As the poet writes of individuals,

* * * "All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man, in his time, plays many parts;"

so is society constructed upon a plan that places each succeeding division in a role different from that which preceded it. The standard by which to measure woman's might to-day is not that which tests her qualities as a pioneer, but rather that which proves the use she has made of the advantages of the present. It would be as just to condemn the young man of to day because he is not drilled in woodcraft and able to read the marks of Nature like the red man. The fathers who paved the way for the introduction of modern ideas needed, perforce, to know the signs by which the Indian chief governed the warriors of his band; but those symbols are obsolete now, and would lumber the mind with useless information.

The man whose genius introduced the principles of mechanics into the working of farms, signed the last pages of the first volume of the history of the

years, and inaugurated a new era from which the present power of man must be calculated. The farmer who tills a thousand acres now is surely no weaker than he whose limit was an hundred in the "good old days." Yet the muscular development has not increased during the half-century past. It is mind, not matter, which governs, and the tendency of this age, which is truly termed the ægeal, is to produce maximum results from minimum forces. The laborious method of planting and harvesting by hand has given way to the more admirable plan of employing mechanical devices in the work.

Henry County ranks her neighboring counties in just the degree that her intelligence has progressed. The end is far away, for the improvements over original settlement are insignificant compared with the capabilities of her land and the possibilities of her resources. Nature has lavished abundant wealth upon her, and it remains for man to extract it from the earth. The farms are inexhaustible in productive qualities if rightly cultivated. The future promises still more marked changes in every branch of trade and commerce, and there awaits for her inhabitants an enviable harvest of results.

Pleasant for situation, rich in material wealth, peopled by intelligent men abounding in an atmosphere of mental health, the county of Henry is destined to become a leading one in the Northwest, as it is to-day a leading one in the State. The responsibility of developing it is intrusted to good men and women, and the dawn of the twentieth century will behold in this fair region a source of constant pride.

Mr. John Lash was appointed Justice of the Peace for this county in 1837, and was the first to fill that position here.

Mr. Lash relates an incident which illustrates the independence of pioneers when their isolation renders them a community unto themselves. The first Territorial Legislature passed an act called the "Claim Property Law," which provided that such property as rails, when cut on a man's claim and not yet made into fence, were subject to execution and sale for debt. The settlers were violent in their opposition to this law, and even the traders, who supplied the poor pioneers with goods, were averse to its enforcement, deeming it an injury and injustice to those who were trying to redeem the wilderness. When the people of this section realized what the law really meant, they summoned all who were here and held a meeting in the memorable little log house on the public square. There they organized and observed the rules of parliamentary usage, and formally repealed a statute of the Territory! They voted that the law was an outrage and decided that it should have no force in Henry County. This summary proceeding was effective, for never afterward did any Justice dare to interfere with a settler's pile of rails. The law was soon after repealed by the Legislature.

THE "INDICTMENT" OF PRESLEY SAUNDERS, ET AL.

It is generally conceded that official records are beyond dispute or suspicion as matters of evidence—and so they should be. But records are sometimes tampered with and made to read falsely. Malicious transcriptions upon court records may lead to endless mischief, and, oftentimes, gross injustice to innocent persons. It is no pleasant task that falls to our lot, in the present instance, where, through the truth of history, we are compelled to expose an act of petty spite, committed in the early days of this county, by an official who is no longer able to meet the statement here made. But justice to the oldest settler of Mount Pleasant, and other respected pioneers, demands the revival of an almost forgotten transaction, and the public correction of an error entered upon the pages of

the first District Court record. In another portion of this work an abstract of the records is given, and therein may be read the statement that the first District Court convened at Mount Pleasant, April 14, 1837. Hon. David Irvin was Judge; W. W. Chapman, who was subsequently the first Territorial Delegate in Congress, was District Attorney of the United States; and Jesse D. Payne was Clerk of the Court, having been appointed to that place by the Governor of Wisconsin Territory. The first business of the court was the selection of a grand jury. That body was composed of Clabourne Jones, Sr., Samuel Heaton, Marshall Saunders, Clabourne W. Hughes, D. C. Ruberts, William W. Morrow, James McCoy, Keeland T. Maulden, Benjamin F. Hutton, Jacob Burge, Moses Shirley, Wilson Lowell, Thomas Clark, William King, David Minter, James Williford, Sr., George W. Lewis, Henry Snyder, Sr., Berry Jones, Little Hughes, John H. Randolph, Warren L. Jenkins and Presley Saunders. John H. Randolph was Foreman. The record reads: "The grand jury aforesaid, after being duly sworn, were solemnly charged, and retired to their chamber to consider of presentments and indictments," and after a due amount of deliberation they returned and declared that they had no indictments.

But the succeeding records conflict with the above report, for no sooner was the jury discharged than another was impaneled, from which Presley Saunders, Moses Shirley, Little Hughes, John H. Randolph and Warren L. Jenkins were excluded, and indictments for assault and battery returned against John Mabee for assault on Bushrod Atkeyson; Jesse D. Payne, assault on Presley Saunders; William Morris, assault on Jesse D. Payne; Presley Saunders, assault on Jesse D. Payne; Zachariah Wilbourne, assault on William Morris; Asbury Porter, assault on Warren L. Jenkins; Bushrod Atkeyson, assault on John Mabee.

Upon this apparent conflict of public sentiment hangs a tale, and we relate it as Presley Saunders told it to us. When the time came for the organization of Henry County, several of the prominent citizens decided upon Jesse D. Payne as a proper person to represent their interests at the Belmont Legislature, and accordingly dispatched him as their agent. Mr. Payne prudently proceeded to slay two birds with one stone, and while he labored for the good of the county, he also worked in his own behalf. He returned with evidences of the success of his mission, and with his commission as Clerk as well, for he had secured his appointment to that office.

Mr. Payne established himself at Mount Pleasant, but did not altogether possess the faculty of making himself agreeable to Mr. Saunders. He proceeded to help himself to building-logs and wood from Saunders' grove, without considering it necessary to first ask permission. Such little informalities soon led to differences of opinion between the men, and one day, as Mr. Saunders was passing Mr. Payne's house, the latter called out to his uncle: "John, go down into Saunders' grove and get me some wood!" Mr. S. overheard the remark and protested against the free use of his timber, whereupon Mr. Payne responded in a rather imperious manner. This led to still further words, and the words resulted in blows. Mr. Saunders admits that he was the assailant, and the inference is that Mr. Payne got the worst of the battle. At all events, Mr. S. at once repaired to a Justice and acknowledged his fault, and paid a fine of \$5 voluntarily.

Mr. Saunders says that the matter ended there, so far as he was concerned. The case never came up before the grand jury, as it was settled in Justice's Court. The proceedings recorded were unknown to him, nor was he aware of the entry for several years afterward. It is pronounced incorrect that a second jury was impaneled and that the numerous indictments shown on the records

were ever made. The fact that the cases were never tried substantiates this statement. With the single exception of Mabee, the persons accused were admitted to \$55 bail, according to the records: but no evidence of final disposal of the cases exists.

On the other hand, the fact that Mabee, indicted by the second jury, is shown to have been found guilty on trial and fined \$5, looks as though there was some unexplained part of this proceeding. However, Mr. Saunders pronounces those entries entirely wrong. The first time he ever heard of the matter was when Mr. John P. Grantham prepared a paper on the history of the county, and came across the old records. Mr. Saunders says that he did not attempt then to rectify the error, and now makes, for the first time, a public statement concerning the old trouble.

Inasmuch as court records give no more than the titles of cases and the result of trial on adjudication, there is no way of determining the exact nature of the other cases of assault, except than by personal inquiry. At this distance of time from the events, it is no easy matter to recall the minor details. There is every reason to believe that frequent resort to fisticuffs was made over claim-disputes, and that some of the fights arose from differences about titles.

We give place to this correction of the records because of our desire to preserve every item of interest, and feel confident that the pioneers will recall the incidents referred, and thereby do justice to all parties implicated.

INCIDENTS IN 1838.

When the "Western fever" broke out in staid New England, in 1835, it found a good many people in exactly the condition to contract the disease. To those who were familiar only with the trodden paths and deeply-worn ruts of that established region, the West seemed like unto a fairy-land. The association of ideas, when "villages" and "cities" were spoken of, conjured up visions of beautiful homes, simple in construction, but tasty in design, nestled in all the luxury of shrubbery and foliage peculiar to New England hamlets. The name of "city" meant a bustling, whirring abode of manufacturers among manufactories, by the side of a river that had been mathematically shown to be worth so much per horse-power. The name of "river" signified a force imprisoned for the use of man, subject to his will and utilized with all the thrift of a careful people.

The dwellers in neat cottages could comprehend no difference between their own cozy homes, distinguished for the green blinds and white clapboards, and the "cabin" of a western pioneer. So much was said, and in such glowing language, of the gardens of the West, where flowers bloomed in constant succession, from the pale violet of spring to the stately golden-rod of frosty weather, that the popular mind invested the region with a romantic sense impossible of realization. It rarely chanced that an ideal fancy proves unexaggerated, either in places which have been described to us, or the books which have been recommended to our perusal. The judgment of our informants may be sound on most subjects, and worthy of credence, but through our own inclination to associate ideas we are led into error. To one who has never beheld a prairie, the description of one naturally brings up the modification of a hillside pasture, which is the nearest approach to a vast undulating plain that person has seen. The reality is not at all like the idealization, and usually the first glimpse of the western prairies creates a feeling of disappointment.

This thought can best be illustrated by a real case. In 1836-37, the people of the East began to become aware of the existence of a stream called the

Des Moines River. This feeder of the Mississippi was supposed to rise somewhere in the unknown regions to the northward, and flow in large volume toward the southern line of the newly-created Territory of Wisconsin. The river differed from all other Western water-courses in being a clear and rapid body of water, passing over pebbly and rocky bottoms, and running through the most beautiful region that man had ever beheld. As the description of the country traveled eastward, it naturally grew in proportions and took on various shades of coloring not seen in the original account.

When the story of the Des Moines reached Sturbridge, Worcester Co., Mass., it found one family, at least, ready to listen to it. Penuel Cheney had half determined to seek a home in the West. His family consisted of a son, Winthrop Cheney, a daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Tiffany, and an Indian girl, adopted when young, named Wealthy Buckingham. The younger members of the family were seriously inclined to join the tide of emigration, and at last the resolve was formed to seek a home in the West.

The first question to be decided before the journey was begun was as to locality and ultimate destination. Some of the little party, who were averse to the tedious process of moving, settled the point by declaring that, when once under way, they must go on and on, until they reached the very confines of civilization, and thereby prevent the possibility of a second breaking-up.

It chanced that Mr. Cheney knew of a former Massachusetts man who had settled on the river Des Moines, opposite the village of "Sweet Home." Just then came the wonderful stories concerning Iowa, the probable name of a new Territory which was likely to be carved out of the Territory of Wisconsin. Mr. Cheney and his sons were not slow in gathering all the information which could be obtained relative to the valley. The place was far enough west to suit those who wished to reach the farthest limit, for it was then the extreme boundary of the latest Indian purchase. The reports concerning the character of the country were like unto those which came from the promised land. Fertile prairies were in bloom, and needed but the gentlest persuasion of the husbandman to yield a thousand-fold. Purest water rippled over the white bottoms, and the streams abounded in fishes. Wild game placed itself, with a manifest joy at the thought of being slain, in the pathway of the hunter. Honey flowed from almost every tree in the grove. Timber, then believed to be so essential, was abundant. In the graceful windings of the river were numerous mill-sites that merely needed entering at Government price, and the lapse of time, to become invaluable properties. Above all, these marvelous opportunities existed in the immediate neighborhood of flourishing villages. One had yet the chance to make original claims adjoining future metropolises, with an absolute certainty of growing rich by simply sitting down and waiting for the property to appreciate.

When Mr. Cheney's family learned that claims could be taken up near a village, and that, too, so comfortable a village as "Sweet Home," with its white cottages decked out with bright green blinds and its yards overflowing with roses, after the style of any New England village, it was at once concluded that Sweet Home was to be the resting-place of the little band. Mr. Cheney owned a farm near Sturbridge, and was familiar with the duties of such a life, but Mr. Tiffany was not. The party was more fortunate than most pioneer bands, in one important particular, for they had money enough to be independent as to methods of travel, and choice of home after they reached Iowa. Many a less favored family was compelled to endure privations, from first to last, through

actual poverty. The average pioneer is possessed of little more than enough to sustain life from day to day.

The family which we have chosen purposely as representatives of another class than that described in the chapter on "How Pioneers Lived," given elsewhere in this volume, were enabled to avail themselves of all the approved methods of travel then in vogue. Instead of the slow-traveling ox-team, the gypsying by the way and the months consumed in the weary journey from the East, which so many thousands experienced, Mr. Cheney traveled by public conveyance all the way. The family left Sturbridge on the first of May, 1838, with high hopes of the life before them. They journeyed by rail to the farthest point west at that time, which was Rochester, N. Y. There they embarked on the Erie Canal, and arrived safely in Buffalo. Thence they proceeded, by steamer, to Cleveland, and from there by canal to Portsmouth. Steamers ran from the latter place to Warsaw, near the mouth of the Des Moines, on the east side of the Mississippi. This was the nearest point to their destination which was accessible by public conveyance.

The party remained at Warsaw long enough to effect an arrangement with a flatboatman, who knew where the village of Sweet Home was, and who agreed to transport the family and goods there for a stated sum. The party ascertained from the landlord at Warsaw that there was a most delightful region about the future metropolis of Sweet Home. Like the landlord with whom Martin Chuzzlewit sojourned prior to his embarkation for "Eden," the travelers learned wonderful things concerning their new home. It was on the south bank of the Des Moines, in Missouri; but the lands on both sides of the river were doubtless still open to "squatters' claims." A bargain was made with a teamster to carry the party to Sweet Home.

After seeing their household goods safely on board the flatboat, the family crossed the Mississippi on the ferry then maintained at Warsaw, and started on their wagon journey up the valley of the Des Moines.

The season was a delightful one. The slow progress made by canal and steamboat from Buffalo, had consumed a month of time, and the prairies over which the party now rode, were clothed in all the beauty of the early summer. Wild flowers decked every hillside and filled the soft air with delicate perfume. The rank grasses nodded in the wind, and startled wild-fowl whirled from beneath the horses' feet. Not a trace of humanity was visible when once the Mississippi was left behind, save here and there, at rare intervals, some claimant had made crude efforts to transform beauteous nature into a desolate outpost of civilization. The incongruity of these scenes jarred upon the good taste of the beholders, who vaguely realized that such efforts alone foretold the great results of the future.

The party which now for the first time beheld the sublimity of an unbroken wilderness, by no means comprehended the nature of the situation. The trackless prairies, which rolled in unceasing waves from the point of vision were to those who watched the never-varying panorama, but the suburbs of some thrifty town—lands which had been cleared so long before that even the trees and stumps had disappeared. They momentarily expected to come upon the outlying cottages of their future home.

The road by which they traveled was nothing more than a track over the prairie, which every reader of this volume is so familiar with. Hour after hour, the solitary wagon plowed a new furrow in the yielding sod, but no vestige of human habitation came in sight. Neither man nor house served as a guide to that haven of rest, so soothing in its very title, Sweet Home.

Finally, when patience began to wane, a "solitary horseman," who ought to have appeared long before, according to the system of some novelists, came plodding down the road.

Did he know of such a place as Sweet Home? Certainly, he did. Were they near it? Why, no; they ought to have turned northward; toward the river, several miles back. Nothing remained for them to do but to retrace their lagging steps, and watch for signs of a road "into the timber."

The going back was more tiresome by far than the journeying on; but after a time a blind looking trail was discovered, which seemed to be the road they were looking for. Mr. Cheney was somewhat averse to taking such an obscure public way, however, for he felt certain that the regular approach to Sweet Home must be a far more comfortable road. The question being not one of choice, but grim necessity, it was concluded to make a venture on the newly-discovered trail. As their course neared the river, the road became worse and worse. Added to the fact that no work had been done upon the "trace," was the unpleasant one of abrupt descents and sharp ascents, over the bluff table-lands of the river. Surely, this did not look much like the neighborhood of a thriving village or a future city.

They proceeded on their rugged way until near sunset of that long June day, when at last they came upon a plateau which overlooked the river. A single log cabin stood upon the bank, and in response to their repeated calls, a cadaverous Missourian slowly emerged and inquired what they wanted. Their voices in response were drowned in the deep baying of a dozen great hounds that rushed out at this invasion of the solitude. At last, when they could make themselves heard, Mr. Cheney inquired if the settler knew of such a place as "Sweet Home."

"I reckon I do, stranger; you be about thar!" responded the native.

Mr. Tiffany observed that possibly the town might lay around the bend, yonder, and was beginning to congratulate the party on having made so delightful a selection, when Mr. Cheney asked which hotel they had better stop at.

"Thar ain't no tavern thar, but this one," said the lank Missourian.

"What!" said Mr. Cheney, "you don't mean to say that *this* is all there is of "Sweet Home?"

"You're about right thar, stranger. I reckon we've got a right smart chance for a town, as soon as the people come."

With spirits considerably dashed by this unexpected turn of affairs, negotiations were entered into with the oldest inhabitant of "Sweet Home" for a temporary increase of the population of the place. With characteristic indifference, the would-be host raised every possible objection to the entertainment of the party; told them he didn't care to keep them over night, as he expected his house would be filled with men coming to attend a horse-race the following day, and urged them to make some other shift for themselves. But there was no alternative save to stay there, because of the ladies of the party, and of the lack of preparation they had made, on starting out, for gypsying.

The cabin was a double log-house, and contained but one bed. It was finally arranged that Mrs. Tiffany and her ward should occupy that luxury, while the men should arrange themselves as best they could. During the evening, Mr. Tiffany satisfied himself that there neither was nor ever would be a desirable opening for investment there, and thoroughly made up his mind to seek some more favorable locality with a less delusive name.

As he returned from a walk along the river, whither he had gone to get a look at the lay of the land, he unexpectedly came upon his wife in the rear of

abin indulging in the luxury of a hearty cry. Before they left the East, Tiffany, who had no special desire to leave the comforts of their old home, assured her husband that, no matter what privations might befall them, he would never detect her in any manifestation of a weakness of spirit. There were, no doubt, ample opportunities for the violation of her agreement during their long and wearisome journey by steamboat and canal, but not once had she forgotten herself, at least in his presence. And now, when he suddenly laid his wife in tears, Mr. Tiffany reminded her of her voluntary promise, and for the sake of keeping up his own courage, no doubt, than from a lack of appreciation of their desolate condition, or from an intent to rebuke her. Mrs. Tiffany's feminine ingenuity was equal to the occasion, and, suppressing her sobs, she indignantly told her husband that she remembered her promise well enough, and that it was all his fault then that he saw her crying, and he had no business to come back of the house and into her presence without a suitable warning.

During the evening, and at night, horsemen began to arrive from the Lord knows where, and before morning the cabin floor was so thickly strewn with men that it seemed impossible for one to move without a reciprocal motion of the whole mass. When day-light came, the grove presented a singular spectacle, for Sweet Home had been converted into a genuine horse-fair. The novelty of this situation was thoroughly impressed upon the minds of the Eastern party, who have not, even to this day, the slightest idea where the horse-herd could have come from.

During the day, the flatboat containing their household effects touched at the suppositious wharf of Sweet Home, and was hailed with as much delight as the return steamer to Eden by Martin Chuzzlewit and the jolly Mark. Arrangements were speedily made with the boatmen to continue his voyage up the river to Farmington, a town which the solitary sojourner of Sweet Home admitted to exist, but which he regarded with a manifestation of undisguised contempt, when the relative merits of his own and that town were in consideration.

Prior to their departure for Farmington, Mr. Tiffany and his brother-in-law made inquiry of the Sweet Home'er, regarding the whereabouts of a certain Sturbridge man who had located opposite Sweet Home, and whose description of that delectable region had first claimed the attention of the Cheneys. The Missourian said he believed there *was* an old Yankee over on the far bank of the river, but he didn't know much about him.

Mr. Tiffany inquired if there was any way of getting across the stream, and learned that there was a canoe which could be used for that purpose. So he and his brother-in-law, Winthrop Cheney, paddled across the Des Moines, at the imminent risk of a ducking, and at last found the man who had inspired them with such a desire to be numbered among the earliest possessors of a portion of Sweet Home.

How different was the scene from that which their fancy had painted. The suburb of a thriving village became, on closer association with it, merely a lone log cabin, in which dwelt a solitary man, who was indifferent in his opinion of the new-comers, and wholly oblivious of the fact that he had been instrumental in getting them into such a dilemma. The reality was so vastly different from the imaginary scene, not only in the town itself, but in the reception of those who had sought to make it their home. None but those who have actually experienced sensations of a similar character can understand the utter dereliction of the Eastern party on thus beholding their cherished plans so completely and effectually dissipated. It chances in too many cases to prove true

that the reality does not equal the expectation in the affairs of life, but this is especially true of those inexperienced men and women who left the abode of long-continued civilization and attempted to transform themselves into pioneers by a simple change of locality. It will be admitted that this class of settlers often made the best and most influential citizens of the new country, but it was, nevertheless, accomplished only through keen suffering, and mental as well as physical privations, of which less sensitive persons knew little or nothing.

Pursuing the thread of our narrative, we find Mr. Cheney's party safely arrived at Farmington, then the county seat of Van Buren County, and a place of considerable promise in those days before the innumerable hamlets had sprung up along the Des Moines and destroyed the prospects of any one of them in that vicinity. At Farmington, hotel accommodations were obtained, and Mr. Tiffany and Winthrop Cheney resolved to go out on a prospecting tour, before subjecting the ladies to the discomforts of another profitless expedition. It chanced that on more than one occasion during their brief sojourn at Farmington, they had heard of a town of considerable promise to the northward of them, which was just springing into existence, and was called Mount Pleasant. The young men made diligent inquiry and ascertained enough to convince them that there was at least sufficient ground to justify personal investigation of the matter; so one morning they started out for a more than thirty-mile tramp across the country in search of a home that should prove something besides sweet in name alone. They found Mount Pleasant to be a promising locality, and soon arranged to bring the remainder of their party to the place. Mr. Cheney purchased of the original owner for \$700 the claim which is now the site of the Insane Asylum.

As illustrative of the inconveniences and annoyances of those early days to a woman of refined and cultivated tastes, we relate an incident of their sojourn at Farmington, while the young men were absent on the prospecting tour. One evening it was made known to them that a ball was to be given at a neighboring point, and the two young ladies of the household were thrown into a flutter of excitement on account of the approaching festivities. As was quite commendable in them, these buxom young women considered it necessary to appear in their finest apparel, as well as in a more cleanly condition than was their wont while engaged in their ordinary domestic vocations. Mrs. Tiffany observed these toilet preparations with considerable amusement, until to her disgust the girls took down from the kitchen wall a large tin pan which served the dual purpose of bread and dish pan, and proceeded deliberately to enjoy the luxury of a sponge bath; and when in process of time they reached their feet, they deliberately placed all four of them in the pan, and allowed them to have what they termed "a good soak." Nor were the fair maidens disturbed by bits of dough, remnants of former bakings which still adhered to the inner surface of the dish. To supply the deficiency of sponges, which were not then as easily obtained as at the present time, they made use of the cloths which had but a short time before been used in washing the supper-dishes. When the ablutions were completed, they threw the water from the pan out through the door, gave the cloth a twist and a shake and hung the appliances on the wall again. That night their mother found the bread rather low, and concluded it was necessary to mix up some "salt-rising." This culinary feat she performed in the aforesaid pan. The following day, while Mr. Cheney and his daughter were strolling down by the river, out of hearing of the landlady, he remarked that although their accommodations were not of the best, still there was one thing that always tasted good, and that was the bread—they always had good bread

This was too much for Mrs. Tiffany to stand, and she was cruel enough to tell her father of the scene she had witnessed the previous day.

It cannot be said that this total disregard of cleanliness was peculiar to the pioneers of Iowa, but the story serves as an illustration of the somewhat careless habits into which an absence of conventionalities sometimes caused the people to relax.

We are tempted to relate another incident to exemplify the idea of how strangers to Western customs were impressed with the odd and provincial ways of that cruder region, the then Far West. After the Tiffanys had been located here a short time, it was announced that there would be a Fourth of July celebration, which, by the way, would be the first celebration of the kind ever held in the county, and occurred in 1838. The most strikingly peculiar feature of the occasion to the new-comers was a stump speech to be made by a political aspirant in his own behalf. Now, long-established custom, which has since very materially changed in the Bay State, prohibited the canvassing of a district by one's self. A politician was then required to depend upon his friends for the representation of his case, and so wide a departure from the proprieties as the advocacy of his own suit in a public speech would have been sure to result fatally to his own interests. But customs were different in the West, and the man who could not plead his own cause, was esteemed unworthy to be intrusted with the interests of the public.

It chanced that at that time there was a conflict of desire relative to the location of the county seat, and the gentleman who aspired to political preferment not only sought to advance his own cause, but that of the rival town as well. The site chosen for the seat of justice by the opponents of Mount Pleasant was upon the banks of the Skunk River, and during the labored speech of the would-be orator, that river was almost incessantly referred to as "the magnificent Skunk." It need not be stated that the Eastern people fully enjoyed the eloquence of the speech, and it is an historical fact that the "magnificent Skunk" party was not strong enough to carry the day.

HOW PIONEERS LIVED.

In choosing his home the pioneer usually had an eye mainly to its location, and for that reason settlers were oftener than not very solitary creatures, without neighbors and remote from even the common conveniences of life. A desirable region was sure to have plenty of inhabitants in time, but it was the advance guard that suffered the privation of isolation. People within a score of miles of each other were neighbors, and the natural social tendencies of mankind asserted themselves even in the wilderness by efforts to keep up communication with even these remote families.

The first business of a settler on reaching the place where he intended to fix his residence, was to select his claim and mark it off as nearly as he could without a compass. This was done by stepping and staking or blazing the lines as he went. The absence of section lines rendered it necessary to take the sun at noon and at evening as a guide by which to run these claim-lines. So many steps each way counted three hundred and twenty acres, more or less, the then legal area of a claim. It may be readily supposed that these lines were far from correct, but they answered all necessary claim purposes, for it was understood among the settlers that when the lands came to be surveyed and entered, all inequalities should be righted. Thus, if a surveyed line should happen to run between adjoining claims, cutting off more or less of the other, the fraction was to be added to whichever lot required equalizing, yet without robbing the one

from which it was taken, for an equal amount would be added to it in another place.

The next important business was to build a house. Until this was done, some had to camp on the ground or live in their wagons, perhaps the only shelter they had known for weeks. So the prospect for a house, which was also to be home, was one that gave courage to the rough toil, and added a zest to the heavy labors. The style of the home entered very little into their thoughts—it was shelter they wanted, and protection from stress of weather and wearing exposures. The poor settler had neither the money nor the mechanical appliances for building himself a house. He was content, in most instances, to have a mere cabin or hut. Some of the most primitive constructions of this kind were half-faced, or, as they were sometimes called, “cat-faced” sheds or “wike-ups,” the Indian term for house or tent. It is true, a claim cabin was a little more in the shape of a human habitation, made, as it was, of round logs light enough for two or three men to lay up, about fourteen feet square—perhaps a little larger or smaller—roofed with bark or clapboards, and sometimes with the sods of the prairie; and floored with puncheons (logs split once in two, and the flat side laid up), or with earth. For a fire-place, a wall of stone and earth—frequently the latter only, when stone was not convenient—was made in the best practicable shape for the purpose, in an opening in one end of the building, extending outward, and planked on the outside by bolts of wood notched together to stay it. Frequently a fire-place of this kind was made so capacious as to occupy nearly the whole width of the house. In cold weather, when a great deal of fuel was needed to keep the atmosphere above freezing point—for this wide-mouthed fire-place was a huge ventilator—large logs were piled into this yawning space. To protect the crumbling back wall against the effects of fire, two back logs were placed against it, one upon the other. Sometimes these back logs were so large that they could not be got in in any other way than to hitch a horse to them, drive him in at one door, unfasten the log before the fire-place, from whence it was put in proper position, and then drive him out at the other door. For a chimney, any contrivance that would conduct the smoke up the chimney would do. Some were made of sods, plastered upon the inside with clay; others—the more common, perhaps—were of the kind we occasionally see in use now, clay and sticks, or “cat in clay,” as they were sometimes called. Imagine of a winter’s night, when the storm was having its own wild way over this almost uninhabited land, and when the wind was roaring like a cataract of cold over the broad wilderness, and the settler had to do his best to keep warm, what a royal fire this double-back-logged and well-filled fire-place would hold! It must have been a cozy place to smoke, provided the settler had any tobacco; or for the wife to sit knitting before, provided she had needles and yarn. At any rate, it must have given something of cheer to the conversation, which very likely was upon the home and friends they had left behind when they started out on this bold venture of seeking fortunes in a new land.

For doors and windows, the most simple contrivances that would serve the purposes were brought into requisition. The door was not always immediately provided with a shutter, and a blanket often did duty in guarding the entrance. But as soon as convenient, some boards were split and put together, hung upon wooden hinges and held shut by a wooden pin inserted in an auger-hole. A substitute for window glass, greased paper, pasted over sticks crossed in the shape of sash, was sometimes used. This admitted the light and excluded the air, but of course lacked transparency.

In regard to the furniture of such a cabin, of course it varied in proportion to the ingenuity of the occupants, unless it was where settlers brought with them their old household supply, which, owing to the distance most of them had come, was very seldom. It was easy enough to improvise tables and chairs; the former could be made of split logs—and there were instances where the door would be taken from its hinges and used at meals, after which it would be rehung—and the latter were designed after the three-legged stool pattern, or benches served their purpose. A bedstead was a very important item in the domestic comfort of the family, and this was the fashion of improvising them: A forked stake was driven into the ground diagonally from the corner of the room, and at a proper distance, upon which poles reaching from each were laid. The free ends of the poles either rested in the openings between the logs or were driven into auger-holes. Barks or boards were used as a substitute for cords. Upon this the tidy housewife spread her straw tick, and if she had a home-made feather bed, she piled it up into a luxurious mound and covered it with her whitest drapery. Some sheets hung behind it, for tapestry, added to the coziness of the resting-place. This was generally called a “prairie bedstead,” and by some the “prairie rascal.” In design it is surely quite equal to the famous Eastlake models, being about as primitive and severe, in an artistic sense, as one could wish.

The house thus far along, it was left to the deft devices of the wife to complete its comforts, and the father of the family was free to superintend out-of-door affairs. If it was in season, his first important duty was to prepare some ground for planting, and to plant what he could. This was generally done in the edge of the timber, where most of the very earliest settlers located. Here the sod was easily broken, not requiring the heavy teams and plows needed to break the prairie sod. Moreover, the nearness of timber offered greater conveniences for fuel and building. And still another reason for this was, that the groves afforded protection from the terrible conflagrations that occasionally swept across the prairies. Though they passed through the patches of timber, yet it was not with the same destructive force with which they rushed over the prairies. Yet by these fires much of the young timber was killed from time to time, and the forest kept thin and shrubless.

The first year's farming consisted mainly of a “truck patch,” planted in corn, potatoes, turnips, etc. Generally, the first year's crop fell far short of supplying even the most rigid economy of food. Many of the settlers brought with them small stores of such things as seemed indispensable to frugal living, such as flour, bacon, coffee and tea. But these supplies were not inexhaustible, and once used, were not easily replaced. A long winter must come and go before another crop could be raised. If game was plentiful, it helped to eke out their limited supplies.

But even when corn was plentiful, the preparation of it was the next difficulty in the way. The mills for grinding it were at such long distances that every other device was resorted to for reducing it to meal. Some grated it on an implement made by punching small holes through a piece of tin or sheet-iron, and fastening it upon a board in concave shape, with the rough side out. Upon this the ear was rubbed to produce the meal. But grating could not be done when the corn became so dry as to shell off when rubbed. Some used a feeble mill for grinding it. And a very common substitute for bread was minny, a palatable and wholesome diet, made by boiling corn in weak lye till the hull or bran peels off, after which it was well washed, to cleanse it of the alkali. It was then boiled again to soften it, when it was ready for use as occa-

sion required, by frying and seasoning it to the taste. Another mode of preparing hominy was by pestling.

A mortar was made by burning a bowl-shaped cavity in the even end of upright block of wood. After thoroughly clearing it of the charcoal, the corn could be put in, hot water turned upon it, when it was subjected to a severe pestling by a club of sufficient length and thickness, in the large end of which was inserted an iron wedge, banded to keep it there. The hot water would soften the corn and loosen the hull, while the pestle would crush it.

When breadstuffs were needed, they had to be obtained from long distances. Owing to the lack of proper means for threshing and cleaning wheat, it was more or less mixed with foreign substances, such as smut, dirt and oats. As the time may come when the settlers' methods of threshing and cleaning may be forgotten, it may be well to preserve a brief account of them here. The plan was to clean off a space of ground of sufficient size, and if the ground was dry, to dampen it and beat it so as to render it somewhat compact. Then the sheaves were unbound and spread in a circle, so that the heads would be uppermost, leaving room in the center for the person whose business it was to stir and turn the straw in the process of threshing. Then as many horses or oxen were brought as would conveniently swing round the circle, and these were kept moving until the wheat was well trodden out. After several "floorings" or layers were threshed, the straw was carefully raked off, and the wheat shoveled into a heap to be cleaned. This cleaning was sometimes done by waving a sheet up and down to fan out the chaff as the grain was dropped before it; this trouble was frequently obviated when the strong winds of autumn were blowing, that was needed to blow out the chaff from the grain.

This mode of preparing the grain for flouring was so imperfect that it is not to be wondered at that a considerable amount of black soil got mixed with it, and unavoidably got into the bread. This, with the addition of smut, often rendered it so dark as to have less the appearance of bread than of mud; and upon such diet, the people were compelled to subsist for want of a better.

Not the least among the pioneers' tribulations, during the first few years of settlement, was the going to mill. The slow mode of travel by ox-teams was made still slower by the almost total absence of roads and bridges, while such a thing as a ferry was hardly even dreamed of. The distance to be traversed was often as far as sixty or ninety miles. In dry weather, common sloughs and creeks offered little impediment to the teamsters; but during floods and the breaking-up of winter, they proved exceedingly troublesome and dangerous. To get stuck in a slough, and thus be delayed for many hours, was no uncommon occurrence, and that, too, when time was an item of grave import to the comfort and sometimes even to the lives of the settlers' families. Often a swollen stream would blockade the way, seeming to threaten destruction to whoever should attempt to ford it.

With regard to roads, there was nothing of the kind worthy of the name. Indian trails were common, but they were unfit to travel on with vehicles. They are described as mere paths about two feet wide—all that was required to accommodate the single-file manner of Indian traveling.

An interesting theory respecting the origin of the routes now pursued by many of our public highways is given in a speech by Thomas Benton many years ago. He says the buffaloes were the first road engineers, and the paths trodden by them were, as a matter of convenience, followed by the Indians, and lastly by the whites, with such improvements and changes as were found necessary for civilized modes of travel. It is but reasonable to suppose that the

buffaloes would instinctively choose the most practicable routes and fords in their migrations from one pasture to another. Then, the Indians following, possessed of about the same instinct as the buffaloes, strove to make no improvements, and were finally driven from the track by those who would.

When the early settlers were compelled to make these long and difficult trips to mill, if the country was prairie over which they passed, they found it comparatively easy to do in summer, when grass was plentiful. By traveling at night, and then camping out to feed the teams, they got along without much difficulty. But in winter such a journey was attended with no little danger.

The utmost economy of time was, of course, necessary. When the goal was reached, after a week or more of toilsome travel, with many exposures and hardships, and the poor man was impatient to immediately return with the desired amount of life, he was often shocked and disheartened with the information that his turn would come in a week. Then he must look about for some means to defray his expenses, and he was lucky who could find some employment by the hour or by the job. Then, when his turn came, he had to be on hand to bolt his own grain, as, in those days, the bolting machine was not an attached part of the mill machinery. This done, the anxious soul was ready to endure the toils of a return trip, his heart more or less concerned about the affairs of his home.

These milling trips often occupied from three weeks to more than a month, and were attended with an expense, in one way or another, that rendered the cost of breadstuffs extremely high. If made in the winter, when more or less grain-feed was required for the team, the load would be found to be so considerably reduced on reaching home that the cost of what was left, adding other expenses, would make their grain reach the high cost figure of from \$3 to \$5 per bushel. And these trips could not always be made at the most favorable season for traveling. In spring and summer, so much time could hardly be spared from other essential labor; yet, for a large family, it was almost impossible to avoid making three or four trips during the year.

Among other things calculated to annoy and distress the pioneer, was the prevalence of wild beasts of prey, the most numerous and troublesome of which was the wolf. While it was true in a figurative sense that it required the utmost care and exertion to "keep the wolf from the door," it was almost as true in a literal sense.

There were two species of these animals—the large, black, timber wolf, and the smaller gray wolf that usually inhabited the prairie. At first, it was next to impossible for a settler to keep small stock of any kind that would serve as a prey to these ravenous beasts. Sheep were not deemed safe property until years after, when their enemies were supposed to be nearly exterminated. Large numbers of wolves were destroyed during the early years of settlement—as many as fifty in a day in a regular wolf-hunt. When they were hungry, which was not uncommon, particularly during the winter, they were too indiscreet for their own safety, and would often approach within easy shot of the settlers' dwellings. At certain seasons, their wild, plaintive yelp or bark could be heard in all directions, at all hours of the night, creating intense excitement among the dogs, whose howling would add to the dismal melody.

It has been found, by experiment, that but one of the canine species—the hound—has both the fleetness and courage to cope with his savage cousin, the wolf. Attempts were often made to capture him with the common cur, but this animal, as a rule, proved himself wholly unreliable for such a service. So long as the wolf would run, the cur would follow; but the wolf, being apparently

acquainted with the character of his pursuer, would either turn and place himself in a combative attitude, or else act upon the principle that "discretion is the better part of valor," and throw himself upon his back, in token of surrender. This strategic performance would make instant peace between these two scions of the same house; and, not infrequently, dogs and wolves have been seen playing together like puppies. But the hound was never known to recognize a flag of truce; his baying seemed to signify "no quarter," or at least so the terrified wolf understood it.

Smaller animals, such as panthers, lynxes, wildcats, catamounts and pole-cats, were also sufficiently numerous to be troublesome. And an exceeding source of annoyance was the swarms of mosquitoes which aggravated the trials of the settler in the most exasperating degree. Persons have been driven from the labors of the field by their unmerciful assaults.

ORGANIZATION.

It has already been shown that the county of Henry was one of the original subdivisions of Des Moines County. The act creating those first counties was passed by the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature in 1836. Under that political organization the business of formally constructing Henry County proceeded, as subsequent records will show. But the act which is here quoted is the one passed by the Territorial Legislature of Iowa in 1838, confirming the first act. The clauses relating to this particular locality are here given :

AN ACT to establish the boundaries of the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Des Moines, Henry, Louisa, Muscatine and Washington, to locate the seats of justice in said counties and for other purposes.

SECTION 4. The boundaries of Henry County shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning on the range line between Ranges Four and Five west, where the township line dividing Townships Seventy-three and Seventy-four north, intersect said line; thence west with said line to the range line between Ranges Eight and Nine; thence south with said line to the township line dividing Townships Seventy and Seventy-one north; thence east with said line to the Range line between Ranges Seven and Eight west; thence south with said line to the township line dividing Townships Sixty-nine and Seventy north; thence east with said line to the range line between Ranges Four and Five west; thence north with said line to place of beginning; and the seat of justice of said county is hereby established at the town of Mount Pleasant; and all the Territory west of Henry is hereby attached to the same for judicial purposes.

SEC. 8. That the several counties hereby established shall liquidate and pay so much of the debt as was due and unpaid by the original county of Des Moines on the first day of December, eighteen hundred thirty-six, as may be their legal and equitable proportion of the same, according to the assessment value of the taxable property therein.

Approved January 18, 1838.

EARLY SESSION LAWS.

While referring to Territorial enactments, it is proper to introduce here those laws concerning Henry County which were approved at an early date, and are curious because of age. In order to preserve them in one collection, we place them here.

The first Territorial road of which mention is made in the Session Laws of the Territory of Iowa, and which ran to Henry County, was established in 1838. As a bit of curious record, the original bill is here given :

AN ACT to locate a road from Fort Madison, in Lee County, to Trenton, in Henry County.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa*, That William Skinner, of the County of Lee, and Samuel Brazelton and Myriam Kilbourn, of the county of Henry, be, and they are hereby, appointed Commissioners to locate and mark a Territorial road, commencing at the town of Fort Madison, on the Mississippi, running thence on the nearest and best route to Baltimore, in Henry County, thence on the nearest and best route to Mount Pleasant, in said county, thence on the nearest and best route to Trenton, in said county.

SEC. 2. That the said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall meet in the town of Fort Madison on the first Monday in April next, for the purpose of proceeding to the discharge of their duties, and that they be, and are hereby authorized to adjourn from time to time, as a majority of them may deem proper; and that in case the aforesaid Commissioners, from any cause, shall fail to meet at the time and place aforesaid, or at any other time to which the said Commissioners may have adjourned, that then the Sheriff of Lee County be authorized, and he is hereby required, upon the application of any one of said Commissioners in writing of some other day, to be by him appointed, and the Commissioners, when assembled, shall proceed to lay out and mark said road, according to the provisions of said law in such cases made and provided.

Approved Dec. 19, 1838.

The improvement of the water-power afforded by the Skunk River was one of the most important public enterprises, in the early times. As a result of the efforts of secure Territorial aid, the following bills were passed :

AN ACT to authorize Robert Willson, his heirs or assigns, to erect a dam across Skunk River.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa*, That Robert Willson, his heirs or assigns, are hereby authorized to construct a dam across Skunk River, in Henry County, in said Territory, in Section Twenty-four, in Town Seventy-one north, in Range Seven west, at the seat now occupied by said Robert Willson; said dam shall contain a convenient lock, not less than seventy-five feet in length and fifteen in width, for the passage of steam, keel and flat boats, and rafts, and other water crafts.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the person authorized in the preceding section of this act to build said dam, at all times to keep the lock in the same good repair; and he shall, at all reasonable times, pass any water-craft above mentioned through, free of toll, without any unnecessary delay. Any person who shall be unnecessarily detained shall be entitled to recover of said owner, or owners, double the amount of damages they shall prove to have sustained by reason of such detention.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall destroy, or in anywise injure, either said dam or lock, shall be deemed to have committed a trespass, and shall be liable accordingly. And any person who shall willfully or maliciously destroy or injure either said lock or dam, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined treble the amount of damages the owner,

or owners, may have sustained, or be imprisoned, at the discretion of Court; *Provided* such imprisonment does not exceed three months.

SEC. 4. Nothing herein contained shall authorize the individual named in this act, his heirs or assigns, to enter upon or flow the lands of any person without the consent of such person; and he shall remove all such nuisances as may be occasioned by the erection of said dam, which may endanger the health of the vicinity.

SEC. 5. The Legislature of the Territory (or State) may at any time alter or amend this act, so as to provide for the navigation of the said river.

Approved January 19, 1839.

AN ACT to authorize Hiram C. Smith and ——— Cordell to erect a dam across Skunk River.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa*, That Hiram C. Smith and ——— Cordell be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct a dam across Skunk River, in Henry County, in said Territory, at a point in Section Twenty-eight, Township Twenty-eight, north, Range Five west; which dam shall not exceed four feet above common low-water mark, and shall contain a convenient lock, not less than one hundred and thirty feet in length and thirty-five feet in width, for the passage of steam, keel and flat boats and rafts, and other water-crafts; *Provide* that said water-crafts will bear two tons burden; *And provided, further*, That said dam and lock shall be completed within the term of four years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the persons authorized in the preceding section of this act to build said dam, at all times to keep the lock in repair, and they shall, at all reasonable times, pass any water-craft above mentioned free of toll, without any unnecessary delay; and any person who shall be unnecessarily detained shall be entitled to recover of the owners double amount of damages they shall prove to have sustained by reason of detention.

SEC. 3 Any person who shall destroy or in anywise injure either said dam or lock, shall be deemed to have committed a trespass, and shall be liable therefor accordingly; and any person who shall willfully or maliciously destroy or injure said lock or dam, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined treble the amount of damages sustained, or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. Nothing herein contained shall authorize the individuals named in this act, their heirs and assigns, to enter upon and flow the lands of any person without the consent of such person; and they shall remove all such nuisances as may be occasioned by the erection of said dam, which may endanger the health of the vicinity.

SEC. 5. The Legislature of this Territory (or State) may at any time alter or amend this act, so as to provide for the navigation of said river.

Approved January 23, 1839.

Samuel and John B. Crawford were authorized to erect a dam across Skunk River, in Henry County, at a point in the southeast quarter of Section 15; the 15th of January, 1841.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' RECORDS.

A literal transcript is here given of the first entry in the original Commissioners' minutes:

" WISCONSIN TERRITORY, HENRY COUNTY, January 16, 1837.

" *Special Term Supervisors' Court, Henry County (at Mt. Pleasant).*

" *Order No. 1.*—Robert Caulk, Samuel Brazelton and George J. Sharp, who, being duly elected on January, the 13th, 1837, and so returning who appeared, took the oath of office and held said court.

" *No 2.*—The court then proceeded to examine the returns of the election, held on the said 13th of January, for County Treasurer and Coroner, and the said court declares that Dayton C. Ruberts is duly elected County Treasurer and John Riddle is duly elected Coroner for said county. Dayton C. Ruberts, being called, appeared and gave security to the satisfaction of said court.

" Then, in the presence of said court, received of the County Clerk, then acting Treasurer, the money and books to said office belonging.

" *No. 3.*—On motion, the court then ordered called the following persons, who be duly elected Constables for said county, viz.: Nathaniel Scott, H. M. Snider, Richard Childers, Levi Smith and William Stout, who appeared, gave bonds and securities to the satisfaction of said court; and further, it is ordered that the Clerk take bond and security of James Williford, Joel Bennett, — Hilton and — Mintor, and present the same to the County Commissioners' court for their approval.

" *No. 4.*—On application of George Moffit, Senior, for pay for services as Judge and Clerk of the election held on January the 13th, 1837.

" *No. 5.*—It is ordered that said Judges and Clerks be allowed seventy cents each, and that an order issue to the County Treasurer for the same.

" *No. 6.*—On order of J. D. Payne, for account rendered per bill, \$4.49 cts., be allowed, and that an order issue for the same.

" *No. 7.*—Ordered by said court, that the Clerk set up advertisements in the different parts of the county of Henry, that on the second Monday in February next, that there will be holden a Supervisors' Court, special term. All persons having business are requested to attend. The court then adjourned until said day.

" J. D. Payne, C. H. C."

"_____,
"_____,
"_____, } *Supervisors.*"

The initials, "C. H. C.," under Payne's name, filled out, mean "Clerk of Henry County." In one place, he adds to his name the initials, "D. P. C. B. C. C. H. C. I. T." In the first meeting, the Supervisors neglected to affix their signatures.

The 13th day of February, 1837, was the date of the next meeting held.

There was a slight conflict in the Board as to orders in those early days. For instance, on February 17, 1837, the Board "ordered that the contract for building a Court House in Mount Pleasant pass the Board, and that the Supervisors receive sealed proposals for the work on said contract."

In May, of that year, the order was rescinded.

On June 24, the same year, the Board "ordered the building of the Court House in the town of Mt. Pleasant, on Lot 2, in Block 10 of the following size, to wit: 30x18 feet in size and ten feet high between the joice."

In accordance with an act of the United States Congress, of May, 1824 granting the right of pre-emption to seats of justice of counties, etc., the Board ordered that the right to pre-empt four forty-acre lots be claimed. This December 16, 1837.

This order was rescinded February 5, 1838, and again ordered into force on the 6th of the same month.

On June 26, 1839, the county seat was located on the west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 9, Township 71 north, Range 6 west.

The first county building was finished in the fall of 1839, the builders being George W. Patterson, Levi Hagar and Everet Rogers. The jail, a square building, 16x16, was completed about the same time, John H. Randolph being principal builder.

The first seal used by the Commissioners was a twenty-five cent silver piece impressed in wax. The date of the coin is not visible, although the seal was given April 20, 1839.

The first grand jury ordered by the Board was October 2, 1838. Their names were as follows:

Jacob Burge, Absalom Cornelius, Hezekiah Lee, Samuel Wells, Zenow Plunket, William I. Wosal, John S. Stephenson, Robert Simmons, Richard Stuart, Samuel S. Walker, Amos Lemmons, Lewis Watson, William Thrash, Paton Wilson, Samson Smith, Elijah Breeding, Samuel C. Smith, Thomas Leas, John M. Hanson, Lambeth Heath, William B. Lusk.

Following these, came the petit jurors:

Lewis F. Temple, John Hale, William Walters, David McKnight, P. C. Tiffany, Alexander Hollingsworth, James Richey, William Faulkner, Peter Boyer, George Maffitt, Jr., Daniel Sears, Joel C. Garretson, Larkin Johnson, Samuel Ghearhart, Joseph Ingersoll, Berry Jones, James Mitta, William M. Morrow, John T. Davis, Barney Bristine, S. E. Sweet, William Abernathy, E. Rogers, Benjamin Gholson.

The first road laid out by the Board was from Mount Pleasant to Rome, in the spring of 1837. The next was from Mount Pleasant to New Baltimore. Another was soon afterward established to the county line of Fleury County. Another to Bullock and Holcomb, and another to Lockridge, Des Moines River and to Philadelphia—all starting from Mount Pleasant.

BURLINGTON & MOUNT PLEASANT PLANKROAD.

On March 14, 1853, Judge Edwards, then holding County Court at Mount Pleasant, issued the following license to the Burlington & Mount Pleasant Plankroad Company:

“WHEREAS, Application has been made to that effect, and due cause therefor has been shown to the satisfaction of this Court, it is hereby ordered, That license be granted to the Burlington & Mount Pleasant Plankroad Company, as such Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Iowa, to continue and be in force until the expiration of fifteen years from and after the first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-three (1853); and that the existing dirt-road, running from Mount Pleasant in the direction of Burlington, be discontinued during the continuance of such license, so far as the same runs by the side of the plankroad belonging to said Company, the conditions of said license and said discontinuance to be as follows, to wit:

“Said Company is (are) to keep the existing plankroad, so far as the same runs in this county, in good order and in a safe traveling condition as a plank

road, for the term of fifteen years, as aforesaid—reasonable time being allowed in all cases to make repairs.

“Said Company is (are) to charge no higher than the following rates of toll, to wit: For a four-horse vehicle, per mile, 3 cents; for a three-horse do, 2½ cents; for a one or two-horse do, 2 cents; for a two-ox do, 2 cents; for a four-ox do, 3 cents; for each additional yoke, 1½ cents; for a horseman, 1½ cents; for each head of loose cattle, horses or mules, ½ cent; for each head of hogs or sheep, ¼ cent.

“Said Company is (are) to charge no higher than the present rates of toll previous to the first day of January, 1854.

“Said Company is (are) to cause the toll gates to be established on said road to be attended or left open during all hours of the day and night; is (are) neither to demand nor take any illegal tolls: and also to perform, or cause to be performed, all other duties which are or may be enjoined upon it as such Company by law:

“Said Company is (are) to allow persons living on said road or in its vicinity, and regularly traveling the same in the prosecution of their ordinary business, or in going to and from their regular places of business or meeting, to pay quarterly, in advance, for such privilege such reasonable sum as may be agreed upon by the parties or fixed by the County Court; not including, however, such persons as follow teaming on said road as a regular branch of business.

“Said Company is (are) to report annually to said County Court the state of its (their) finances, showing the total amount of its (their) receipts and the total amount of its (their) expenditures for repairs and other necessary expenses, during the preceding year.

“Said Company is (are) to divide between the counties of Des Moines and Henry the proceeds of said road, after deducting the expenditures as aforesaid, and also ten per cent per annum on the original cost of the road; said division between said counties to be in proportion to the length of the dirt-road discontinued in said counties, respectively, as herein ordered in the case of Henry County, and to be made at the expiration of the aforementioned fifteen years. (By the proceeds and cost, as above mentioned in this clause, are meant the proceeds and cost of the entire plankroad belonging to said Company in Des Moines and Henry Counties.)

“It is hereby expressly understood and provided, that if said Company shall at any time abandon said road as a plankroad, then, and in that event, the said road, so far as the same lies in this county, with all of its opportunities, and all of the rights and interests of said Company therein, shall be forfeited to and become the property of said Henry County.

“And said Company having filed its (their) bond in this office, conditioned as the law requires in such cases, license is this day issued as above.

“M. L. EDWARDS.

“*County Judge.*”

HENRY COUNTY POORHOUSE.

The question of building a county Poorhouse was first agitated in 1853. On March 1 of that year, Judge Edwards issued the following:

“WHEREAS, A proposition was submitted to and voted upon by the people of this county at the election held on the first Monday of the present month, in the manner provided by law for submitting questions to a vote of the people; *whereas*, satisfactory evidence has been produced to the court showing that the requirements of the law in such cases have been substantially complied with,

and that the proceedings in the premises have been regular and legal; *and whereas*, a majority of the votes thus cast were in favor of said proposition.

"Therefore, the said proposition and the result of the said vote are entered at large on this record as follows, to wit:

PROPOSITION.

STATE OF IOWA, }
COUNTY OF HENRY, } Office of the County Judge.

To the People of Henry County:

You are hereby notified that, at the April election, to be holden in this county on the first Monday of April next, a vote will be taken at the poll on the following question, to wit:

"Shall a Poor House Be Established?"

Form of taking the question: "For Poorhouse," "Against Poorhouse." The vote to be *viva voce*, and entered on the poll-books.

"Should the majority of the votes cast be in favor of such establishment, the County Judge will be authorized to incur an expenditure for such purpose of two thousand and five hundred dollars; to borrow money therefor at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent per annum; to make the necessary contracts for the purchase of lands and the erection of suitable buildings, and to levy an annual tax to defray such expenses of one mill on a dollar, to be continued from year to year until the amount is paid.

"M. L. EDWARDS,
County Judge."

"MARCH 1, 1853.

The result of the vote cast was as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 980. "For Poorhouse," 702; "Against Poorhouse," 278.

BURLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.

In 1853, it became noised about that a railroad was to be run through Henry County, provided the people would help the matter along. Accordingly, the following was developed:

"WHEREAS, A proposition was submitted to and voted upon by the people of this county, at the election held on the first Monday of this month, in the manner provided by law for submitting questions to a vote of the people; *whereas*, satisfactory evidence has been produced by the court showing that the requirements of the law in such cases have been substantially complied with, and that the proceedings in the premises have been regular and legal; *and whereas*, a majority of the votes thus cast were in favor of said proposition;

"Therefore, said proposition and the result of said vote are entered at large on this record as follows, to wit:

PROPOSITION.

STATE OF IOWA, }
COUNTY OF HENRY, } Office of the County Judge.

To the People of Henry County:

You are hereby notified that, at the election to be held in this county on the first Monday of August next, a vote will be taken at the polls on the following question, to wit: "Will the County subscribe stock in the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad?" Form of taking the question "For Subscription," "Against Subscription." The vote is to be taken by ballot, and to be entered on the poll-books, and the return on the poll-books must show that a copy of the above question was posted up at the different places of voting during the day of election.

"Should a majority of the votes cast be in favor of such subscription, the County Judge will be authorized, in behalf of the county, provided said road shall be located through the county and within two miles of its geographical center, to subscribe stock in said road to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), and for the payment of the same to issue the bonds of the county to that amount, payable at such intervals between five and twenty-five

years from date as may be deemed advisable by said Judge, said bonds to be issued at a rate not exceeding eight per cent per annum, payable annually. And, for the purpose of paying the interest on said bonds, and reducing the same when they become due, the County Court will be authorized by such vote to levy such annual tax, not exceeding eight mills on the dollar of the county valuation, as may be necessary therefor, after applying in such payment the proceeds of said stock accruing from time to time, said tax to be continued from year to year until the amount is paid.

“And it is hereby specially provided that, if said railroad shall not be located through the central portion of this county as aforesaid, then and in that event the County Judge will be authorized by such vote to subscribe stock to the same amount in any other railroad that may be located through the county as aforesaid, running in either an eastern and western or a northern and southern direction, and on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as herein specified in reference to said Burlington & Missouri River Railroad.

“Witness my name and the seal of said Henry County hereto affixed this [L. S.] 2d day of July, A. D. 1853.

“M. L. EDWARDS,
“County Judge.”

The result of the vote was a total of 1,626, of which 1,181 were for and 445 against the subscription.

The road was finished in the year 1857.

A FRUITLESS EFFORT.

In the year 1855, a scheme was devised, through which the people of Henry County were led to believe they were to have a railroad, and which belief drained the treasury, before the matter was ended, to the amount of \$200,000. Bonds to the amount of \$100,000 were issued, but the road was never built, and before the \$100,000 had been squared up, the interest on the bonds had doubled the original amount and the debt had to be paid.

The record shows the following railroad subscription:

“WHEREAS, a proposition was submitted to the people of this county and voted upon by them at the election held on the first Monday in the present month (August, 1855), in the manner provided by law for submitting questions to a vote of the people, and unless satisfactory evidence has been produced to the Court, showing that the requirements of the law in such cases have been substantially complied with, and that the proceedings in the premises have been regular and legal; and, *whereas*, a majority of the votes thus cast were in favor of said proposition; Therefore, said proposition and the result of said vote are entered at large on this record, as follows, to wit:

PROPOSITION.

STATE OF IOWA, }
HENRY COUNTY, } Office of the County Judge.

To the People of Henry County:

You are hereby notified that at the election to be held in this County on the first Monday of August next, a vote will be taken at the polls on the following questions, to wit:

“Will the county subscribe stock in the Keokuk, Mount Pleasant & Muscatine Railroad?”
Form of taking the question: “For Subscription.” “Against Subscription.” The vote is to be taken by ballot, and the result entered on the poll-books; and the return on the poll-books must show that a copy of the above question was posted up at the different places of voting during the day of election. Should a majority of the votes cast be in favor of such subscription, the County Judge will be authorized in behalf of the county, provided said road shall be located within one and a half miles of the geographical center of the county, to subscribe stock in said road to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) and for the payment of the same to

issue the bonds of the county to that amount, payable at such intervals between five and twenty-five years from date, as may be deemed advisable by said Judge; said bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 8 per cent per annum, payable annually. And for the purpose of paying the interest on said bonds and redeeming the same when they become due, the County Court will be authorized by such vote, to levy such annual tax as may be necessary therefor, after applying in such payment the proceeds of said stock accruing from time to time; said tax to be continued from year to year until the amount is paid.

Witness my name and the seal of said Henry County hereto affixed, this 3d day of July.
[L. S.] A. D. 1855.

M. L. EDWARDS,
County Clerk.

A vote was taken as ordered above. The result was: Whole number of votes cast, 1,715, of which, 1,065 were "For Subscription," and 649 votes were "Against Subscription."

THE FIRST RECORD-BOOK.

The first entry in the Recorder's book is a description of Mount Pleasant. The following is a duplicate transcript, including misspelled words, profuse capitalization and all:

"The Town of Mount Pleasant in the County of Henry Contains Therty Five Blocks and each Block Eight Lotts and the sise of each Lot is One Hundred and Fifty Feete East & West and Eighty Feet North & South the Street passing The Block No. 34 which is the Publick Squar ar each Twenty eight Feet wide and all the rest Sixty Feet wide the Alleys running North & South through the center of each Block is each Sixty Feet wide all the above naim Streets and Alleys with the Squar Block No. 34 are intended for Publeck uses. the above naim Town is laid out by the point of the Cumpass and on the Claim of the Proprietor.

PRESLEY SAUNDERS *Proprietor*

Signed and Acknoledg before me Samuel Nelson one of the Justices of the peace in and for the County of Henry this Third Day of February A D. 1837.

SAMUEL NELSON."

Following the above is a record of the plat of the town of Rome.

Then comes a certificate signed by Abel Chandler, conferring power of attorney upon P. Saunders.

Entry No. 4 is the record of the transfer of some land by P. Saunders to S. Nelson.

The next is a queer piece of work. It runs as follows: "May 10th—Stock Mark of Henry Emerson's Swallowfork in the left year Two underbitts in the right"

"May 12th—Stock Mark of Shedrich Scott Is Two Small Crops and Slitt in the left Year"

Entry No. 5 is the record of an addition to the town of Mount Pleasant by Presley Saunders.

No. 6 is a description of the town of Lockridge.

Following this is a plat of Trenton.

Next is an article of agreement between Samuel Brazelton, Ashbury Porter and George Miller, Jr., to lay out a town to be known as Trenton.

The next record made is of an agreement between parties to consummate a trade.

No. 10 is of an agreement between parties.

No. 11 is the record of a bond. No. 12 is the same. No. 13 is a bond. Following is an agreement. Then comes a plat of Belfast.

A recorded bond follows, and No. 17 is like unto entry No. 16.

A plat of the town of Jefferson comes after, and No. 19 is a recorded bond. A description of Mount Sterling follows, and a record of a bond comes next. No. 22 and No. 23 are the same. No. 24 is a bill of sale.

The first mortgage on record is by William Ferren to W. S. Viney, being No. 25 of the record. The language is this :

“ BURLINGTON, April 25, 1838.

“ KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, William Ferren, of Mount Pleasant, Henry County, Wisconsin Territory, do hereby pledge as a mortgage the right and title that I have to the north half of lot No. Five, in Block Twenty-two, in the old survey of Mount Pleasant, with the improvements thereon, unto William S. Viney, of the above-named town, county and Territory, for the sum of twenty-five dollars, which sum, if paid by said Ferren or order in three months, then this obligation or mortgage to be null and void.

“ In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

“ WILLIAM FERREN. [SEAL.]

“ Test.

“ J. P. GRANTHAM, *Recorder*.

“ Recorded November 2d, A. D. 1838.”

No. 26 is the record of a bond.

The number following the above is 27, and is the first deed of record in the book. It runs as follows :

“ THIS INDENTURE, made and entered into this 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, between Charles Stoddard, of the county of Henry and Territory of Iowa, of the one part, and Joseph Moore, of the county and Territory aforesaid, of the other part, witnesseth that the said Charles Stoddard, for and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars, current money of the United States, in hand paid by the said Joseph Moore, at and before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipts whereof he doth hereby acknowledge, hath given, granted, bargained, sold, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto the said Joseph Moore, and to his heirs and assigns forever, a certain tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the county and Territory aforesaid, and known and designated on the plat of the public lands of the United States, as the west half of the west half of the southeast quarter of Section Number Thirty-two, in Township No. Seventy-two north, of Range No. Six west, in the district of lands subject to sale at Burlington, containing forty acres, together with all and singular the appurtenances and advantages thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

“ TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of land unto the said Joseph Moore, his heirs and assigns to his and their own proper use and behoof forever. And the said Charles Stoddard, for himself, his heirs, etc., doth covenant and agree to and with the said Joseph Moore, his heirs and assigns, that at and until the ensealing and delivery of these presents, he is well-seized of the above granted and bargained premises as a good and indefeasible estate in fee simple, and that he will forever warrant and defend the right and title thereof unto the said Joseph Moore, his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons whatever.

“ In witness whereof, the said Charles Stoddard hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal the date first above written.

“ Signed sealed and delivered in
presence of E. Killpatrick and
Samuel Nelson. }

CHARLES STODDARD. [SEAL.]

"I, Samuel Nelson, one of the Justices of the Peace, do hereby certify that Charles Stoddard, who is known to me to be the person who executed the above deed, did personally appear before me and acknowledge that he did execute the same in good faith, this 30th day of November, A. D. 1838.

"SAMUEL NELSON,

"Recorded Nov. 30th, A. D. 1838.

"Justice of the Peace.

"J. P. GRANTHAM, Recorder."

THE DISTRICT COURT RECORDS.

The first session of the District Court, being the first court ever held in Henry County, convened at Mount Pleasant Friday, the 14th day of April, 1837. Hon. David Irvin, Judge; W. W. Chapman, District Attorney of the United States; Jesse D. Payne, appointed Clerk, with John H. Randolph and Benjamin S. Whorton, sureties.

The Court ordered that the temporary seal consist of a red wafer, covered with a piece of paper cut in the form of a diamond and pressed with the reverse of a United States dime.

The first grand jury was composed of the following persons: Clabourne Jones, Sr., Samuel Heaton, Marshall Saunders, Clabourne W. Hughes, D. C. Ruberts, William M. Morrow, James McCoy, Keeland T. Maulden, Benjamin F. Hutton, Jacob Burge, Moses Shirley, Wilson Lowell, Thomas Clark, William King, David Minter, James Williford, Sr., George W. Lewis, Henry Snyder, Sr., Berry Jones, Litle Hughes, John H. Randolph, Presley Saunders and Warren L. Jenkins. John H. Randolph was selected as Foreman. The record reads, "The grand jury aforesaid, after being duly sworn, were solemnly charged, and returned to their chamber to consider of Presentments and Indictments." That "chamber" could not have been a very spacious one, and that solemn jury could not have dodged about very lively after getting in there, since the place to which they retired was nothing more than a log cabin, located on the west side of the public square. However, the Court was justified in putting on a certain amount of airs, since most of the grand juries were obliged to "retire" to a brush pile and sit on a log at the first meeting.

After a due deliberation, the jury returned and reported that they had no presentments or indictments to offer; probably because nearly all the citizens of the county were in some way connected with the Court, and were, naturally, law-abiding people.

The action of the jury did not please Mr. Payne and the court, evidently; for no sooner had the jury been discharged than a new one, composed of Clabourne Jones, Sr., Samuel Heaton, Marshall Saunders, Clabourne W. Hughes, D. C. Ruberts, William M. Morrow, James McCoy, Keeland T. Maulden, Benjamin F. Hutton, Jacob Burge, Wilson Lowell, Thomas Clark, William King, David Minter, James Williford, Sr., George W. Lewis, Henry Snyder, Sr., and Berry Jones, with William King as Foreman, was duly impaneled, and the business of finding law-breakers begun over again. This time the jury did better, and returned true bills against John Mabee, assault and battery on the person of Bushrod Atkeyson (sic); Jesse D. Payne, assault and battery on the person of Presley Saunders; William Morris, assault and battery on the person of Jesse D. Payne; Presley Saunders, assault and battery on the person of Jesse D. Payne; Zachariah Wilbourne, assault and battery on the person of William Morris; Asbury Porter, assault and battery on the person of Warren L. Jenkins; Bushrod Atkeyson, assault and battery on the person of John Mabee.

After doing this wholesale indicting, the jury was discharged.

The case of the United States *vs.* John Mabee, the first of record, was then rd. Mabee pleaded guilty to the charge of assaulting Atkeyson, and was d \$5 and costs.

The other parties were arrested on a *capias*, and bailed at \$55 each.

Litle Hughes was granted permission to keep a ferry across Skunk River, his residence. The same privilege was granted James Gibson.

The next case was that of Abel Chandler *vs.* John Wilson, trespass.

The second day's proceedings began by the establishment of rates of ferriage, vit:

For each man.....	12½ cents.
For each man and horse.....	25 "
For each wagon and two horses.....	75 "
For each wagon and yoke of oxen.....	75 "
For each additional horse or ox.....	25 "
For each loose cattle.....	12½ "
For each hog, sheep, etc.....	6½ "

The time for crossing the ferry was from "sunup to sundown."

The second session of court began September 15, 1837. The Judge did not in an appearance, and the Clerk adjourned the Court until April, 1838.

The only important suit during this session was the trial of the United States William S. Tally, indicted for the alleged burning of a dwelling-house. The y returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court after disposing of a few unimportant cases, then "ordered that . rt be adjourned until court in course."

The next session of court was opened December 14, 1838.

During the April, 1839, term of Court, an "indictment for assault with ent to commit murder" was found against Shadrach Scott. This was the st case on the docket that smacked of capital crime. A jury were empaneled, mposed of the following names: Thomas Alexander, Johnson King, Henry nberson, Thomas Ross, John W. Payne, Benjamin S. Whorton, John Morris, omas Clark, Henry Caulk, James Cormer, Henry Snyder, George P. Smith. ese were given over night to deliberate and return a sealed verdict. They las ordered, and the first business done at the opening of the court on the rning of April 4, 1839, was this: "And now came the defendant in proper mon, also the District Prosecutor, for and on behalf of the county and the y empaneled and sworn on yesterday: came into Court and on their oaths say, 'we, the jury, find the defendant not guilty.' Therefore, it is consid- d and adjudged that the said defendant be acquitted and discharged of the rge aforesaid, and go hence hereof without day, &c."

An "indictment for an assault with intent to kill" was brought against the ne party, and he was discharged.

This Shadrach Scott, by the way, is the man who claimed the "Stock Mark Two Small Crops, and a Slit in the Left Year."

The first petition for divorce was considered by the court on the fourth day March, 1840, the title being Francis A. Forbs *vs.* Sarah N. Forbs. The unds for the divorce are not mentioned, but the Court granted the petition- prayer, and "the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between the said ncis A. Forbs and the said Sarah N. Forbs, be and the same is hereby ulled and dissolved and made void."

The earliest entry concerning horse-stealing is worth mentioning. It was the of the United States against Lemuel Green, against whom the jury had id an "indictment for horse-stealing. Stealing one sorrel mare, the prop-

erty of Robert Box." The sentence of the Court was "that you be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary for the term of five years, and that you pay the costs of this prosecution." This was on September 11, 1840.

On the 12th day of September, Green was fined \$300, "the value of the property stolen," which \$300 he had to pay to Box.

In indictment for riot (the first) was found against Abraham Dover and William English, but on motion of the District prosecutor, a *nolle pros.* was entered in the case. This was on the 9th day of September, 1841.

The first arraignment for murder and manslaughter before the Mount Pleasant Court came up on a change of venue from Lee County, on the 24th day of March, 1843. It was the case of the United States against Edward Reilly. The jury were William Karr, John McKern, Thomas Grant, William Hobson, William Conelly, James Denny, Joel Vaminville, William B. Lush, George Rice, Thomas Roach, Daniel Shuman and Ephriam D. Young. The case went to trial.

On the 25th, or the next day, the jury returned the verdict of, "We, the jury, find Reilly, the prisoner at the bar, guilty of murder in the first degree."

On Saturday, April 1, 1843, the verdict was set aside and a new trial granted.

Reilly was again arraigned on the 4th of September, 1843, and a jury was empaneled as follows: Evan Jay, Caleb Richey, Myron Kilborn, Barnet Ristine, Ludwell P. Fariss, David Hoffman, James Brittain, George Elliott, Jacob Moore, Henry Hebard, Benjamin Case and John Turner. The trial was terminated, and, on September the 6th, the jury returned this verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of manslaughter, and that said Reilly be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary of the Territory of Iowa for the term of five years, and fined in the sum of one thousand dollars." The sentence of the Court was in accordance with the verdict returned.

The first indictment for robbery was found February 26, 1846, against John Kelly, et al. The prisoners were discharged.

Josiah G. Leavitt was the first to be indicted for counterfeiting, on the 27th of February, 1846.

On the same day, Joel Shively was indicted for perjury.

The first slander case was begun on the 13th day of May, 1847. It was Isaac Bowen vs. Johnson Housman. The jury found for the defendant.

William C. Ridgeway was the first to be indicted for forgery, on the 22d day of February, 1847. He was discharged.

THE PROBATE RECORDS.

The first session of the Probate Court was held December 16, 1837. Present, Samuel Nelson, Judge. The business transacted at that time is here given in full.

William G. Coop and Elizabeth Coop produced in court the last will and testament of David Coop, deceased, and moved the Court grant probate thereof, which motion was sustained. Appended is a copy of the will:

"Be it remembered that on the twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, that I, David Coop, of the county of Henry and Territory of Wisconsin, do decree and declare this to be my last will and testament, in the name of God, to wit: To my beloved wife Elizabeth and to my children I do bequeath all my estate, both real and personal, to be at her disposal and to her and their only use and behoof, as long as she, my beloved wife, may remain my widow; but in case she should again marry, an equal

division then is to be made between her and each of my legal heirs; and that the money that is due me, the said David Coop, it is my will that it shall be used in purchase of land, if it is thought needful by the guardian of my infant heirs. It is further my will and desire that each of my infant heirs receive a common country education. It is my will and desire that my beloved wife, Elizabeth, and my beloved brother, William G. Coop, be my executors to do and perform my business, in any and all matters that may pertain to the settlement of my estate. In witness whereof, I hereunto affix my hand and seal. In the name of God, amen.

his
"DAVID x COOP. [SEAL.]
mark

"ATTEST :

"J. D. PAYNE.

"RANSOM COOP.

"DAVID OVERTON."

The conditions of the will were agreed to, and the same duly probated. This was all the business transacted in 1837.

The Court did not hold another session until September 8, 1838. The sole business of that session was the appointment of Aaron Street, Jr., and Gideon Frazier, administrators of the estate of Joseph Teas, who died intestate. September 19, another meeting was held, when John H. Randolph was appointed administrator of the estate of Dayton C. Roberts, and also to the same office over the estate of Simpkin Young. December 5, Aden Nordyke was granted letters of administration in the estate of Mary Nordyke. December 13, the will of Henry Row was probated, with Susannah Row and George W. Conyers executors. This completed the probate business for 1838.

The next meeting of the Court was held July 1, 1839. It was then "ordered that the temporary seal of the Probate Court" should be such as appears on page 10 of Record A, which consists of two old-fashioned red wafers, covered with paper cut in the form of two irregular diamonds, and pressed down in each wafer with a United States dime of the date of 1832. That was all the Court did that day.

The first guardian of minors was Edward Hockett, chosen to care for Isaac and Rachel Smith August 19, 1839.

The business of the Court began to increase rapidly during 1839, and covers twenty-one pages of the records. From that date to the present time, the records show no generally interesting cases, either of contest or routine proceedings.

THE MARRIAGE RECORDS.

The first marriage license ever granted in Henry County was that authorizing the union of Presley Saunders to Huldah Bowen. The license was granted December 17, 1836.

On the same day, a license was granted to John W. Payne and Malinda Caulk. The certificate of solemnization attests that the ceremony was performed at the house of "Robert Caulk, in the county of Henry, Wisconsin Territory, by Samuel Nelson, Justice of the Peace, December 22, 1836."

During the year 1837, the following marriages were recorded:

January 6, Samuel M. Holland and Levicey Walter. This was "executed as per affidavit of George Walter, Sr., who testifies that he lost the license;" June 12, William H. Barger to Ferreba Frost, executed June 15, by George Moffet, Sr., Justice of the Peace; April 20, Samuel Williford to Rosanna Heddrick, by Samuel Nelson, Justice of the Peace; July 27, Henry M. Sny-

der to Susan Ellis, by George Moffet, Justice of the Peace; August 4, Nelson Derthick to Margaret Travis, by A. C. Dover, Justice of the Peace; August 7, John Hulick to Nancy Guber, by Adam Ritchey, Justice of the Peace; August 31, Samuel Smith to Hannah Walter, by Rev. George Walter, Sr. October 2, William Crow to Katharine Ann Menifee, by George Moffet, Justice of the Peace; October 3, William C. Stephenson to Diana Ruble, by Samuel Nelson, Justice of the Peace; October 7, Robert F. Harris to Malinda B. Jones, by Samuel Nelson, Justice of the Peace; October 31, William Harrison Goble to Lydia M. H. Osborn, by Adam Ritchey, Justice of the Peace; November 3, Robert D. Simmons to Ann Hunt, by Rev. Lewis Allen; November 29, Abner Conley to Mary Johnson, returned not executed; November 8, David Goble to Lydia Pence, by Adam Ritchey, Justice of the Peace; December 18, William Simmons to Mary Allen, by R. W. Gillenwater, Justice of the Peace.

During the year 1838, twenty-five licenses were issued, as follows:

January 5, James Dolson to Cynthia Clark, by Rev. Asa D. West; January 18, Samuel M. Miller to Mary Francis Large, by Samuel Nelson, Justice of the Peace; January 26, John J. Stout to Sarah Bonifield, by R. W. Gillenwater, Justice of the Peace; February 12, John Hotton to Sarah D. Manifee, by George Moffet, Justice of the Peace; February 20, Joseph B. Glover to Hannah Frazer, by R. W. Gillenwater; March 3, Hiram Caulkins to Rachel Stanley, by same Justice; March 24, Enoch S. Bruten to Levicy Edwards, by same Justice; April 25, Jackson Arnold to Phebe Jones, by George Moffet; March 23, John H. Kinkade to Dorcas Ann Hennis, by Samuel Brown; June 13, Joseph Huntley to Louisa Williams, by Esquire Gillenwater; July 2, Thurston Mosier to Elizabeth McKee, by Rev. Asa D. West; July 12, John Parson to Amanda Killingsworth, by Esquire Nelson; July 16, David Smith to Mary Stanley, by Esquire William G. Coop; July 19, David Duke to Mary See, by Rev. Samuel Brown; September 12, William Miller to Ann Eliza Lee, by Esquire N. C. Steele; September 24, Rufus Stuart to Mary Williams, by Oliver Pollock; October 29, Silas M. Martin to Nancy M. Camron, by James Gilmer, Justice of the Peace; November 3, Jacob Minter to Eliza Mosier, by H. S. Denham, Justice of the Peace; November 4, Frederick Lyon to Rachael Harris, by James Gilmer, Esq.; same date, Francis Frazier to Lydia Fisher, by R. W. Gillenwater, Esq.; November 20, William F. Fansher to Rebecca Moore, by Esquire N. C. Steele; same date, Jefferson Evans to Celia Williford, by Esquire Nelson; December 15, Timothy S. Gaskill to Judith Ann Ingersol, by Abraham Updegraff; December 17, John Conyers to Priscilla Akers, by Rev. B. F. Chastain; December 25, Cyrus Pollock to Malinda Clevinger, by Esquire N. C. Steele.

During the year 1839, there were twenty-six marriages authorized; during 1840, there were forty; in 1841, there were thirty-nine; in 1842, there were thirty-seven; in 1843, there were forty-four; during 1844, there were fifty-seven; during 1845, there were fifty; during 1846, there were sixty; in 1847, prior to the organization of the State government, there were twelve licenses granted.

Thus it will be seen that there were 405 licenses issued from the year 1836 to the institution of the State. This list does not include those parties who lived in Henry County, but were married out of its limits, in which case the license was obtained in the county wherein the ceremony was performed, but shows merely a list of the licenses granted in Henry County alone.

The total number of marriages recorded from December, 1836, to December, 1878, is 2,740.

It will be of interest to note the names and dates of pioneer clergymen who were authorized to solemnize marriages in Henry County, from earliest days. The list consists of the following names:

George Walters, Sr., January 5, 1837; Asa D. West, December 11, 1837; Lewis Allen, March, 1838; Joel Arrington, December 3, 1838; Reuben Gaylord, March 9, 1839; B. F. Chastain, March 14, 1839; D. G. Cartwright, January 27, 1840; L. G. Bell, August 20, 1840; Charles Robinson, license from Lee County, dated July 1, 1840; William M. Morrow, October 1, 1840; Thomas M. Kirkpatrick, November 7, 1840; Reuben Gaylord, license from Des Moines County, dated April 15, 1841; William Smith license from Washington County, dated September 1, 1841; James Ransom, October 15, 1841; Charles Burnam, license from Washington County, dated November 20, 1841; Benjamin H. Bonham, license from Lee County, dated January 17, 1841; Enoch M. Moore, August 6, 1842; Robert Hawke, license from Van Buren County, dated October 14, 1841; Hiram Burnet, November 8, 1842; John Shepherd, December 6, 1842; Aristides J. Heustis, January 2, 1843; Daniel Trullinger, February 22, 1843; Isaac I. Stewart, license from Des Moines County, dated October 14, 1840; F. R. S. Byrd, May 18, 1843; William Rawlins, August 7, 1843; Aaron L. Leonard, license from Louisa County, dated June 6, 1842; Aaron Ball, Sr., license from Lee County, October 5, 1843; Ephraim Adams, January 8, 1844; Micajah Reeder, license from Washington County, dated October 7, 1843; Hamilton Robb, June 4, 1844; Charles P. Cummins, June 11, 1844; William Simpson, license from Van Buren County, dated February 9, 1843; John G. White, December 11, 1844; Samuel Sturgeon, license from Louisa County, dated April 12, 1843; James O. Smith, February 5, 1845; John Batchelder, license from Des Moines County, September 11, 1839; Absalom A. Sellers, March 17, 1845; Uriah Ferree, license from Cedar County, December 10, 1842; Moses F. Shinn, license from Van Buren County, October 3, 1843; Emanuel Logne, July 23, 1845; Danforth B. Nichols, license from Johnson County, dated August 13, 1844; David Crawford, October 18, 1845; Samuel Scott, December 5, 1845; Evan T. Lamb, December 30, 1845; George C. Collins, February 28, 1846; Mifflin S. Frame, March 4, 1846; Aaron Seamans, March 9, 1846; Robert Rice, license from Jefferson County, presented March 21, 1846; John Perdoe, license from Van Buren County, presented April 16, 1846; A. J. Kane, April 16, 1846; Alcinous Young, May 25, 1846; James L. Thompson, license from Louisa County, presented October 1, 1846; Alexander A. Pattison, October 10, 1846; Andrew Coleman, license from Dubuque County, dated January 9, 1843; George W. Teas, December 2, 1846; John Berry, license from Menard County, Ill., dated October 14, 1844; Daniel Harder, license from Lee County, dated November 9, 1843; James H. News, license from Lee County, dated November 21, 1846; Arthur Miller, license from Louisa County, April 2, 1847; Robert Danthoul, license from Van Buren County, March 6, 1847; Henry W. Reed, credentials recorded December, 1846.

The first full copy of an ordination paper is the following:

"KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Beverdy Waugh, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, under the protection of Almighty God, and with an eye single to His glory, by the imposition of my hands and prayer, have this day set apart Michael H. Hare, for the office of a Deacon in the said M. E. Church, a man who, in the

judgment of the Iowa Annual Conference, is well qualified for that work, and he is hereby recommended to all whom it may concern, as a proper person to administer the ordinance of baptism, marriage, and the burial of the dead, in the absence of an Elder, and to feed the flock of Christ, so long as his spirit and practice are such as become the Gospel of Christ, and he continueth to hold fast the form of sound words, according to the established doctrines of the Gospel.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven (1847).
B. WAUGH. [SEAL.]

"Done at Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

"This was certified to on the 25th day of October, 1847, by A. B. Porter, Clerk of the Court."

HENRY COUNTY OFFICIAL ROSTER. .

There is no election register in existence in this county which shows the list of officers prior to 1851, but we have made from the first Commissioners' minutes, the volumes of records in the Recorder's office, the Court Records and from other sources, the following roster from the year 1837, when the county was organized, to the beginning of the written evidence. After 1850, the list is full. Commencing with the business officers, rather than with those who have held places of high distinction, we take the original Commissioners. The system under which the county was organized, resembled that now in vogue. Three men composed the Board of Supervisors up to the year 1851, and were denominated

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1837—Robert Caulk, Samuel Brazelton, George J. Sharp (part term), Claborn Jones (part term).

1838—Claborn Jones, Sr. (part term), Robert Caulk, Samuel Brazelton, Paton Wilson (part term).

1839—George W. Patterson, Samuel Brazelton, Henry Payne.

1840—Robert Caulk, Henry Payne, T. O. Wamsley.

1841—Robert Caulk, T. O. Wamsley, Lewis F. Temple.

1842—Robert Caulk, Lewis F. Temple, William H. Lyon.

1843—Robert Caulk, William H. Lyon, Henry Swan.

1844—Robert Caulk, William H. Lyon, Edmund Archibald.

1845—Edmund Archibald, Robert Caulk, Jacob W. Payne.

1846—Jacob W. Payne, Edmund Archibald, Robert Caulk.

1847—Edmund Archibald, Jacob W. Payne, Robert Caulk.

1848—Edmund Archibald, Jacob W. Payne, Robert Miller.

1849—Benjamin Blodgett, Jacob W. Payne, Robert Miller.

1850—Benjamin Blodgett, Robert Miller, T. L. Hunt.

The system of three Commissioners was followed by the Judge system. The last meeting of the Board was held July 28, 1851. On August 11, the same year, the first term of the County Court was held, R. Beers acting as Judge, pro tem. M. L. Edwards, Judge de facto, took his seat on August 21, 1851. He served until August 11, 1855, when he was succeeded by E. Killpatrick, who remained in office till January, 1860. On the 4th of February, that year, W. I. Warwick took his seat, and January 5, 1861, vacated it for the Board of Supervisors, which system again came into vogue.

The first meeting of the new Board was held January 7, 1861. The roll was thus :

1861—Pleasant Almond, A. Baxter, Joseph Brown, H. R. Lyons, J. W. Maynard, T. W. Woolson, Jacob Luzadder, R. M. Pickle, E. B. Ratliff, John M. Temple, John P. West, A. L. Auld.

1862—Pleasant Almond, A. L. Auld, A. Baxter, J. Kauffman, S. M. Holland, A. R. Lyons, Jacob Luzadder, R. M. Pickle, E. B. Ratliff, John M. Temple, Joseph Brown, Harpin Riggs, Caleb Russell.

1863—A. Baxter, J. C. Green, S. M. Holland, J. Kauffman, J. Luzadder, H. R. Lyons, E. B. Ratliff, H. Riggs, S. Ross, C. Russell, J. L. Waitman.

1864—P. Almond, J. C. Green, E. Kenyon, J. B. Cook, J. Kauffman, G. T. Auld, R. G. McFarland, H. Riggs, S. Ross, E. B. Ratliff, D. Pierson, J. L. Waitman, Jacob Luzadder.

1865—P. Almond, G. T. Auld, O. H. P. Buchanan, J. B. Cook, J. C. Green, Thomas Grant, E. Kenyon, W. F. Jones, J. Kauffman, D. Pierson, J. L. Waitman, H. Riggs, R. G. McFarland.

1866—R. Allen, J. B. Cook, William R. Crew, Thomas Grant, J. C. Green, W. G. Jones, J. Kauffman, E. Kenyon, Robert Leeper, S. R. Nugen, J. W. Smith, C. Russell, O. H. P. Buchanan.

1867—Reuben Allen, J. B. Cook, W. R. Crew, E. Kenyon, S. R. Nugen, C. Russell, J. W. Smith, O. H. P. Buchanan, Thomas Grant, J. C. Green, Jacob Kauffman, Robert Leeper, Samuel R. Ratliff.

1868—R. Allen, John Bangs, J. B. Cook, W. R. Crew, Thomas Grant, J. C. Green, W. A. Jessup, J. Kauffman, E. Kenyon, S. R. Ratliff, C. Russell, J. W. Smith, O. H. P. Buchanan.

1869—O. H. P. Buchanan, R. Allen, J. B. Cook, William R. Crew, J. C. Green, W. A. Coulter, E. Kenyon, J. L. Lessenger, William A. Jessup, John Bangs, C. W. Clark, L. D. McKinnen, C. Russell.

1870—O. H. P. Buchanan, James D. Spearman, J. B. Cook, Jesse Cook, J. C. Green, W. A. Coulter, E. Kenyon, C. Russell, M. Lyman, J. L. Lessenger, L. D. McKinnen, C. W. Clark, W. A. Jessup.

The system of three Supervisors was again adopted in 1871. Their first meeting was held January 2, 1871. The members of the Board were James B. Shaw, Jacob Kauffman and William R. Crew.

1872—James B. Shaw, William R. Crew, William Allen.

1873—W. R. Crew, William Allen, O. H. P. Buchanan.

1874—O. H. P. Buchanan, William Allen, Henry Dorland.

1875—W. R. Crew, George Hammond, George H. Spahr.

1876—W. R. Crew, George Hammond, George H. Spahr.

1877—George Hammond, W. R. Crew, George H. Spahr.

1878—George Hammond, W. R. Crew, George H. Spahr.

1879—C. W. Clark, George Hammond, George H. Spahr.

SUPERVISORS' CLERKS.

1837 to 1838—J. D. Payne.

1838 to 1841—J. S. Myers.

1841 to 1847—E. Killpatrick.

1847 to 1851—N. Lathrop.

COUNTY COURT CLERKS.

From 1851 to 1855, the Judge served as his own clerk. The name of John P. Grantham, as County Clerk, appears on the record of the County

Court, the first time in March, 1855. He served until 1861, under the Judge system, and then continued to serve as Clerk under the Supervisors until 1866, when T. A. Bereman went in and remained until 1868, when the office of Auditor was created.

It must be remembered that the County Court was in no sense a judicial tribunal, but purely a business office. In rare cases only was the County Judge taken from the legal profession, and then merely by chance.

THE DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.

The first Judge of the District Court of Henry County, proper, was David Irvin. He came in 1837. The roster is thus:

1837, Judge Irvin; 1838, T. S. Wilson; 1839 to 1847, Charles Mason; 1847 to 1852, George H. Williams; 1852 to 1857, Ralph P. Lowe; 1857, John W. Rankin (to fill vacancy); 1857 to 1859, Thomas W. Clagett; 1859 to 1869, Francis Springer; 1869 to 1873, Joshua Tracy (resigned); 1873, T. W. Newman (appointed to fill vacancy, and afterward elected, and served until 1878); 1878, A. H. Stutsman.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.

In 1868, the office of Circuit Court Judge was established. John B. Drayer was elected, and served four years. In 1872, he was re-elected, and held until 1876, and was again re-elected, and is now holding his third term.

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

In 1837, J. D. Payne was elected Clerk of the District Court. The record would therefore be:

1837, J. D. Payne; 1838, E. Killpatrick; 1842, E. Killpatrick; 1847, A. B. Porter; 1852 to 1866, John P. Grantham; 1866, T. A. Bereman; 1868, T. A. Bereman. In 1870, the office of District Court Clerk was coupled with that of the Circuit Court Clerk. J. N. Allen was then elected Clerk, and is still filling that office.

PROSECUTORS.

1851, Reuben Beers; 1854 to 1864, A. H. Bereman; 1864, Joshua Tracy; 1868, Joshua Tracy; 1869, George B. Corkhill (appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Judge Tracy to the District Court Judgeship); 1870, D. N. Sprague; 1874, D. N. Sprague; 1878, T. A. Bereman.

Prior to 1851, an accurate list cannot be obtained. The office is now a District one, being under the jurisdiction of the District or Criminal Court.

SHERIFFS.

The name of Andrew Kennedy, in 1838, is the first on the records, and he was probably the first Sheriff who served. Then came Samuel Smith, in the years 1839, 1841 and 1842. A blank then occurs, as in so many other instances, until—

1851, Samuel Smith; 1853, Henry Swan; 1855, Alvin Chatterton; 1857, C. F. Devol; 1861, W. T. Spearman; 1865, W. A. Simons; 1866; Robert Baxter (to fill vacancy); 1867, W. T. Spearman (to fill term year); 1869, W. T. Spearman; 1871, W. T. Spearman; 1873, W. T. Spearman; 1875, W. T. Spearman; 1877, J. R. Davidson.

RECORDERS.

John H. Randolph was the first Recorder. He took possession of his office in—

1837, John H. Randolph ; 1838, John P. Grantham ; 1838 to 1847, John P. Grantham ; 1847 to 1853, Henry M. Snyder ; 1853 to 1861, W. S. Viney ; 1861 to 1864, Francis White ; 1864 to 1865, C. V. Arnold ; 1865 to 1868, H. J. Howard ; 1868 to 1870, Alexander R. Warren ; 1870 to 1874, H. J. Howard ; 1874 to 1878, Isaac J. Faucett ; 1878, Ford Nickell.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

In 1837, D. C. Ruberts was elected County Treasurer. He was followed in the year 1838 by William S. Viney. A blank then exists in the records until 1847, when H. M. Snyder came in. The next jump is to

1851, Henry M. Snyder ; 1853, W. S. Viney ; 1855, W. S. Viney ; 1857, W. S. Viney ; 1861, Francis White ; 1863, C. V. Arnold ; 1865, C. V. Arnold ; 1867, C. V. Arnold ; 1869, Reason Banks ; 1871, Reason Banks ; 1873, John F. Houseman ; 1875, A. Roads ; 1877, A. Roads.

AUDITORS.

During the existence of the first two systems, Commissioners and County Judge, the business now performed by the Auditor was included in the duties of those officers. In 1868, the office of County Auditor was created. The first incumbent was John P. Grantham. 1870 to 1874, O. H. Snyder ; 1874 to 1876, Robert Baxter ; 1876 to date, R. M. Lehew.

JUDGE OF PROBATE.

From 1838 to 1851, the office of Probate Judge existed. It was filled by the following Judges : Samuel Nelson, beginning September, 1838 (the first Judge) and ending July, 1839 ; E. Killpatrick, until 1843 ; Archibald McKinney, until June, 1851.

In 1851, the probate business of the county was attended to by the County Judge, who continued as Probate Judge, after the abolishment of the judge system, until 1868, when the Circuit Court took control of the probate business, and still includes it in its jurisdiction. J. B. Drayer was the last County Judge and ex officio Probate Judge.

ASSESSORS.

The first Assessor for the county was Samuel Peter, in whose place S. B. Hughes was appointed in 1839, on account of Peter's resignation. In 1841, H. M. Snyder was Assessor. There is no record after that until 1851, when W. T. Spearman came in, and the office was soon abandoned, the work being done by Township Assessors.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1858, Samuel L. Howe ; 1860, J. A. Smith ; 1861, J. A. Smith ; 1862, S. L. Howe (to fill vacancy) ; 1863, J. A. Smith ; 1865, S. L. Howe ; 1869, L. Farr (appointed) ; 1869, G. W. Thompson ; 1871, G. W. Thompson ; 1873, Anna Parker ; 1875, S. L. Howe ; 1877, John W. Palm.

SURVEYORS.

The first Surveyor whose name is mentioned is "John C. Mather, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James M. Snyder". This was in 1839, and

Snyder having served before Mather, he (Snyder) was probably the first Surveyor in Henry County. Leaving this date of 1839, there is no further record until

1851, Benjamin Matthews; 1853, Benjamin Matthews; 1855, James Hawks; 1857, Franklin A. Burr; 1861, I. M. Hughes; 1863, G. C. Van Allen; 1864, James Hanks; 1869, Thomas A. Mann; 1871, Thomas A. Mann; 1873, Thomas A. Mann; 1875, J. A. Schreiner; 1877, J. A. Schreiner.

CORONERS.

John Riddle was the first Coroner ever elected. Then came John Parsons, whose name appears on the records in 1838; after which, all is blank until the year

1855, Thomas Barnes; 1853, A. J. Withrow; 1855, A. J. Withrow; 1857, W. D. Leedham; 1862, W. D. Leedham; 1863, W. D. Leedham; 1866, Samuel Maddock; 1868, W. D. Leedham; 1869, J. Jones; 1871, W. D. Leedham; 1873, W. D. Leedham; 1875, J. B. Vernon; 1877, J. B. Vernon.

NOTARIES AND JUSTICES.

As a matter of reference, the following list of Notaries Public and Justices of the Peace has been compiled. It is impossible to obtain, from the Township Clerks, a fuller list, as the records are not preserved prior to the dates shown herein. From 1862, the Notaries are complete; and from 1852, the Justices are correct. This was prepared, as can be seen, at considerable labor, and will doubtless be appreciated by those who have frequently to confirm acknowledgments to deeds and other legal papers:

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

1862, James Craig, Isaac T. Gibson; 1863, J. R. Welpton, T. A. Bereman, H. C. Saunders, M. L. Edwards; 1864, James C. Green, George C. Van Allen, Andrew Goaus, T. W. Woolson, James Piper, Benjamin Blodgett, Henry Swan, A. McClure; 1865, E. A. Van Cise, P. N. Bowman, Henry Ambler; 1866, R. M. Pickel, John W. Vernon, Peter Moore, John R. Welpton, John W. Martin, S. S. Pickel, T. A. Bereman, John S. Woolson, H. C. Saunders, M. L. Edwards, George C. Van Allen, William C. Ghost; 1867, James C. Green, James Piper, B. Blodgett, D. D. Churchill; 1868, E. A. Van Cise, George N. Nixon, Isaac T. Gibson, Samuel Maddock, J. G. Newbold, John P. Grantham, Henry Swan, W. I. Babb, George B. Corkhill, R. J. Borgholthaus, H. J. Howard, Peter Moore, J. C. Harbin, Elliott S. Rogers, P. N. Bowman, R. M. Pickel; 1869, John R. Welpton, John W. Martin, H. C. Saunders, John S. Woolson, George C. Van Allen, M. L. Edwards; 1870, S. P. Bailey, J. Bently Rose, Ambrose Yancy, B. Blodgett, Samuel S. Whitney, T. J. Van Hon; 1871, Thomas A. Bereman, A. S. Brooks, John H. Goodspeed, J. G. Newbold, Henry Swan, W. I. Babb, George B. Corkhill, P. N. Bowman, Horton J. Howard, E. S. Rogers, J. W. Maynard; 1872, R. M. Pickel, J. C. Harbin, H. M. Bassett, T. W. Woolson, A. B. Patton, George C. Van Allen, John S. Woolson; 1873, James C. Green, Peter Moore, James R. Gillis, R. M. Swan, J. Bentley Rose, Samuel S. Whitney, W. J. Jeffries, Benjamin Blodgett, Ambrose Yancy, Thomas J. Van Hon, J. H. Goodspeed; 1874, Allen T. Brook, H. Ambler, Richard Ambler, Thaddeus S. Stewart, Columbus V. Arnold, Joshua G. Newbold, W. I. Babb, E. A. Robinson, Horton J. Howard, P. N. Bowman, Isaac J. Faucett; 1875, J. B. Dickey, A. J. Dillon, C. W. Payne, Jesse C. Harbin, Edward S. Howard, John S. Woolson, H. C. Saun-

ders, George C. Van Allen, James A. Harper, Edward A. Robinson ; 1876, J. R. Davidson, James C. Green, Samuel Maddock, J. T. Patch, John H. Wallbank, Richard Ambler, Jesse C. Harbin, Thomas A. Bereman, Columbus V. Arnold, George C. Allen, Henry C. Saunders, James R. Davidson, John H. Goodspeed, W. J. Jeffries, Isaac J. Faucett, John S. Woolson, Peter Moore, Thomas J. Van Hon, Joseph T. Patch, A. J. Dillon, Edward A. Robinson, Allen T. Brooks, Edward S. Howard, W. I. Babb, J. Bentley Rose, H. J. Howard, Thomas M. McClelland, James C. Green, C. W. Payne, John C. Wallace, John F. Leech ; 1877, John Bicksler, H. M. Bassett, Albert W. Kinkead, Leroy A. Palmer, Henry A. Rutherford, Clay B. Whitford, C. N. Miller, J. J. Fitzgerald, Isaiah Harlan ; 1878, W. B. Donaldson, Daniel Wood, Thomas Carroll, S. I. Shaner, S. B. Parker, W. D. Leedham.

JUSTICES.

1852, George W. Shelleday, Henry Swan, Robert G. McFarland, Samuel P. Ratliff, Alexander T. Temple, James B. Rose, Elijah Beardsley, John A. Pope, W. C. Hobbs, Benjamin Matthews, Ephraim Killpatrick, P. C. Tiffany, Matthew H. Barnes, James Craig, John Wilson, John M. Wilson, Lewis Beeson, J. D. Bell, Jacob Hare, George J. Sharp, A. C. Gaines, William Reed, A. W. Mason, Samuel E. Bereman, W. P. McClure ; 1853, Edward Kinely, Nelson Gibbs, Alexander Stewart, Edward Smith, William Auld, W. A. Reed, R. S. Cole ; 1854, Meredith Hickman, R. G. McFarland, Samuel P. Ratliff, Isaac H. Jones, James B. Rose, Josiah Roberts, W. C. Hobbs, A. H. Bereman, E. B. Ogg, Henry Cline, Stephen Williford, Ambrose Yancy, W. F. Nixon, Joseph B. Vernon, James Cubbison, Thomas Downing, James C. Green, W. C. Plants, Samuel Plough, A. W. Mason, Jacob B. Ritner ; 1855, John Gruff, James H. Arnold, Nelson Gibbs, John M. Wilson, W. W. Kile, H. J. Howard ; 1856, R. G. McFarland, John Gruff, J. L. Scarborough, Simson J. Long, J. B. Rose, Benjamin Matthews, M. L. Edwards, D. B. Nash, Asa Thompson, A. Yancy, A. McMurphy, J. B. Vernon, James C. Green, Hugh Jay, David Wallace, W. T. Clayton, William Reed, Alexander Stewart, Silas McKenzie ; 1857, Patrick McGavick, A. J. Withrow, James H. Arnold, John A. Pope, A. Chandler, S. B. Parker, Samuel McFarland, M. B. Darnall, J. M. Wilson, W. D. Leedham, J. D. Bell, J. B. Thompson, H. J. Howard, W. C. Plants, A. McClure, M. M. Cook ; 1858, John Grubb, J. Whig, John A. Pope, A. J. Withrow, J. B. Rose, Benjamin Mathews, S. B. Parker, James Simmons, W. J. Leedham, Richard Ambler, W. I. Warwick, J. H. Strong, Jesse Jay, H. J. Howard, Ambrose Yancy, John Musgrove, Hugh Jay, Isaiah Beam, W. C. Plants, William Bennett, Joshua Gardner, Silas McKenzie, John F. Tryer, Patrick McGavick, Samuel Hall, A. A. Faulkner, J. M. Wilson, A. McMurphy, Jacob Hart, George Hammond, A. McClure, A. W. Masons, John Bailey ; 1859, Samuel Berry, Samuel Miller ; 1860, J. F. Tryer, James E. Shelleday, Samuel Hall, A. J. Spearman, A. J. Withrow, John A. Pope, S. B. Parker, William Faulkner, J. M. Wilson, W. D. Leedham, F. J. Clark, Jesse Jay, Edward Kenyon, A. Yancy, W. M. Spry, Jacob Hart, J. H. Ford, A. J. Wilson, Charles V. Cravens, Charles Potter, A. McClure, George Hammond, Joshua Gardner, R. C. Kane, Silas McKenzie ; 1861, G. W. Thompson, W. C. Hobbs, Samuel Berry ; 1862, Samuel Hall, J. B. Dickey, John A. Pope, H. W. Cook, J. B. Rose, A. J. Dillon, W. C. Hobbs, S. B. Parker, J. B. Ritner, W. D. Leedham, William Faulkner, B. Williford, Edward Kenyon, Ambrose Yancy, Henry Savage, W. M. Spry, J. E. Allender, J. D. Scott, James Jay, J. B. Linch, A. McClure, George Hammond, J. L. Wait-

man, A. W. Mason, James Elliott, W. H. Frank, R. G. McFarland, J. E. Shelleday; 1863, G. W. Holt, M. B. Darnall, Samuel Berry; 1864, R. G. McFarland, Ira S. Hiatt, A. J. Withrow, J. G. Newbold, James Piper, Francis Matthews, John Thompson, Bery Clark, W. Faulkner, Jesse Jay, Ambrose Yancy, Edward Kenyon, W. M. Spry, Jacob Hart, W. M. Wilson, Samuel Miller, Zebulon Cooper, A. McClure, George Hammond, Samuel L. White, Joseph Black; 1865, A. Bowers, W. D. Leedham, Samuel Berry; 1866, R. G. McFarland, M. G. Comer, Allen Bowers, J. G. Newbold, Nelson Rogers, A. J. Withrow, Benjamin Blodgett, Francis Matthews, James Piper, W. D. Leedham, J. M. Wilson, Jesse Jay, Edward Kenyon, Ambrose Yancy, W. M. Spry, Jacob Hart, W. M. Wilson, Zebulon Cooper, W. G. Lauder, George Hammond, A. McClure, W. A. Jessup, W. H. Frank; 1867, W. F. Jones, W. H. Wilmuth, Jesse Jay, W. Scott; 1868, R. G. McFarland, J. C. Collins, W. F. Jones, Allen Bowers, J. G. Newbold, N. Rogers, W. H. Wilmuth, Benjamin Blodgett, Francis Matthews, I. J. Faucett, H. J. Howard, W. D. Leedham, Jesse Jay, Edward Kenyon, A. Yancy, W. M. Wilson, A. B. Young, W. G. Lauder, A. McClure, George Hammond, W. H. Frank; 1869, W. W. Hogate, W. L. Phippin, Zebulon Cooper, J. T. Sewiss, John Harlan; 1870, W. C. Hobbs, J. E. Shelleday, W. F. Jones, A. Barker, J. R. Davidson, J. B. Rose, W. H. Wilmuth, A. J. Dillon, A. Yount, B. Blodgett, W. D. Leedham, H. J. Howard, Jesse Jay, W. Scott, W. W. Hogate, Asa Thompson, J. A. Grier, W. M. Spry, W. M. Wilson, W. D. M. Condon, R. Leeper, A. McClure, W. A. Reed, C. W. Payne, S. P. Bailey; 1871, J. S. Wilkins, W. E. De Garmo, S. P. Bailey; 1872, James E. Shelleday, W. C. Hobbs, A. Barker, W. F. Jones, J. R. Davidson, W. H. Wilmuth, J. B. Rose, B. Blodgett, A. J. Dillon, A. T. Brooks, J. S. Wilkins, H. J. Howard, J. W. Winslow, W. W. Hogate, J. W. Winslow, W. Scott, Edward Nixon, W. M. Spry, W. M. Wilson, W. C. Plants, T. M. McClelland, George Hammond, A. McClure, C. W. Payne, S. B. Bailey; 1873, J. R. Craven, W. D. Leedham, J. A. Greer; 1874, T. D. McKinnon, John Bicksler, J. R. Davidson, W. H. Wilmuth, J. R. Craven, B. Blodgett, W. C. Hobbs, J. B. Vernon, J. S. Wilkins, W. D. Leedham, T. W. Barton, W. Scott, I. Walker, J. A. Grier, E. Nixon, W. Fullerton, W. M. Wilson, J. W. Anderson, T. M. McClelland, J. R. Gillis, Samuel Hulme; 1875, T. D. McKinnon, T. S. Box, W. F. Jones, N. Johnson, C. B. Weller, R. M. Campbell, D. C. Beaber; 1876, T. S. Box, T. D. McKinnon, A. Barker, J. J. Phelps, J. B. Rose, J. R. Davidson, W. C. Wilmuth, M. L. Andrews, C. B. Weller, A. Yount, J. B. Vernon, F. J. Clark, J. S. Wilkins, W. Scott, S. W. Laird, S. W. Cook, E. Nixon, J. A. Grier, W. Fullerton, W. M. Wilson, D. C. Beaber, T. B. Glass, S. Terry, T. M. McClelland, E. M. Crellen, George Hammond, A. McClure, L. D. Wiggins, M. M. Cook; 1877, L. D. Leslie, J. A. Leeper; 1878, Daniel Wood, R. M. Campbell, C. W. Payne.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Hon. James Harlan was elected to the United States Senate by the Iowa Legislature January 6, 1855. The Senate passed upon a legal point, and declared this election illegal, on the 12th of January, 1857. The Legislature, on the 17th of January, 1857, re-elected him to the disputed seat. Senator Harlan resigned his seat in the Senate to accept the portfolio of the Interior Department, under President Lincoln, taking his place in the Cabinet May 1, 1865. Secretary Harlan was again elected to the Senate, his term expiring March 4, 1873.

Hon. William Thompson was elected to the Thirtieth Congress, 1847-49, but his seat was contested by Daniel F. Miller (as is fully described elsewhere in this work), and was finally unseated, after serving one session.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Hon. Joshua G. Newbold, of Henry County, was elected Lieutenant Governor of Iowa on the ticket with Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood. When Gov. Kirkwood was elected to the United States Senate, in 1877, Lieut. Gov. Newbold became Acting Governor, and filled that office during the remainder of the term.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

The following list shows the entire representation in the Territorial and State Assemblies from the first session in 1838, which convened at Burlington November 12, and adjourned January 25, 1839:

Council—1838, Jesse D. Payne, L. B. Hughes; 1839, same parties; 1840, William H. Wallace; 1841 (held at Iowa City), same; 1842, same; 1843, same; 1845, John Stephenson. This session was held in May. At the December session, Mr. Stephenson was still a member. November 30, 1846, the first State Legislature assembled at Iowa City. The Council was changed in title to the

Senate—1846, Evan Jay; 1848, same; 1850, John T. Morton; 1852, Archibald McKinney; 1854 and at the special session in July, 1856, Alvin Saunders; 1856, December term, same; 1858 (at Des Moines), same; 1860, same; 1862, Theron W. Woolson; 1864, same; 1866, same; 1868, same; 1869, John P. West; 1873, term extended to four years, and office still held by Mr. West; 1875, John S. Woolson (chosen to fill vacancy caused by removal of Mr. West from the county), and re-elected in 1877.

Representatives—1838, William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter; 1839, Henry and Jefferson Counties, William G. Coop, Jacob L. Myers, John B. Lash; 1840, Henry alone, John B. Lash, Asbury B. Porter, Paton Wilson; 1841, Asbury B. Porter, Paton Wilson, Simeon Smead; 1842, Paton Wilson, Evan Jay, Thomas McMillan; 1843, Paton Wilson, Hamilton Robb, William Thompson; 1845, Norton Munger, Samuel D. Woodworth, Charles Clifton; 1845, at the December session same as foregoing at May session; 1846, first State Assembly, J. T. Morton, A. Updegraff, Thomas Wright; 1848, S. D. Woodworth, M. Burroughs, H. R. Thompson; 1850, Paton Wilson, Abraham Updegraff; 1852, Robert Caulk, James C. Green, Levi Jessup; 1854, Willett Dorland, Francis White, Samuel McFarland; 1856, Willett Dorland, Samuel McFarland; 1858 (at Des Moines), Lauren Dewey, J. F. Randolph and George W. McCrary for the counties of Lee, Henry and Van Buren; 1860, Alvah H. Bereman, A. J. Withrow; 1862, W. C. Woodworth, John P. West; 1864, H. R. Lyons, A. H. Bereman; 1866, John P. West, Thomas A. Bereman; 1868, John P. Grantham, Jacob Hart; 1870, J. G. Newbold, J. W. Satterthwait; 1872, J. G. Newbold, J. M. Hanison; 1874, J. G. Newbold, Hugh Lyons; 1876, Jacob Kauffman, William Allen; 1878, Jacob Kauffman.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The Representatives in first Constitutional Convention, which convened at Iowa City, October 7, 1844, and lasted until November 1, were Joseph C. Hawkins, George Hobson, John H. Randolph, Jonathan C. Hall and Joseph D. Hoag. The Constitution adopted by this Convention was rejected by the people, at an election held on the 4th day of August, 1845, there being 7,235 votes cast for its adoption and 7,656 against its adoption.

The second Constitutional Convention met at Iowa City May 4, 1846. Henry County was then represented by George Hobson and Alvin Saunders. The Constitution adopted by this body was sanctioned by the people at an election held on the 3d day of August, 1846, there being 9,492 votes in its favor, to 9,036 votes against it. This Constitution was presented to Congress in December, 1846, and, on the 28th day of the same month, an act was passed by that body for the admission of Iowa into the Union. The first election for State officers was held on the 26th day of October, 1846, in anticipation of the act of Congress, pursuant to a proclamation of Gov. James Clark, when Ansel Briggs, of Jackson County, was elected Governor; Elisha Cutter, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor, and Morgan Reno, Treasurer.

The third Constitutional Convention was held at Iowa City January 19, 1857; Henry County was represented by Rufus L. B. Clarke. The Constitution adopted by this Convention was sanctioned by the people at an election held on the 3d day of August, 1857; there being 40,311 votes cast for, and but 38,681 votes against the change. The Constitution took effect September 3, 1857.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

This county ranks high in educational matters. Mount Pleasant has been termed the "Athens of Iowa," because of the character of its schools and the natural influence they exert upon the people. In Salem, also, is found a seminary of learning that takes a leading place among institutions of its kind. The county average, as is shown elsewhere, is such as to warrant favorable opinions of the work performed by local colleges. As an inevitable consequence of the prevailing atmosphere of education and refinement which prevails in the county, Henry ranks first among all counties of the State in point of freedom from crime. The records show almost a total absence of noted cases of crime, and supply no material from which to draw a tale of questionable interest for these pages. In every county we have yet visited, a chapter on bloody events has been a necessity, however much we may have desired to leave untouched the sad stories of unlawful deeds. But here there are no acts which necessitate the perpetuation of such reports.

Can it be doubted that to the educational influences, the refining, Christianizing tendencies of the teachings of the many schools, is due, in no slight degree, the immunity from crime which Henry County enjoys? Is it not a striking evidence of the truth of the theory that where education predominates, there crime and sorrowful misdeeds decrease?

While the question of how to get a living was the foremost one in the minds of the pioneers, the less direct though none the less important one of how to educate their children was not overlooked. Almost contemporaneous with their own dwellings, they began the building of such schoolhouses as they could, crude and primitive in the extreme, for such only would their appliances admit, and put together without regard to externals.

These same pioneer schoolhouses will, in the future, be a theme for the artist—quite equal in every way to those supplied by the peasantry in the old world—with their quaint, simple fashions and unperverted lives. The eye of the connoisseur delights in those realistic representations of still life—the white-haired old grandfather, whose toil of years has only brought him his cottage and bit of land; the still hard-working "gude wife," with bent body and withered but cheerful old face; the next generation just in the prime of labor,

ugh, uncouth, and content to have for recreation a pipe and a mug of ale; and the children, with rosy cheeks and stout limbs, dressed in veritable costumes their grandmothers wore before them. And no wonder such a picture pleases and charms the jaded senses of the worn-out worldling. But even that is not more fresh and unaccustomed than his log shanty, with its one small room, a window of but few panes of glass, and possibly a dirt floor; and with rough-hewn benches ranged round the walls for seats, over which the pupil made a fine gymnastic flourish whenever he felt it necessary to reach his teacher, with his forefinger firmly planted on the knotty word or sum that puzzled him.

These are the picturesque features for the artist's pencil. And what "learning" there was, must have been a "dangerous thing," for it was certainly "little;" the grading was far from exact; the system was a kind of hit-or-miss affair; but, nevertheless, it was "school," and from the first there was a deeply-rooted prejudice among the Iowa settlers in favor of schools. School for weekdays and a meeting-house for Sunday! this same little pen of a house served two purposes. And could anything except the groves themselves—"God's first temples"—be nearer to nature as a tabernacle than was this, where some chance circuit preacher would have for his congregation every man, woman and child in the entire settlement? None of those hypercritical listeners there, you may be sure, who gauge the preacher by his "intellectuality," his "magnetism" or his "culture." It was the Word preached—welcome, pure and life-giving always—and not the preacher, which these listeners crowded to hear. If he but had the good Methodist zeal, then he was sure of devout hearers. He did not need to have "traveled," except upon his lone circuit over the prairie; nor did he feel it necessary to use his pulpit in the interests of politics—if he knew his Bible he was qualified; nor did his flock feel called upon to put their hands into their pockets and contribute toward sending their Pastor on a summer vacation to the sea-side or to Europe. All these improvements have come in with better churches and more advanced ways of thinking. That was the old way, and a direct contrast to the new.

Now, nothing which the architect's taste can devise is too good for school-house or for church. Look at the plenitude of tidy, commodious buildings in every county, and not designed for double service, either, but dedicated solely to the use of the schoolma'am, who hereabouts is thoroughly skilled in her profession. She has had, aside from such education as her means have enabled her to obtain, good, practical drill in the normal institutes. She not only knows her text-books, but she knows how to *teach*. And then, the ingeniously-devised school-book, in which every point of information is adjusted to such a nicety that they are rather works of art and books of entertainment than but the dull means to a desired end.

The little flocks of children who run along the country road in their bare feet and sun-bonnets, and chip hats, do not have to squirm and twist their uneasy legs all day over a page in the English reader which they cannot understand. They begin their morning's work with a chorus, which puts them all in good humor to start with. Then they come to timed classes, at the tinkle of the bell; they are entertained and diverted as well as instructed at every step. Before there is any possibility of restlessness, they go through a five-minutes round of calisthenics, which puts a wholesome quietus upon their muscles and their mischief. Wise play is so mixed with teaching that they never really discover which is which until they find themselves ready to teach school themselves in turn.

This is the case of the present compared with the labor of the past. And in this way is the generality of education secured. The ways are smoothed, the tediousness beguiled and the deprivation supplanted by an affluence of aids.

In 1854, Gov. Grimes, in his inaugural message, said: "The safety and perpetuity of our Republican institutions depend upon the diffusion of intelligence among the masses of the people. The statistics of the penitentiaries and alms-houses throughout the country show that education is the best preventive of crime. They show, also, that the prevention of these evils is much less expensive than the punishment of the one and the relief of the other."

So, with all our new-fangled methods, our ornamental, well-ventilated and well-furnished schoolhouses, our accomplished instructors with modern notions, we are not extravagant. We are simply taking from the expenses of crime and pauperism and putting it into enduring and beautiful shape. We are helping to sustain the Government by rearing up in every town and in every country neighborhood a generation of enlightened and intelligent people, cosmopolitan in the sense of schools, if not in that wider cosmopolitanism which comes alone from actual contact with the great world.

IOWA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

"Great institutions of learning," wrote Rev. E. H. Waring, in his "Chronicles of the Iowa Wesleyan University," a series of historical papers prepared in 1874 and published in the *Iowa Classic*, a college journal, "do not spring up to afford shelter and protection to the seeker for truth, like Jonah's gourd, in a single night. They take years, even centuries, of patient toil, privation, sacrifice upon the part of their projectors and friends, to put them upon a basis of real strength and permanence."

While this is true of all educational institutions, it seems to apply with peculiar force to the history of the University now under consideration. It is only through long perseverance and great patience that success is achieved in this branch of human endeavor. The instances of prosperity which are met with here and there, throughout the country, are all the more marked because of the inexorable law which governs the life of educational institutions. The rare but fortunate seminaries and colleges endowed by wealthy friends of progress know little of the real bitterness of privations, and, perforce, seldom are enabled to enjoy the luxury of hard-earned victories over adversity.

The records of denominational institutions of learning are made up of pages deeply interesting to the world, when once the period of doubt is passed in triumph and success is won. The time-honored colleges of the East are venerated with a spirit of reverence born of present glory, while the dim history of the days gone by are utterly forgotten or unconsidered. The West, however, lacks the softening shades which time sheds over the records. The uncomfortable facts concerning the first moments of the life of their colleges are still vivid in the minds of those who dwell in the existence, and suffer or rejoice as occasion demands, of their favorite projects.

The Iowa Wesleyan University is an institution which furnishes a fertile theme for one who seeks to illustrate the topic so briefly alluded to above. From a meager beginning it has risen to a commanding rank among the denominational colleges of the West, and has before it a future, under the grace of Him who is the recognized head of the powerful church whose patron it is, which will develop grandly.

As early as 1842, while yet this vast State was in its first formative condition, under territorial government, and contained not more than 50,000 in-

habitants; while yet the infant county of Henry could boast not more than 5,000 population, and the social world was crude in the extreme, a few broad-minded men conceived the idea of advancing both the town and county by the institution of a seminary of learning. The period was one of progression. Thousands of immigrants were finding the object of their search in this immediate vicinity, and preparing to locate permanently here. The tide of humanity rolled in with it an element of intelligent improvement, born in the centers of culture in the East, and almost instantly vitalized with the progressive spirit of the West. Throughout the Territory, which was then limited to the original purchase of lands from the Indians, towns were planned and efforts at once put forth to secure educational advantages. The session laws of those early days show that the Legislature was beset by men who had the rapid development of this region deeply at heart.

While the spirit of improvement prevailed, it is not strange that one of the foremost religious organizations in the country should look to the building up of a seminary peculiar to itself. In all the available localities, the pioneer circuit-rider of the Methodist Episcopal Church was seen, plodding wearily but faithfully along, sowing the seeds preparatory to a glorious harvest.

At this period in the progress of the Territory appears the first evidence of the present University. A little band of men at Mount Pleasant determined upon the establishment of "an institution of learning, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church," within the town or its immediate vicinity. At the time of which we write, there was no organized annual conference in Iowa, and the existing Methodist societies were connected with the Rock River Conference, which then embraced all there was of Episcopal Methodism in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin (including the unknown region of Minnesota) and Iowa.

Burlington was then in embryo, and Mount Pleasant was but a hamlet, with scarcely enough of a showing to warrant the location of a frame house upon the plat. Yet the men who planned the enterprise were far-seeing, and beheld, in their minds' eyes, the beautiful city now so favorably known as an educational center. They possessed that element of success—spiritual and material—which is termed *faith*—that character which, whatever the religious differences may be in those who hold the subtle essence, tends to the consummation of endeavor in the weakest man or in the greatest.

The prime mover in the enterprise was Rev. Aristides J. Heustis. That gentleman was originally from the East, but his residence is not given. He had, previous to his coming to Iowa, been interested in the establishment of the Buckingham Female Institute, within the limits of the Virginia Conference. Disposing of his interest there, he emigrated in the fall of 1842, with the intention of opening a first-class school in Iowa. He designed placing such an institution under the protection of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a local minister. Mr. Heustis eventually selected Mount Pleasant as his field of operations. Of the steps taken prior to the settlement of the question of locality, little is shown; nor has that part of the work a material bearing on this sketch, since it is a fact that he did accept Mount Pleasant.

The next step was to interest the people of the village in the cause. From this point the official records show the development of the project. Nearly two years were consumed, apparently, in preliminary labor; for it was not until 1844 that the movement took definite form. At the session of the Territorial Legislature held in the winter of 1843–44, a bill was passed, and approved by the Governor February 15, 1844, granting a charter for the "Mt. Pleasant Collegiate Institute." In that document, "Palmer C. Tiffany, John P. Grant-

ham, Nelson Lathrop, Samuel Nelson, Jonathan C. Hall, Ephraim Killpatrick and their associates" were recognized as the incorporators. "The objects and purposes were wholly confined to the acquiring of sufficient real estate, erecting of suitable buildings, endowing professorships, establishing a library and sustaining an Institution of Learning," and ample powers for the carrying-out of the design were conveyed by the provisions of the charter.

The institution thus incorporated was to be "located within five miles of the town of Mount Pleasant, Henry County."

In view of the facts that the Methodist Episcopal Church has ever been noted for its Antislavery principles; and that this seminary was to be transferred, if possible, to the protection of that body, it is worthy of notice here that the charter provided that the institution should be "kept open for the education of all denominations of *white* citizens." The present advanced position of the University stands out in bold relief against such a background.

Having now attained one very important end, the second step was before the projectors of the scheme. The institution had both a local habitation and a name. It was then desirable that it should have a patron. Accordingly, at the first session of the Iowa Conference, held by Bishop Morris, at Iowa City, August 14, 1844, a memorial was presented from the Trustees of the Institute, addressed to the Conference, asking recognition and patronage. This paper recites the "progress of the building" and the "great advantage of Mount Pleasant as a location," and refers to various other considerations. It states that the matter had been left with "Prof. A. J. Heustis, A. M.," the first Principal of the Institute, and also with the then Pastor of the M. E. society at Mount Pleasant, Rev. I. I. Stewart. The paper bore the names of N. Lathrop, William Thompson, J. P. Grantham, P. C. Tiffany and W. J. Coulter, who signed as Trustees.

The real estate occupied by the University, was originally donated to the Mt. Pleasant Collegiate Institute, the grantors being John and Rachel Jones, Jonathan C. and Achsah Hall, Samuel and Sarah Brazelton and Peter and Juline E. Smith. The contract for the donation was entered into March 11, 1843, and the deed of conveyance executed July 17, 1844. The grantees, representing the Institute as Trustees, were "Palmer C. Tiffany, John P. Grantham, Nelson Lathrop, Samuel Nelson, Jonathan C. Hall and Ephraim Killpatrick, and their associates," which were Henry M. Snyder, Thomas J. Coulter, Robert Trimble, Charles Stoddard, Thomas Nelson, George Moore, Abraham Johnson and George W. Teas. In 1846, the first building was erected on the college grounds.

Then followed a succession of efforts having the one purpose of the success of the Institute in view, and those laudable endeavors met with varying degrees of encouragement. The ultimate outgrowth, however, of the industry and devotion of the projectors of the school was the establishment of the desired relations between it and the Conference. The Institute became one of the Methodist Episcopal agencies for the advancement of truth and the diffusion of useful knowledge.

It was not until the year 1849, that a substantial victory was achieved. The Institute and the Conference then became harmoniously connected. A Board of Control was created, consisting of the Presiding Elder of the Burlington District, and the preachers in charge of Burlington, New London, Fairfield and Mount Pleasant. The names of the first Board were Revs. I. I. Stewart, Alcinous Young, Joseph McDowell, D. N. Smith and E. Lathrop. These gentlemen, with due cautions and limitations with reference to contracting debts and "involving the Conference in pecuniary obligations," were finally fully

empowered to "consummate the agreement with the Trustees as soon as possible." For some reason, when the report was brought up in Conference, it was recommitted and there is no minute on the journal of that body concerning its final adoption. But its acceptance is implied in the subsequent action of the Conference. The body afterward filled certain blanks in the report, and directed that a copy thereof be furnished by the Secretary to the Board of Control. The omission on the records was merely clerical.

The negotiations were finally consummated in the Conference held in Fairfield, by Bishop Hamline, in 1850. Alcinous Young, D. N. Smith, J. L. Kelly, J. G. Dimmitt and W. Hurlburt composed the Committee on Education, and the records show merely the adoption of the report. The report and all of the valuable papers are missing from the Conference files.

Thus, after six years—one might even say eight years—of patient toil, the object was attained. In 1851, the material condition of the Institute was considered, and the Conference decided to make no effort to maintain a school therein until necessary repairs were made on the building and grounds. The report suggested that "a fence and sidewalk" were required to give proper dignity to the property. In those times the campus was a part of the surrounding commons, and the "substantial brick edifice" was standing alone in its glory. The report was adopted, and Robert Harrison was appointed Agent.

In 1852, the Trustees reported that during the preceding year, the school had not been sustained. An effort to secure a teacher proved abortive. However, in 1852, Rev. James McDonald, A. M., was appointed by Bishop Ames as Principal, and Rev. I. I. Stewart, Agent.

Principal McDonald's work in the Institute was short. After filling the post for six months he resigned to take charge of the Middletown Circuit, and near the close of the Conference year he died.

During this year, Prof. James Harlan (since United States Senator for three terms and Secretary of the Interior, appointed by President Lincoln), who had previously been engaged at Iowa City, became Principal. Under his management the school began an era of prosperity.

At the Conference in 1853, the Trustees reported an attendance of about one hundred. The assets and receipts that year amounted to \$10,432; the disbursements to \$9,183.25. They also reported their intention, as soon as the money could be obtained, to erect "a grand college edifice—a center shaft—at a cost of not less than \$10,000, \$4,000 of which was already subscribed at or in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant," conditioned on raising the whole amount.

The Trustees' report of 1854, shows a cheering progress. The school had been put upon a college basis. A total of 218 students had been enrolled. The new building was under contract to Alexander Lee, for \$15,000. Permission was asked for the issuance of scholarships—then the usual way of raising money for such purposes—to the amount of \$200,000, and the Trustees also asked for an University charter. The name of "Olin University" was suggested, in honor of Dr. Stephen Olin, one of the pioneer educators of the church, and a man of distinguished acquirements and abilities.

This period was the one most noted in the annals of Iowa, for the great influx of settlers. Speculation was rife in every quarter. Fortunes (in the mind's eye) were made on paper and all the country was wild at the prospects of vast wealth. The report of the Visitors to the Institute shows traces of the general excitement. The condition of the college was reported upon in glowing terms. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Conference yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon it. That body approved of all that had been

done, and the Legislature was formally petitioned to grant a university charter to the "Methodist University of Iowa." The Conference pledged itself for an endowment and authorized the sale of scholarships. Rev. Dr. T. E. Corkhill was appointed agent.

The official roster of the original institute is given in the foregoing sketch, as fully as can be obtained. Since 1855, with the founding of the University, however, the printed records furnish full details. The list of Presidents is as follows: Hon. James Harlan, first President; Rev. Lucien W. Berry, D. D., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science in the Faculty, 1855-57; Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D., who added to the above the chair of Biblical Literature and Theology, 1857-61; Rev. George B. Jocelyn, A. M., who was also Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and English Language and Literature, 1861-62; after the resignation of President Jocelyn, Rev. W. J. Spaulding became acting President, by virtue of his office of Vice President, and stood at the head of the Faculty during the college years 1862-64; Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D., LL. D., again became President, and Professor of Sacred Literature and Theology, in 1864-66; Rev. Charles A. Holmes, D. D., also Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, 1866-69; James Harlan, LL. D., 1869-70; John Wheeler, D. D., also Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, 1870-75; W. J. Spaulding, Ph. D., also Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, 1875, Acting President in 1876, and now fills the office of President.

The first Faculty of the University, consisted of James Harlan, A. M., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; George C. Whitlock, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science; E. W. Gray, A. B., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature; Mrs. M. J. A. Kelly, Preceptress; James Hayes and Miss C. Gibson, tutors; Louis Bechtold, music.

The University dates its existence from the year 1855.

The Financial Agents have been R. H. Harrison, I. I. Stewart, T. E. Corkhill, under whose control the sale of scholarships to the amount of nearly \$45,000 was effected, which realized about \$30,000 to the institution; Joseph Brooks, W. F. Colcs, D. Worthington, John Darrah, A. J. Kirkpatrick, J. Q. Hammond, I. I. Bradrick, who was chiefly instrumental in securing the permanent endowment, and J. R. Reasoner.

The Official Board has consisted of the following persons: 1855—Rev. David Worthington, President; Rev. Thomas E. Corkhill, Secretary; C. N. McDowell, Treasurer. 1856—A. Lee, Treasurer; the other officers remained. 1857—T. Whiting, Treasurer; the only change. 1862—W. Bird, Treasurer; the only change. 1867—Rev. M. H. Hare, President; Rev. T. E. Corkhill, Secretary; Rev. E. L. Briggs, Financial Secretary; Charles Snider, Treasurer. 1869—Rev. J. H. Power, D. D., President; the only change. 1872—Rev. W. F. Cowles, President; Rev. E. H. Waring, Secretary; the only changes. 1876, Mr. Briggs was elected to fill both Secretaryships. 1877—Hon. James Harlan, President; Rev. E. L. Briggs, Secretary; W. I. Babb, Treasurer.

The following is an exhibit of various funds of the institution:

Endowment of President's Chair.....	\$20,749 50
Alumna! Chair.....	6,187 09
Library Fund.....	100 00
Chair of Natural Science.....	378 00
General Endowment.....	33,073 00
Contingent Fund.....	3,594 94

Total.....\$64,077 58

Of the above sum, about one-half is secured by mortgage on real estate. Amount bearing interest, and regularly paid in, \$43,027.47.

The Faculty of the University has included several men of note. The life-work of the first President, Hon. James Harlan, is known throughout the nation. His successor, Dr. Berry, was one of the foremost preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was associated with educational institutions in a prominent manner; Dr. Elliot became eminent as an educator, a thinker and a writer; Dr. Jocelyn died while filling the office of President of the Albion (Michigan) College; Dr. Holmes held high rank in his profession; and Dr. Wheeler is esteemed one of the ablest educators of the West, and has made a permanent record of honor in connection with Methodist German institutions of learning. Profs. Beatty, Mansfield, Hopkins and Burns have achieved reputations in their several departments of thought and study.

The aim of the University has been, from the first, to sustain as high an order of instruction as the times and newness of the region would permit. It was designed to adapt the course of study to the requirements of the locality, at the beginning, and thereby secure the co-operation of resident students, but always to keep in view a thorough system of education which would command the respect and attention of all classes. As the University grew out of its infant existence, into the broader state of usefulness, the tone of purpose and the quality of its methods widened in proportion. It is yet a youth in years, as compared with the older institutions of the East; but the society in which it exists is also young. The community is conscious of grave needs, which have not been supplied, in many directions, and educational institutions are among the matters to which profound thought is now given. This general tendency to cultivate the mind results in the sustenance of local colleges, and it is eminently proper that such devotion to them should be manifested. The University, for example, having grown up with the people, is better qualified to determine what is needed by the people than are many of the institutions that have far outgrown the influence of early days. In other words, the University reflects the sentiment and spirit of the people with whom it was developed. It began with a standard of excellence in advance of the prevailing educational tone of the country at the time, and has maintained that character of leadership in the ratio of general improvement. Its claim upon the public is such as results from association, and its ability to decide upon the necessities of the situation are such as can result only from practical observation.

The University merits the support of Western men, because it has maintained a character for progression in educational methods commensurate with the improvement of the region in which it labors.

The general design of the University is: First, to provide facilities to students, without distinction of sex, for obtaining a thorough general education by means of the collegiate courses in the department of the liberal arts; and secondly, by means of other departments, to provide a thorough scientific basis for the professions, and also for the general industrial pursuits of the country.

The department of the liberal arts is devoted to general instruction and discipline, and comprises several courses of study, as follows: The classical course of four years, corresponding mainly with the undergraduate course in the best American colleges, the preparatory course of two years, and the scientific course of four years. Besides the department of the liberal arts, are the departments of theology, English and German, law, pharmacy and anatomy, and technology.

The government of the institution is parental—mild, but firm. Proper firmness is the more necessary, as students of both sexes are received on equal terms, may pursue the same studies, and receive the same collegiate honors. The rules apply alike to students who reside in the city, and those who are from

a distance. All who enter the University are expected to observe its regulations, as follows:

1. Strict observance of study hours, and prompt attendance upon required services.

2. Abstinence from all immoral conduct and all deportment unbecoming a lady or gentleman.

Some of the students are obliged to teach or otherwise employ themselves a part of the year, to gain means for the expenses of the remainder. When necessary, permission is given to prosecute studies of the course during absence, to pass by examination on return. About one-third more work is required to reach the same grade as by recitation.

The plan of non-resident study with examinations—adopted by the renowned University of London—is designed and tends largely to encourage devotion to study, scholarship and general intelligence. A university may thus perform a double office, not only (1) as an instructing, but also (2) as an examining, organization.

The University, as the name implies, includes the widest range of studies in its curriculum. The departments are named the classical, scientific, select English, normal, theological, law, pharmacy and medicine, and also the fine arts. The department of music is not directly connected with the University, but is under the charge of Prof. A. Rommel, Director of the Mount Pleasant Conservatory. Painting and drawing are also extra branches. The Art Studio is in charge of Prof. and Mrs. Johannes Scheiwe, late of Berlin, Prussia. An academical department is also maintained.

The University has a fine selection of apparatus. In the section of industrial art, among the lately added conveniences—apparatus and material—important in the illustration of general and analytical chemistry; among them, Mohr's volumetric, fine scales and weights and other gravimetric apparatus, Bunsen's burners and gas furnaces, for the application to laboratory purposes of coal gas lately introduced into the laboratory from the city gas works. Tables and table apparatus are provided in two laboratories for a large class in practical chemistry and pharmacy. Few institutions in the West are probably as well furnished.

For physics and astronomy, are mechanical powers, air-pump, electrical and galvanic apparatus, a Ruhmkorff coil and set of Geisler's tubes, a Smithsonian barometer and a superior telescope—Clark's manufacture.

For illustration in different studies in natural science, there is a superior educational stereopticon, spectroscope and magnesium lamp, with a good range of stereopticon and microscopic objects—besides general classes, a set each, to illustrate botany, physiology, microscopic anatomy, spectrum analysis and astronomy.

Among other means of illustration we may mention additionally "Henslow's Botanical Charts"—six in number—exhibiting microscopic enlargements of the different organs of the plant, and Johnson's Indestructible Charts—ten in number—with near 600 figures, in golden-yellow, upon a black ground, illustrating the different principles of physical science.

The laboratory has been enriched by means of (1) "Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry and the Allied Branches of Other Sciences"—six large volumes—a rich and valuable mine of information in this fundamental branch of natural science, and valued at some \$60.

2. A full set of instruments for practical railroad engineering, consisting of transit, level, rod, chain. etc.



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3. For illustration in the Course of Architecture and other industrial as well as general courses, there have been provided, in trust, some 650 models from the United States Patent Office, illustrating some twenty-five classes, with numerous subdivisions—curious and valuable as explaining mechanical principles, furnishing models for mechanical drawing, and encouraging invention. The Smithsonian Institution contributed a set of building-stones (in number twenty-two), one set of minerals (about seventy-five), one set of rocks (about twenty); William Middleton, Esq., of Washington, D. C., a set (thirty specimens) of polished, assorted marbles.

4. The general museum is provided with a fine range of minerals and curiosities, continually increased by private contributions. A late, very valuable addition is one of Prof. Ward's cabinets of "Casts of Remarkable Fossils," geologically and zoologically arranged—the first cabinet of the kind, probably, that has crossed the Mississippi westward.

During the past year, three laboratories have been added—one each in physics, physiology and botany.

The students in each have been taught to make cheap apparatus, preparing them for original investigation, and increasing the apparatus of the University. As means of assistance and illustration, there are in the section of Fine Art:

1. In instrumental music—pianos and cabinet organs.

2. In drawing—Smith's series of manuals and drawing-books, and a superior collection of flat examples in free-hand drawing—200 large plates, nearly 100 examples—selected from the course in art schools in Europe, including (1) ornamental outlines, from modern design and the antique, (2) foliage and flowers, (3) Greek and Roman vase and pottery forms, (4) model drawings, (5) conventionalized foliage from nature and geometric arrangement, (6) animal forms, (7) the human figure. The Patent Office models furnish some superior apparatus for drawing.

3. Both in drawing and in painting, the art gallery is beginning to afford assistance and encouragement. Although in its incipency and but lately opened, it already, through the taste and liberality of friends, contains a few fine specimens of art—superior chromos, a few oil-paintings, photographs of celebrated paintings, statuettes, busts, superior engravings, among them some heliotype copies of the Gray collection of engravings, of Harvard College; a marble medallion, of rare beauty, the work and liberal contribution of Mr. Dunbar, a young sculptor of Chicago; a sculptured ram's head, from the capital of a column from an old temple of Apollo on the island of Delos.

In the Junior Class in college, art criticism receives attention.

To the library have been added, besides other works, the Smithsonian Institution's "Contributions to Knowledge" and "Miscellaneous Collections." To the apparatus—already including one of the best telescopes in the State—there have been added a considerable range, illustrating different branches of the regular college courses and those of the department of technology.

The German College furnishes instruction in a course of preparatory English-German, two years, and also in pure German studies, where the books, recitations and conversations are German alone. These facilities are superior and rare to be found in their fullness only in German colleges. The advantages for acquisition of the language are like those of a residence in Germany.

French is also taught, by means of grammatical study, reading, writing and conversation.

A college paper, called the *Iowa Classic*, was published by Dr. Wheeler from 1870 to 1875. Mrs. Clara S. Wheeler and Miss Penelope E. Ambler

were assistant editors, and during most of the time class editors were chosen. The little paper was well managed and served a double purpose. It gave prominence to the University as an advertising medium of high order, and also stimulated the students to better work, by offering a channel for public recognition of real merit. Such a journal should be issued in connection with the University to-day, and a wealthy gentleman might do a good deed by endowing a college journal. This suggestion comes from the writer, and not in any remote degree even from the college authorities.

The social life of the University is fostered by the maintenance of literary societies and by proper observance of regulations concerning the re-union of the several classes.

The attendance for 1877-78 is summarized thus :

Seniors.....	8
Juniors	15
Sophomores.....	20
Freshmen	39
Academic.....	93
Special	5
Law	4
Painting and Drawing	24
Music	38
<hr/>	
Total	246
Counted twice	39
<hr/>	
Total	207

Appended is the entire Alumni list of the University to the present time:

1856—W. S. Mayne, A. M., Red Oak, Iowa.

1857—John Ballard, A. M., Burlington, Iowa; Wray Beattie, A. M., Colorado Springs, Colo.; George W. Byrkit, A. M., Danville, Iowa; Erasmus T. Coiner, A. M. (died June 18, 1862); Amos S. Prather, A. M. (died April 1, 1873).

1858—George W. Gray, A. M., Lincoln, Ill.; J. W. Heisey, A. M., Burlington, Iowa; J. Wilbur McDonald, A. M., Muscatine, Iowa; E. H. Winans, A. M., Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

1859—George B. Corkhill, A. M., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Mason Bayles, A. M., Glenwood, Iowa; Lucy W. Killpatrick, A. M. (Mrs. George W. Byrkit), Danville, Iowa.

1860—John C. Brown, A. M. (died April 6, 1870); Asbury B. Conaway, A. M., Green River City, W. T.; J. T. Hackworth, A. M., Ottumwa, Iowa; John A. Hartzell, A. M., Chicago, Ill.; L. M. Vernon, A. M., Rome, Italy; B. F. Vanorsdal, A. M., Silver Lake, Kansas; John S. Woolson, A. M., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Sarah E. Killpatrick, A. M. (Mrs. J. T. Woods), Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Peter R. Keck, M. S., Bentonsport, Iowa; Leander McDonald, M. S., Burlington, Iowa; Will J. Simmons, M. S. (died —, 1873); Charles F. Marsh, M. S., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Pheba L. Elliott, M. S., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Mary Kibben, M. S. (Mrs. P. P. Ingalls), Iowa City, Iowa; Bettie Pennington, M. S. (Mrs. W. H. Umstot), Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Roxana Strawn, M. S. (Mrs. T. J. Pugh), Red Oak, Iowa.

1861—Daniel T. Truitt, A. M., Lancaster, Mo.; Henry B. Heacock, A. M., Stockton, Cal.; Ortus C. Shelton, A. M. (died —, 1865); Sallie Boys, A. M. (Mrs. George W. Gray), Lincoln, Ill.; Mary E. Shelton, A. M. (Mrs. E. S. Huston), Burlington, Iowa.

1862—Mira T. Bird, A. M. (Mrs. John S. Woolson), Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Maria A. Brown, A. M. (Mrs. H. B. Heacock), Stockton, Cal.; Samuel L. Feghtly, A. M. (died —, 1867); Will C. Ghost, A. M., Fremont, Neb.; Edward Hemenway, A. M. (died —, 1866); Emma Coleman, M. S., Burdington, Iowa; Maria Hemenway, M. S. (died —); Hattie Kelley, M. S. (Mrs. L. M. Vernon), Pittsburgh, Penn.; Mary A. Popham, M. S. (Mrs. George Burnham), Philadelphia, Penn.; Mary R. Robinson, M. S. (Mrs. J. W. McDonald), Muscatine, Iowa; R. Amanda Shelton, M. S. (Mrs. S. F. Stewart), Chariton, Iowa; L. Francis Woolson, M. S. (Mrs. R. J. Borgholthaus), Lawrence, Kansas.

1863—Penelope E. Ambler, A. M., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Nellie M. Blake, A. M., Berlin, Prussia; F. H. Burris, A. M., Abilene, Kansas; Charlotte I. Darrah, M. S. (Mrs. J. W. Robb, died Dec. 20, 1874); Jennette Miller, M. S., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Tillie M. White, M. S. (Mrs. J. A. Broadhead, died October 12, 1867).

1864—Alice F. Corkhill, A. M. (Mrs. M. A. Weaver), Keithsburg, Ill.; F. M. Davenport, A. M., Oskaloosa, Iowa; J. M. Mansfield, A. M., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Delia C. Hemenway, A. M., —, Cal.; A. M. Antrobus, A. M., Burlington, Iowa; George W. Field, A. M., Omaha, Neb.; Arpie C. Ross, M. S. (Mrs. A. M. Antrobus), Burlington, Iowa; R. J. Borgholthaus, M. S., Lawrence, Kansas.

1865—J. B. Gregg, A. M., Red Oak, Iowa; Minerva P. McDonald, A. M., Burlington, Iowa; Mary J. McDivit, A. M. (Mrs. F. H. Ketcham), Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Winfield S. Miller, A. M., Prospect Grove, Mo.; Ruth E. Gregg, M. S. (Mrs. Perry, died —).

1866—W. I. Babb, A. M., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Belle A. Babb, A. M. (Mrs. J. M. Mansfield), Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Eli H. Coddington, A. M., Mount Pleasant, Iowa (died 1867); Josie Mills, M. S. (Mrs. J. B. Gregg), Red Oak, Iowa.

1867—Emma Ballard, A. M. (Mrs. E. M. Bell), Denver, Colo.; T. C. George, A. M., Gilroy, Cal.; A. M. Ghost, A. M., Lincoln, Neb.; W. E. Hamilton, A. M., Woodbine, Iowa; W. A. Work, A. M., Keosauqua, Iowa; Arson F. Van Cise, A. M., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; S. M. Vernon, A. M., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Susan Miller, M. S. (Mrs. H. F. Douthart), Prospect Grove, Mo.; Rachel Miller, M. S., Warsaw, Ill.

1868—E. C. Allen, A. M. (Mrs. W. W. Fink), Des Moines, Iowa; J. W. Boyers, A. M., Redfield, Iowa; C. S. Collins, A. M., Knoxville, Iowa; S. S. Murphy, A. M., Keokuk, Iowa; W. R. Pearson, A. M., Cleveland, Ohio; J. L. Schreiner, A. M., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; H. F. Douthart, M. S., —; V. Hall, M. S., —.

1869—Mary J. Allen, A. M. (Mrs. C. L. Stafford), Oskaloosa, Iowa; M. Allie Bird, A. M. (Mrs. W. I. Babb), Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Robert A. Burton, A. M., Washington, D. C.; Hattie E. Clark, A. M. (Mrs. Orr Willits), New Boston, Ill.; Jerusha Donnell, A. M. (Mrs. S. O. Thomas), Danville, Iowa; John D. De Tar, A. M., —; Mary Force, A. M., Tekamah, Neb.; George S. Gassner, A. M., Ludlow, Ill.; Hudson B. Gillis, A. M., Yreka, Cal.; Justus C. Gregg, A. M., Denver, Colo.; William P. Jeffrey, A. M., Quincy, Ill.; Pruda M. Kibben, A. M. (Mrs. S. S. Murphy), Keokuk, Iowa; William A. Lynch, A. M., Davenport, Iowa; Theron Y. Lynch, A. M., Fairfield, Iowa; Dillon H. Payne, A. M., Bloomfield, Iowa; Theodore B. Snyder, A. M., Burlington, Iowa; S. D. Wright, A. M., Burlingame, Kan.; Sed Taylor, A. M., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Hattie B. Briggs, M. S. (Mrs. H. L. Bos-

quet), Pella, Iowa; John P. Chowning, M. S., New Boston, Ill.; Frank H. Clark, M. S., Davenport, Iowa; Alice V. Coffin, M. S., Des Moines, Iowa; Emma Harbin, M. S., Waterloo, Iowa; Franc Roads, M. S. (Mrs. S. C. Elliott), Lincoln, Neb.

1870—W. H. Campbell, A. M., St. Joseph, Mo.; Matie Drayer, A. M. (Mrs. Dr. Curfman), died —; William W. Fink, A. M., Des Moines, Iowa; Robert Hook, A. M., —, Colo.; Horace Kelley, A. M., Burlington, Iowa; J. H. Mills, A. M., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; W. W. Roberts, A. M., Mount Etna, Iowa; A. G. Smith, A. M., Des Moines, Iowa; W. G. Wilson, A. M., Brooklyn, Iowa; Mary E. Burt, M. S. (Mrs. J. T. McFarland), Millersburg, Iowa; L. B. Cunningham, M. S., Kearney Junction, Neb.; O. Anna Hook, M. S. (Mrs. T. E. V. Fariss, Jr.), —; J. T. Laing, M. S., —; John C. McAdams, M. S., Moravia, Iowa; Lavinia Spry, M. S. (Mrs. C. A. Lisle), Burlington, Iowa; Mary H. Webb, M. S., —; David T. Monroe, M. S., Moravia, Iowa.

1871—Henry B. Barnes, A. M., Monterey, Iowa; Emma Cauffman, A. M. (Mrs. Dr. Culp), Davenport, Iowa; Joseph E. Corley, A. M., Newton, Iowa; Ida Ferris, A. M. (Mrs. J. E. Corley), Newton, Iowa; Ella Killpatrick, A. M., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Joseph C. Mitchell, A. M., Chariton, Iowa; Francis M. Miller, A. M., Keosauqua, Iowa; Suela Pearson, A. M. (Mrs. Penfield), Cleveland, Ohio; Carrie Potter, A. M., Chicago, Ill.; William T. Robinson, A. M., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Charles L. Stafford, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Iona Ambler, M. S., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Emma J. Collins, M. S., Knoxville, Iowa; Ezekiel Sampson, M. S., Eddyville, Iowa; Jennie White, M. S. (Mrs. W. G. Wilson), Brooklyn, Iowa; William H. Spurgeon, M. S., Eddyville, Iowa.

1872—Ed. M. Cunningham, A. B., Kearney Junction, Neb.; Bessie Ferris, A. B. (Mrs. S. W. Siberts), Boston, Mass.; Newt J. Henton, A. B., Oskaloosa, Iowa; John A. Hoffman, A. B., Oskaloosa, Iowa; W. H. Hopkirk, A. B., Burlington, Iowa; Lauren O. Housel, A. B., Lone Tree, Iowa; Charles A. Lisle, A. B., Burlington, Iowa; Robert R. Lyons, A. B., Keosauqua, Iowa; Moses P. Walker, A. B., Doud's Station, Iowa; C. C. Wright, A. B., La Grange, Cal.; Jennie Beck, B. S., Ottumwa, Iowa; Laura Gassner, B. S., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Ida Hinman, B. S., Keokuk, Iowa; Ella Penn, B. S., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Lulu Penn, A. B., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Wesley S. Siberts, B. S., Boston, Mass.; Mary J. Snyder, B. S., Mount Pleasant, Iowa;

1873—Flora Baugh, A. B. (died July 30, 1874); John W. Boyer, A. B., Nebraska City, Neb.; James A. Briggs, A. B., Knoxville, Iowa; Anna S. Kern, A. B., Columbia, Penn.; W. T. McFarland, A. B., Georgetown, Cal.; Franc M. Martin, A. B.; St. Louis, Mo.; Ed. A. Gibbs, B. S., Chicago, Ill.; Charles F. Knowlton, B. S., Albia, Iowa; Wilbur F. Mark, B. S., Oskaloosa, Iowa; Norman F. Terry, B. S., Winfield, Iowa; Lenore M. Ticer, B. S., Emporia, Kan.; Charles B. Woodhead, B. S., Burlington, Iowa; Josiah Q. Work, B. S., Birmingham, Iowa.

1874—Hattie Barton, A. B. (Mrs. G. S. Ambler), Monument Park, Colo.; Lulu L. Corkhill, A. B., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Lizzie G. Davidson, A. B., Winfield, Iowa; Anna L. Fuller, A. B., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; William N. Groome, A. B., Batavia, Iowa; Cassius L. Haskell, A. B., Albia, Iowa; Lida J. Hamilton, A. B., New London, Iowa; Loulilia W. Pierce, A. B., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Ed. A. Robinson, A. B., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Eliza J. Stephens, A. B., Marshall, Texas; John C. Wharton, A. B., Aledo, Ill.; John T. Wheeler, A. B., Burlington, Iowa; Stella Comstock, B. S., Mount Pleas-

at, Iowa; Annette Huston, B. S., Dodgeville, Iowa; W. H. La Monte, B. S., Chicago, Ill.; John F. Leech, B. S., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; James W. Love, B. S., Omaha, Neb.; William O. Norval, B. S., Midway, Ill.; James A. Penck, B. S., Chariton, Iowa; Anna C. Trites, B. S., Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Jessie E. Wilson, B. S., Eau Claire, Wis.

1875.—David O. Collins, Knoxville; George W. Holland, Mount Pleasant; Alexander T. Jeffrey, Quincy; Allen C. Jennis, Victor; Hattie Ketcham, Mount Pleasant; Andrew K. Lind, La Grange; John W. Palm, Mount Pleasant; Maggie D. Thomas, North English; William F. Winter, Springfield, Ill.; Morris Sanford, Kossuth; Joseph M. Feghtley, Mount Pleasant; Franc A. Hungerford, Mount Pleasant; Kate Montgomery, Trenton; George A. Rankin, Keosauqua; Sophie H. Timmerman, Mount Pleasant; Fannie M. Vance, Burlington; Clay Whitford, Mount Pleasant; Henry J. Philpott, New London.

1876.—George M. Tuttle, Emma Allen, Bird A. Bradrick, Elmore P. Campbell, Mary E. Teter, Edwin Schreiner, of Mount Pleasant; Virginia Craig, Winsworth; Eugene Greenleaf, Bloomfield; George M. Jeffrey, Quincy; Samuel Jones, Bloomfield; A. M. Linn, Winfield; Sebern S. Martin, Savannah; John P. McCammon, Pulaski; Kate F. Ranch, Dallas, Ill.; Leslie G. Rhodes, Kossuth.

1877.—N. E. Carpenter, Ottumwa; G. A. Fiegenbaum, St. Joseph, Mo.; Frank E. Gregg, Burlington; Emma Lucrode, Mount Pleasant; P. E. Winter, Springfield, Ill.

GERMAN COLLEGE.

The Southwest German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its session in 1870, appointed a commission to locate a German College. The incipient idea of its location at Mount Pleasant was broached in a conversation between Dr. Wheeler, at that time President of the Iowa Wesleyan University, and Rev. F. Stoffragen, member of the Southwest German Conference, who was appointed to bear fraternal greeting to the Iowa Conference, in session at Mount Pleasant, October 4-9, 1871.

Dr. Wheeler had succeeded at Berea, Ohio, in establishing a German Department in the Baldwin University, of which he was then President. That department was opened August 12, 1858, and had grown into one of the most important institutions of the kind in the country. It was, practically, the pioneer movement in the direction of obtaining a Methodist German College in this country. Dr. Wheeler had taken so deep an interest in that work, making it the crowning labor of his life, that he naturally desired to see a similar enterprise inaugurated here in the West. With that object in view, he suggested the subject, as has been stated. The Doctor was peculiarly fitted for the task, both by natural taste and previous experience. The prestige of success with the Berea institution aided him materially here. He was identified with the advancement of the educational interests of German Methodism, and had secured the friendship and co-operation in the Berea project of such men as Dr. William East and Rev. Jacob Rothweiler, because of his labors in that connection. It is certain that Dr. Wheeler is entitled to the honor of selecting Mount Pleasant as the location of the German College in Iowa.

The Board of Trustees of the Iowa Wesleyan University appointed Dr. Wheeler and Prof. Willey a committee to secure this location. Dr. Wheeler presented a proposition to the Commissioners of the German Conference, who met at Warrenton, Mo., March 20, 1872, offering free tuition in the University, five acres of land and a college building three-stories high, 40x60 feet in dimensions.

At the session of the German Conference held in Quincy, Ill., the first at which Bishop Haven presided after his election to the episcopacy, on September 9, 1872, the Conference decided to accept the proposition and to locate the college at Mount Pleasant, on condition of the Germans raising, in six months, an endowment of not less than \$20,000. At this Conference, Prof. Willey, a native German, did good service in securing the favorable result. The same week, Dr. Wheeler visited Pekin, Ill., where he obtained pledges from Messrs. Dietrich and Frederick Smith, and others, for \$10,000 of this sum. This liberality is to be commended highly and ever to be remembered. The amount of \$20,000 was raised and guaranteed within the six months, and April 30, 1873, a convention of the German ministers of the Burlington and Quincy districts met at Muscatine, and there accepted the vouchers for the \$20,000 toward the endowment, and elected, as they were authorized by the Conference to do, the first Board of Trustees. The first meeting of the Board was appointed to take place at Mount Pleasant, May 23, 1873, at which date and place the college was duly incorporated. The first Board included the following: Revs. F. Fiegenbaum, L. Harmel, W. Koneke, C. A. Loeber, H. Fiegenbaum, W. Winter, R. Havighorst, C. Schutte, F. Kopp, H. Naumann, C. Holtcamp, H. Lahrmann, Messrs. J. Zaiser, F. Smith, J. Johann, F. Schaffer, A. Hoffman, G. W. Marquardt, D. C. Smith, F. Fischer, L. Burg, Adam Ross and C. Giesler. The officers were: D. C. Smith, President; H. Naumann, Vice President; R. Havighorst, Secretary: J. Zaiser, Financial Secretary, and G. W. Marquardt, Treasurer.

A part of the consideration offered to the Conference to secure the location of the College was a substantial brick building three stories high and 40x60 feet in size. With some assistance, the liberality of the citizens of Mount Pleasant furnished the means for the erection of the building, which cost between \$8,000 and \$9,000. In obtaining the subscriptions, Dr. Wheeler received valuable aid in the efficient co-operation of Rev. I. P. Teter. Of the citizens of Mount Pleasant, Rev. W. R. Cole was the most active and liberal in encouraging the enterprise, furnishing from the firm of Cole Bros. the largest amount of means. The next largest subscriptions were from James W. Yandes, of St. Paul, Minn., \$500, and Col. G. Corkhill, of Washington, D. C., \$500. Especial and honorable mention is due to Charles Snider, the Chairman of the Building Committee, for his earnest and continued labors until the building was finished.

Bishop Jesse P. Peck, on the morning of July 25, 1873, broke ground for the erection of the building, with the following brief prayer: "God bless the German College, the Board of Trustees, the students, and especially the liberal contributors. In the name of God the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, I break this ground, and thus commence the erection of this building. Amen."

On the 29th of August, 1873, Dr. Wheeler laid the corner-stone, with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by Rev. R. Havighorst, Vice President of the German College, and Dr. Wheeler, President of the University.

The building being finished, it was dedicated and the College inaugurated September 22, 1874, by Bishop Haven. The dedicatory address, preceded by prayer by Rev. F. Fiegenbaum and a brief and happy address by Rev. R. Havighorst, formerly Vice President of the College, was ably delivered by Bishop Haven in Union Hall. After the address, the audience retired to the new building. Prayer was offered in German by Prof. Willey, and addresses made in German by Rev. H. Naumann and F. Schaffer, Esq., and in English by

Bishop Haven, Rev. W. F. Cowles, D.-C. Smith, Esq., President of the German Board, and President Wheeler.

The Bishop referred to the success—at the Southwest German Conference, in Quincy, Ill., in 1872, the first Conference in which he presided as Bishop—of President Wheeler in securing the vote of the Conference in the location of this College, and that in the face of strong competition. And now it was an interesting incident that he was here to dedicate the new building. The dedicatory ceremony was according to the Church Ritual, a part in each of the two languages.

The University and the College are independent in finances and control, but intimately connected in instruction. All German students become members of the German College, and all not German, of the University.

The German College is designed to be the theological institution of the German Methodists in the West, Northwest and Southwest. The importance of its field may be seen from the fact that Iowa is the center of seven States and a Territory. On the north is Minnesota; east, Wisconsin and Illinois; south, Missouri; and, west of it, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota.

The first college year, 1873-74, the Faculty stood as follows:

Rev. R. Havighorst, Vice President; Rev. George F. W. Willey, A. M., Professor of Theology and German Literature; W. F. Winter, Assistant Teacher of German Literature; Grace W. Lyon, Teacher of Music, supplemented by the Faculty of Iowa Wesleyan University. Fifteen German students attended the first year, and the recitations were heard in the University Building, the new building not yet being ready.

Faculty of 1874-75: Rev. H. Lahrman, Vice President; Rev. George F. W. Willey, A. M., Principal and Professor of Theology and German Literature; F. W. Winter, Assistant Teacher; Amalia Lahrman, Teacher of Music. Number of students, thirty-seven.

Faculty of 1875-76: Rev. H. Schutz, President; Rev. George F. W. Willey, Vice President, and Professor of Theology and German Literature; F. W. Winter, Assistant Teacher; Emma S. Willey, Teacher of Music. Number of students, thirty-two.

Faculty of 1876-77: Rev. H. Schutz, President; Rev. George F. W. Willey, A. M., Vice President, and Professor of Theology and German Literature; Rev. William Balke, A. M., Assistant Professor; Emma S. Willey, Teacher of Music. Number of students, thirty-four.

Faculty of 1877-78: Rev. George F. W. Willey, A. M., Acting President, and Professor of Theology and German Literature; Rev. William Balke, A. M., Assistant Professor; Emma S. Willey, Teacher of Music; Rev. E. C. Becker, Agent. Number of students, fifty-two.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In 1865, the Academy of Music was organized, and incorporated in 1866. The first Principal was T. R. Walker, and the Directors: Rev. H. W. Thomas, President; Rev. J. W. Picket, Vice President; E. A. Van Cise, Henry Ambler, O. H. Snyder and J. W. Satterthwaite; the latter being the first Secretary.

The object of the institution is to afford a musical education to those who may desire to obtain it without incurring the necessary expense of going abroad. The Academy is still in successful operation.

HOWE'S ACADEMY.

In 1841, Prof. Samuel L. Howe came to the Territory of Iowa, and settled on a farm southeast of Mount Pleasant. His life-work was very different from that of a farmer, since he had been prepared for the profession of teacher by a thorough course, and had, at the age of eighteen, practiced his profession in Ohio with marked success. In the winter of 1841-42, Prof. Howe began teaching in a log cabin, and had for pupils several who have since become well known in this county. A year or two later, he opened a school in Mount Pleasant, in a room in the old Jail-building. Subsequently, he removed to the old Cumberland Presbyterian Church building, where he continued his school. The leading incidents in Prof. Howe's life are recorded in a biographical sketch given elsewhere in this work, and also in the section devoted to the press of Mount Pleasant, and need not be repeated here. It is of the Academy we now write.

The Mount Pleasant High School and Female Seminary had for its incorporators Samuel L. Howe, Edwin Van Cise, Presley Saunders and L. G. Palmer; but no one will dispute the statement that it had for its life and soul the able educator whose name heads the little list given above.

In 1845, Prof. Howe completed the building which, with additions, is still standing, and there conducted his school, after a plan original, in many respects, with himself. As an educator, the Professor stood in the front rank of distinguished men. His energies were all bent in one direction, and his existence identified with that of his great institution. He has left behind him no perishable records, neither in the form of journals nor catalogues, save one small circular-pamphlet, issued in 1874. From that small volume we take such extracts as seem to bear upon the method of instruction introduced by him, believing that the only history which can be prepared is a statement of what he proposed to do, and had he fully accomplished during his long and successful career.

It was one of the Professor's theories that advertising and demonstrative methods were unnecessary in school-work; and now it is a matter of regret that he felt so, since he has left no written list of the good he performed. He has left, it is true, an unfading record, impressed upon the minds and hearts of those who have passed under his disciplinary hand.

In his school-work, Prof. Howe was assisted, at different times, by his children—Oscar, Edward, Pembroke, Hayward, Elizabeth (Mrs. Panabaker, now deceased), Frances (Mrs. Newby, of Detroit, Mich.) and Seward. These were trained to the profession, and have achieved success, either locally or elsewhere.

It is impossible to give a list of the eminent men who were at one time pupils of this good man. Senator and Gen. Sherman, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, and others, were among the number in Ohio, before the Professor came to Iowa; and, since then, the catalogue is full of names now well known in the legal, clerical and the medical professions, the army and the business world.

In no material display does the famous seminary surpass its many contemporaries. It is, and has been from the first, simplicity personified. The fame it has acquired must necessarily have sprung from intrinsic merit, and, as this consists solely of the drill, the regulations and the moral atmosphere of the school, we can give no better sketch of the institution than by quoting from the catalogue of 1874 the description of the work and life therein.

The school has been known for years as "The Old Steam Mill," perhaps because of its unpretending edifice, but more likely because of the manner in which human minds are trained. It does, indeed, remind one of a steam factory to witness the rapidity, the accuracy and the pressure with which the classes perform their tasks.

The school is open to both sexes. The prospectus says: "We firmly believe that girls and boys should be educated together, because this is God's plan in the establishment of families; and we are, therefore, decidedly opposed to schools where boys are made one school and girls another. If God had designed this plan of education, He would have so arranged affairs that male children should be born in one family and females in another; but, for some wise reason, He did not so arrange; but He made boys and girls complements of one another in the family, in the schoolroom and during life. We therefore include both, and educate both exactly alike, varying only on account of mental and moral capacity, but no more in reference to girls than to boys."

"During more than forty of the best years of his life, the Principal of this school has ardently and devotedly bent his earnest, unremitting and undivided attention and study to the attainment of such understanding and accomplishments as would give him power to develop, enlarge, strengthen and quicken the energies of the human mind and heart, and give the student the much more nobling faculty of using his strength and accumulations to the best advantage in purifying, enriching and elevating the race—the family of mankind—of which he is a part. All the teachers of this school have been educated according to the same model, and all have acquired, to a remarkable extent, the same faculty. Thus everything in the institution is in harmony, and everything is conducted on the one great plan, which is the only plan that will *always* succeed and *always* make of the student the most, the best, the wisest of which he is susceptible."

Of its methods of instruction the Professor said: "In this, as in many other particulars, this institution differs from all other institutions in the world. In its mode of teaching and the manner of conducting the class exercises, there is no institution that can accomplish so much in the same time, or do its work so well as the work is done in this. Every student, in every science, is trained individually and in concert to do his own work, give his reasons for so doing, and exhibit before the class how, in the best possible manner, he would impart his acquisitions to others. He is taught, and made to observe the teaching, that the moment he begins to talk or to write on the blackboard he becomes a teacher of others. If he cannot perform this duty *well*, he must step aside and let another, who can at least do it better, take his place. Whatever he knows at all, he is compelled to know well, and whatever he undertakes to teach he must teach well; hence no second-grade teaching is allowed at all in this school. All must do their work well or not attempt to do it at all. The pupil that fails to-day comes up to the standard to-morrow, and the result is that eventually there are no failures."

Of its government he said: "It is usual, in seminaries, colleges and universities, to tell the world that the government is parental, and, of course, conforms to that of a family. In this institution, we would be pleased to say, if we could truly, that there is no government, but every student is expected and required to govern himself. The greatest liberty is accorded the student compatible with good order. Gentlemanly and ladylike behavior in their intercourse with one another is required of all, and respectful and obedient conduct is rigidly enforced from pupils toward the teachers. Beyond this, the greatest liberty is

the law. That the greatest improvement is made in conjunction with the greatest liberty is the established belief, and consequently the established practice of the teachers. In this school all are friends and, consequently, all work for the benefit of themselves and one another; and in no other way can the best results of school education be secured. 'One for all and all for one' is the motto. That this is true, the members of all the classes can attest most positively. Our government is such that no disturbance and no serious or even trivial trouble has resulted from it during the forty years of its existence. Such a government recommends itself to parents and guardians of children and youth with a power which it is impossible for words to describe. If in this school no trouble has resulted from its government for forty years, while in institutions of higher pretensions, but certainly with no better results, such troubles are constantly occurring, we need not add more to justify the complete and successful management and government of this institution."

Of the style of life led by the pupils and teachers he observed: "No pretense or show of pretense is made or permitted to be attempted to be made in this school. All is intended to be real, sound and solid work, exactly what is needed to give the student a fair and sure opportunity to make his life useful, prosperous and successful. Beyond this, we do not pretend nor desire to go. We disregard and wholly repudiate, as a means to sustain our institution, all mere show and glitter, so commonly and so detrimentally put forth, as recommendations by professed but unworthy educational institutions.

"We teach what we know from long experience must be taught the pupil, and what we know he must study, learn, comprehend and acquire, in order that he may make the best possible use of himself during life, and there we stop.

"Having done this, we have done all that schools can do for the student. If in after life, he use this wisely, which a correct education ought surely to teach him to do, he will fulfill his destiny."

There are no vacations. The year is divided into sessions of ten weeks each, and students can enter at any time that suits their convenience, and always find classes corresponding to their attainments. After the first session of ten weeks, and payment therefor, the pupil can attend for any number of weeks he chooses, and pay accordingly. This is done in order to accommodate, to the fullest extent, the circumstances and necessities of all, especially the teachers.

Further than this we need not say, as in the foregoing the system of work is amply described, so far as historical preservation is concerned.

The school has been, since the Professor's death, which occurred February 15, 1877, under the charge of his son, Prof. Seward Howe, who follows his father's ideas in the conduct of the seminary. The school is now in a most prosperous condition, and puts forth every effort to preserve the reputation gained under the management of the founder.

Prof. Howe was the author of a grammar, which is highly estimated, and is in extensive use.

At one time, for about ten years, Prof. E. P. Howe, now conducting a school in Sacramento, Cal., was principal of the Academy in Mount Pleasant.

MOUNT PLEASANT FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Mount Pleasant Female Seminary was first opened in September, 1863, under the management of the Rev. G. P. Bergen, and by him was incorporated under the laws of the State on February 3, 1864.

After one year, the institution became the property of Rev. Edward L. Belden and others—the former owning nearly all the stock. An act for the

re-incorporation was recorded on June 3, 1865, the incorporators being Rev. Edward L. Belden, J. H. Whiting, Dr. Thomas Morton and Margaret C. McCullough. Of the four, the Rev. Mr. Belden and Dr. Morton are dead.

The institution is a large brick building, located on the south side of the Burlington road, near the property of the Insane Hospital. A portion of the building had been erected prior to the opening of the school, and, in 1867, a large four-story addition was put up. The accommodations are very extensive. The number of students from year to year is eighty-five to one hundred. Classes of from five to eight are graduated each year. The object of the Seminary is to give a thorough education to the young ladies intrusted to the care of the tutors.

The first corps of instructors under the Belden regime were Rev. E. L. Belden, Mrs. Jane M. Belden, Miss M. C. McCullough, Mrs. R. P. Morton and Miss Anna M. Smith, in the literary department; Miss Jennie M. Smith and Miss Helen M. Mead, in the musical department, and Miss Helen M. Mead in the drawing and painting school.

OF OLDEN TIMES.

Among the early session laws were those incorporating the following institutions, which have since become defunct :

The Mount Pleasant Literary Institute was incorporated February 17, 1842. A membership was secured by the payment of \$25, which entitled at least one vote in all business before the incorporation. It was under the charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the incorporators were E. Killpatrick, Samuel Nelson, J. D. Payne, L. B. Hughes, Charles Stoddard, N. J. Smith, John P. Grantham, J. C. Hall, G. W. Patterson, John Monroe, N. Lathrop, H. M. Snyder, Robert Monroe, G. W. Kesler, Samuel Brazelton and William Thompson.

The Henry County Common School Association was incorporated on the 29th of January, 1844, with John B. Crawford, George W. Carson, William C. Johnson, R. M. Clark, John Pencil, Wilkinson Grant, Linus Fairchild and Thomas Grant as the incorporators.

The Mount Pleasant Lyceum was incorporated February 14, 1844, with the object of establishing a library and scientific apparatus, the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and the diffusion of useful knowledge. The officers were to be a President, Treasurer and Secretary. The names of the corporators were Norton Munger, John P. Grantham, Samuel Nelson, Nelson Lathrop, J. D. Payne, John Craig, J. C. Hall, James Wamsley and Alvin Saunders.

THE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

The following is an abstract of the last annual report (1877), of Mr. J. W. Palm, County Superintendent of Schools for Henry County :

Number of district townships.....	4
Number of independent townships.....	73
Number of subdistricts.....	33
Number of graded schools	8
Number of ungraded schools.....	101
Average number of months taught.....	7.77
Number of male teachers employed.....	76
Number of female teachers employed.....	165
Average compensation per month, males.....	\$35 54
Average compensation per month, females.....	26 85
Number of pupils between the ages of 5 and 21 in the county, males ...	4,123
Females ...	4,055

Total number enrolled in county.....	6,638
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil.....	.96
Number of frame schoolhouses.....	78
Number of brick schoolhouses.....	29
Number of stone schoolhouses.....	1
Value of apparatus.....	\$727
Number of volumes in libraries.....	6,644
Total amount of money received from all sources for school purposes...	\$11,793 53
Paid for schoolhouses and sites.....	7,719 97
Paid for library and apparatus.....	41 00

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

Public attention was first directed to the necessity of providing a suitable hospital for the insane by the following sentences from the message of Gov. Grimes to the Fifth General Assembly, in 1855, which read: "The General Assembly cannot be too urgently called on to take immediate steps to establish State charitable institutions. According to the most reliable information, there are now more than one hundred pauper insane persons in the State. One-half of these are confined in the common jails, and are thus placed beyond a reasonable expectation of recovery. The other moiety are remaining at large, a terror to their friends and neighbors, and by exposure to exciting causes, rendering their disease hopelessly incurable. Every dictate of humanity, every principle of sound policy, demands that the State should make immediate provision for the care and treatment of this unfortunate class of fellow-citizens."

During the winter of 1854-55, while the Legislature was in session, Dr. D. L. McGugin visited the capital, and in a public lecture urged an appropriation in accordance with the suggestions of the Governor. Moved by the appeals of philanthropic persons, the Legislature appointed a commission—Gov. Edward Johnson, of Lee County, and Dr. Charles S. Clark, of Henry County—and appropriated \$50,000 toward the measure. The Commissioners held their first meeting on the 15th day of March, 1855, and a good start was made.

The sixth section of an "Act to establish a State Insane Asylum," provided that "the cost of the building contemplated by this act shall not exceed \$50,000; but, it is advised that the plan determined on by the Board should be one that may admit of future enlargement."

On the 17th of March, 1855, the valuable tract of land, now occupied by the Asylum in Mount Pleasant, containing 123 acres, was purchased for \$25 per acre.

As authorized by the act, the Commissioners proceeded to visit the best hospitals and asylums in other States, and also procured a plan from Dr. Bell, of the McLean Asylum, at Somerville, Mass., which was afterward substantially followed in erecting the hospital. The information obtained by them during their visits, led them to abandon, as unwise, the project of erecting for \$50,000 an edifice which would be incomplete and soon insufficient. The united voice of the Superintendents of hospitals was strongly against such a procedure, and the Commissioners determined to erect a building, complete, capacious and on the best plans—relying for support and justification upon the liberality, intelligence and humanity of the people and of the Legislature. "This reliance," says a writer, "was not misplaced."

Henry Winslow, for some time connected with the Maine Insane Hospital, was appointed to superintend the building. He entered upon his duties on October 22, 1855. The first patient was admitted on February 27, 1861. The hospital was formally opened on the 6th of March of the same year.

The hospital cost over \$400,000. The building is of the Elizabethan style of architecture, consists of a stately central structure and wings on either side, tastefully grouped in the quadrangular forms. The central portion is four stories high, and all the other parts three stories high above the basements. The walls are all of solid cut-stone masonry, lined on the inner side with brick.

In the central building, which is 90x60 feet, and four stories high, are the public offices of the Superintendent and his assistants, the Stewards, and the private rooms of all resident officials. It also has a rotunda 49x57 feet, in which is a splendid double stairway reaching to the top. It is surmounted by a beautiful tower, the top of which is 137 feet from the ground. The six wings, three on either side, are for the special use of patients, and are each respectively 114, 151 and 131 feet in length by 40 feet in width, all three stories high above the basements. They are agreeably diversified by bay-windows, projections and recesses, and give an entire front of 512 feet. Two cupolas rise 90 feet from the ground over these wings, and serve a practical use as ventilators as well as ornaments. At the extreme end of these wings are return-wings, each 131x40 feet, giving the structure its quadrangular form. Also, there is one central wing, extending from the rear of the central building, 115 feet deep and three stories high, the basement and first stories of which are used as kitchen, bakery, dining-rooms, store-rooms and domestic offices. The second and third stories are occupied as a chapel, 38x50, with 20-foot ceiling. In the rear of this are situated the lodging-rooms of the domestics.

In each story of the lateral wing, where are located the apartments of the patients, are placed and always kept, 240 feet, or, in the aggregate, 720 of water-hose, always attached to the water-pipes, to subdue fire in case of its occurrence, and, for the same purpose, 6 iron pipes, 1½ inches in diameter, open into the attics at various points.

The lateral wings contain 220 single rooms for patients, size 8x12 feet; 18 associated dormitories, 18x24; 18 parlors, 16x24; 18 dining-rooms, 12x112; 24 bathing-rooms for patients; 25 water-closets; 25 wash-rooms with enameled iron sinks, and 78 clothes closets.

There are 425 rooms, great and small, exclusive of basement rooms. The building contains 1,100 windows and 900 doors. It requires 120,000 feet of galvanized iron sheeting to cover the roof. In the basement is a railroad one-eighth of a mile in length, with iron rail, upon which a hand-car carries food from the central kitchen to dumb waiters beneath all the dining-rooms.

The entire establishment is warmed by steam; and all machinery for elevating water, for forced ventilation, for washing and wringing clothes, is driven by steam-power. Steam is liberally used for baths and cooking. There are galvanized iron pipes running to every part of the building. There are 70,000 feet, or 13¼ miles, of iron pipe connected with the warming, lighting and watering of the building.

For a time, the building was lighted by gasoline, but later, gas-mains were laid from the city works to the hospital.

The hospital building stands one-half mile from the main or public avenue. A fine stone walk was commenced in 1878, leading from the avenue to the Asylum.

The hospital farm contains nearly four hundred acres of fertile land, and is the source of the principal necessities used upon the tables of the asylum, although some purchasing has to be done to make up the deficiency. The farm supplies the stock with food.

The first officers of the hospital were these: Commissioners, Hon. James W. Grimes, Hon. Edward Johnstone, Hon. Ralph P. Lowe, Dr. Charles S. Clark, Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, W. H. Postlewaite; Treasurer, Presley Saunders; Clerk, M. L. Edwards; Trustees, Harpin Riggs, Samuel McFarland, D. L. McGugin, J. D. Elbert, Joseph M. Merrill, John B. Lash, Lincoln Clark, Timothy Stearns, G. W. Kincaid, Thomas Hedge; Superintendent, R. J. Patterson, M. D.; Assistant Physician, D. C. Dewey, M. D.; Stewards, Henry Winslow, George Josselyn; Matrons, Mrs. Catherine Winslow, Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn.

Of all the reports made by the Trustees, probably none are more interesting than the third one. It is as follows:

"The act for the incorporation and government of the hospital for the Insane, appointed seven Trustees, two for two years, two for four years and three for six years. The longest term, six years, has not elapsed, yet in this brief space, four of the seven have died—Col. Samuel McFarland, Dr. John D. Elbert, Dr. D. L. McGugin and Mr. Harpin Riggs. The survivors feel with deep sensibility this fatal and admonitory incursion of death into their narrow circle; they participate in the grief of the bereaved families of their late associates, and they lament the loss sustained by Iowa of so many citizens whose virtues pointed them out for selection for the work of putting in operation this greatest of the charitable institutions of the State. They cannot refrain from paying some tribute, slight indeed, to the memory and worth of their departed colleagues. Col. McFarland was the youngest member of the Board, yet he had attained the foremost rank among the legislators and politicians of the State. He was the author of the law under which we are now acting, and prepared the code of by-laws by which the institution is now governed. No member of the Board had more weight or influence than he. When his country summoned him to arms, he obeyed her voice with alacrity, and led his regiment to the field of battle, where he fell gallantly fighting at its head.

"Dr. Elbert was a pioneer in the settlement of the State; he had been a member of the Territorial Legislature, and President of the Council. His generosity, kindness of disposition, and his public spirit made him a suitable guardian of an institution of charity; and his cordial good humor made him an agreeable companion in every circle.

"Dr. McGugin occupied the highest rank as a physician, and he devoted his fine talents with zeal to the advancement of medical science and to the improvement of medical education. He gave the first impulse to the movement which resulted in the establishment of this magnificent institution. He made a journey in the winter to the capital of the State, to deliver an address before the Legislature, on the necessity of erecting a hospital for the insane.

"Mr. Riggs was a man of practical and solid sense, and remarkable capacity for the transaction of business. The city of Mount Pleasant and the county of Henry had employed him in various responsible offices, the duties of which he discharged with exemplary fidelity. It was fortunate for the county to have a citizen so upright and so gifted, and it was creditable to the people to employ him in their service."

On the 18th day of April, 1876, the rear building of the hospital was burned. From a report made by the Trustees, on October 18, 1877, which report was addressed to His Excellency, Joshua G. Newbold, Governor of Iowa, the following is an extract:

"The burning of the engine-house of the hospital was a calamity unforeseen and of course unprovided for. It placed upon the Board of Trustees

what they felt to be a grave responsibility, and which would admit of no evasion, but must be met. The boilers, engines and machinery, were either destroyed or left without an inclosure or covering. They felt that there was but one course to pursue, and that was to rebuild. It was not a matter of convenience, but of absolute necessity. The erection of a temporary structure was canvassed and rejected, as being impossible to meet the indispensable wants of the hospital during the winter season, as well as being a useless expenditure of money, and as endangering the entire institution. After mature consideration, and advising with Gov. Kirkwood and other State officers, it was determined to proceed at once to rebuild in a substantial manner, leaving the building unfinished, except so far as necessary to finish, to meet the immediate pressing needs of the hospital. The Superintendent, assisted by Mr. George Josselyn, who had superintended the building of the Hospital at Independence, prepared plans which were approved by the Board; and the work proceeded under the personal supervision of the Superintendent, who consented to assume that great addition to his duties and responsibilities; and there has been expended the sum of \$32,046.43, the details of which are appended to this report. A considerable amount of the sum was not expended upon the building, but was for replacing and repairing machinery destroyed and damaged, and other items. It is believed that for economy in building, strength and durability, as well as for convenience and safety, this structure will compare favorably with any public work in the State. To complete, it will require an expenditure of \$5,500. The estimates for proper hospital accommodations, were over \$39,000."

From the Superintendent's last annual report we take such paragraphs as are interesting in a double sense. A portion of the quoted remarks are historical and a portion suggestive. The latter will be found of a character introductory to that statistical matter which is given further on in this chapter. The suggestions of Superintendent Mark Ranney commend themselves to every benevolent and thoughtful mind.

"In presenting to you the Ninth Biennial Report of this hospital, I feel I may say, while some obstacles have arisen in our path, and we have met with some discouragements on the way, a fair degree of success has attended our best efforts to make the period a prosperous one in general. The obstacles and discouragements have been in part the same that I have remarked upon in former reports—the uncomfortable overcrowding of the hospital and the lack of facilities for treating or properly caring for so large a number—amounting to, at the close of this period of twenty-three months, 608 persons—a number representing more than twice the capacity of the hospital. Still, we have got along without any serious accident or epidemic, though constantly exposed to both, for which immunity some credit may be fairly claimed to be due to all who have had the care of patients, in the watchfulness that has prevented collisions and violence, and the high degree of cleanliness that has been maintained, so necessary to preserve health. Another obstacle, and one that added much to the cares and perplexities inseparable from the management of a large and crowded hospital, one that has caused much anxious thought, was the occurrence of a destructive fire, to which all institutions of the kind seem peculiarly liable. On the afternoon of the 18th of April, 1876, a fire was discovered by one of the patients upon the roof of the original engine-house, over the ironing and drying-rooms, near the bell-tower and the ducts through which air was supplied to the ventilating fan. How the fire originated is not known, but if it was not an incendiary work, it must have taken from a spark from the ironing-stove

chimney, some twenty-five feet distant, though there had been no fire in the ironing-stove for three or four hours. This building was forty feet distant from the principal rear and main center building.

* * * * *

"The roof was shingle, and many partition walls and all the floors were wood, and no brick partition wall afforded any protection against the spread of fire. By reason of its uses it was very dry and in a condition favoring rapid combustion. The alarm was promptly given, but the fire, apparently small at first, quickly burned through the roof into the attic, and involved the bell-tower and assumed formidable proportions. The wind was fresh from S. S. E., blowing sparks and burning cinders in the direction of the rear and main center buildings and the wing occupied by the female patients, while the fire tended strongly to spread in the same direction. Fortunately the firemen had a good head of steam, and hose being quickly attached to the Niagara and Worthington pumps, but a few minutes elapsed till two strong streams of water were playing on the fire. For a half-hour or thereabouts it seemed as if the fire would overcome all efforts to control it, reach the main building and end only in the destruction of the whole or greater part of the edifice; but, thanks to the whole corps of employes, some of whom worked heroically to stay the fire, while others rendered scarcely less efficient aid in other spheres, the fire was subdued at the point where it endangered the main building and the female wing before it had reached the pump-room and rendered them useless; after which efforts were chiefly confined to saving what could be saved, while the remainder of the building burned down rapidly. The engineer filled his boilers and let off steam, to which foresight is due the fact that the boilers, exposed to the greatest heat of the fire, came out but little injured. One pump was also but little injured, and so we were able with slight repairs to the jacket of one boiler and the least injured pump, to have steam and water again in forty-eight hours after the breaking-out of the fire. There was, of course, for a time, a state of consternation among portions of the female patients, which was happily kept subdued by the judicious exertions of the doctor's assistant and the female supervisor, efficiently aided by the attendants.

* * * * *

"As no biennial period has yet passed without the occurrence of some unforeseen contingency, and the necessity for the expenditure of a sum or sums that ought not to be drawn out of current expense funds, I would recommend that \$2,000 be appropriated for such purposes.

"It is possible some may think the foregoing recommendations uncalled for and extravagant, but to think so is to be not well informed of what is really necessary to equip and conduct a hospital for the insane in such a manner as to merit and command the approval of the public. Something more is required to properly treat and suitably care for the insane than simply to live. If this were otherwise, if insanity were only a bodily disease, to be grappled with as most other diseases are by members of the profession at large, requiring no extraordinary or peculiar care, the hospitals specially devoted to its treatment would be unnecessary, at least far less numerous, and even these of much reduced capacity. But insanity differs from most other diseases. Not only is the brain involved and disordered in its action, but through it the mind also, rendering the individual generally incapable of management by the ordinary methods applicable to the management of the sick. The insane person's own will and power of self-control being perverted or destroyed, the will of others must be substituted instead, and that often for months and years. It was long since



Mark Ranney, M.D.
MT. PLEASANT

found by experience that generally the will or judgment of others than those of the patient's own household and kin could be beneficially substituted, and any needful restraint be more beneficially applied by strangers than by near friends; that removal from the surroundings in the midst of which the nervous and mental disorder arose, and by which it might be kept active, to such as conduce to orderly habits and systematic ways of life is a necessary step for its most successful treatment; that wide experience in the management of this as of some other diseases, gives rise to special skill that aids success, hence has arisen the modern hospital which has been multiplying all over the country; and having been generally well managed have obtained a deservedly high reputation. These institutions and the sums necessary for their maintenance appear to be a costly burden when viewed in the concrete; and in a certain sense they are so, though the individual burden is small; but they are a necessity nevertheless and must continue to exist, and must be supported till some other way can be devised and tried and found to be a better way. I have little faith to believe a much cheaper way is to be discovered, nor any very much better way outside of the general principles that form the organic basis upon which the present hospital system of the country rests. These institutions are not for the immediate present only, but for generations to come also. This and these institutions are not for paupers only, and their provisions and furnishings and general equipment should not be measured by what is considered simply necessary for the pauper class. For them, shelter, wholesome and plain food may be about all that is necessary—about all the public are called upon to afford. But pauperism and insanity are widely different, and require widely different means and appliances for their treatment and care. The pauper may become insane and the insane may be of the pauper class, and the concurrence of insanity and pauperism renders it necessary as a general rule that it shall have the treatment and care humanity and philanthropy demand for the insane as a class. But required as these hospitals are by the tax-paying portion of the community chiefly, they should be well and cheerfully supported and maintained to a standard satisfactory to all. Not one of the numerous tax-paying friends of the three thousand and more patients who have been treated in this hospital, or of the one-half or more of that number who are or have been tax-payers, I believe, will say the scale of expenditure has been too liberal, or the means and appliances greater than have conduced to reasonable comfort and welfare. Nor will the thousands say so who in all probability will receive shelter and treatment here during the period of a generation or two to come. The mental standing and equilibrium of all is insecure—the rich, the well-to-do, those contending with adversities and poverty yet possessed of high moral worth, and the paupers, are all alike liable to this dread affection, and the true spirit of philanthropy which regards all unfortunates as the “wards of the State,” demands that they shall be cared for with no less than liberal economy.

* * * * *

“For the fifth time, I believe, I feel it my duty to protest against the practice of sending insane convicts to the hospital. We have now received all from the Penitentiary, and, with two or three exceptions, they have been vicious, violent or dangerous persons. They have delusions and hallucinations; all, or nearly all, are addicted to masturbation, and they are totally unfit to be associated with decent people. One was, in my opinion, a case of simulated insanity, and just before I was ready to ask that he be remanded to the Penitentiary, he broke out and escaped. And the last case was at least one of doubtful insanity, who has escaped while I am writing this report. One other, an unquestionably

insane convict, escaped, and none of these elopers have been heard from. The hospital affords no barrier to their escape that they do not hold in derision, and personal vigilance is all that keeps them here over night. Considering the fact that these persons never get well, it would seem as if the attention we have to give them would be better bestowed upon worthier subjects. A ward or wards connected with the Penitentiary hospital should be prepared for them where they can be secure and receive all the medical and other attention they need; or else a separate building should be erected here for them, so they may be isolated from other patients. A plain, substantial brick structure could be built without great expense, and perhaps be on the whole the cheapest way for their proper disposal. If this suggestion should be adopted, this class could probably be provided for within a year, and probably earlier than in any other way. This method is to be preferred if it is felt that they should be under the supervision of one of the Superintendents for the hospital for the insane; and in such an annex, those persons who are found insane by the courts, or are acquitted on the ground of insanity, and deemed improper persons to go at large, could be detained. Such a building should have all the necessary facilities for cooking, and be essentially a separate department.

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“Hospital life is not that almost solitary, monotonous, dreary or cheerless state or stage it has sometimes been pictured. If it has its dark and suffering shadows, as what severe illness has not? It has its shades of lighter hues, also, and its periods of real enjoyment. Temper and temperaments of different individuals differ widely, and persons differ in their estimates of their personal experience here and in other hospitals, I suppose, as they differ in their temper and temperaments, or their estimates of anything else. The optimist and the pessimist are here found side by side, and neither, as usual, are quite right. While some stay with us cheerfully and willingly—even sometimes desiring to stay even longer than we feel it quite necessary to do, and thankfully acknowledge the benefit they have derived and the kindness they have received—others, with no more occasion for complaint, are dissatisfied with everything and grateful for nothing, and are chiefly occupied with schemes for obtaining their release or return home. And, unfortunately, they sometimes promulgate the grossest misrepresentations and misconceptions for solid truths. But for all those who will, there is a way for much enjoyment. In the summer, the men who are capable and willing, have opportunity for light work on the farm and in the garden, or about the administrative department; and the women have opportunities for doing some work in the sewing or ironing room or in the kitchen. All classes are encouraged to assist in the general work of the wards. Some thus work in the forenoon and some in the afternoon; some on one day and some on another. A large number engage more or less every week in croquet and base-ball. Walking parties of both sexes are abroad every pleasant day, and when it is unpleasant or inclement abroad, large numbers visit the greenhouse, to enjoy the exotic, tropical and rare foliage and bloom always to be found there. During the winter evenings, or the long evenings from October to May, five or six each week are occupied with social gatherings or assemblies of some kind. On Monday, a social party of patients and their attendants in the officers’ parlors; Tuesday and Friday evenings are devoted to exhibitions with the magic lantern, and an explanatory lecture of views from most parts of the civilized world, of which we have a very good collection; Wednesday evening is occupied with a social dance, which amusement is kept up most of the year round. On Thursday evening, is a meeting of the debat-

ing society, varied sometimes by music, recitations of poetry or humorous prose, and sometimes by dramatic entertainments. This is also kept up during most of the year, and its success as a source of interest and amusement, it is proper to say, is largely due to the efforts of Dr. Riordan.

“The hospital library continues to be a source of unfailing interest to the large number who have a taste for reading. From this rapid sketch it may be seen that there may be some pleasant variety in hospital life, and that it may be made, and is made by many persons, highly useful to themselves.”

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

From the last report of the Superintendent the following statistics have been compiled in comprehensive form. Those of our readers who desire fuller information can obtain the same through the Superintendent. These facts are collated merely to complete the history of the work already performed by the hospital :

Admissions and Discharges from the beginning of the hospital.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted.....	1,985	1,599	3,584
Discharged—Recovered.....	629	512	1,141
Improved.....	276	229	505
Stationary.....	317	272	589
Died.....	444	296	740
Not Insane.....	1	.....	1
Total number discharged.....	1,667	1,309	2,976

Of these unfortunates 42 were under fifteen years of age when admitted to the hospital; 265 were under twenty; 582 under twenty-five; 540 under thirty; 500 under thirty-five; 446 under forty; 329 under forty-five; 267 under fifty; 343 under sixty; 133 under seventy; 39 under eighty; and 6 were over eighty.

The age at which the disease attacked the greatest number was from twenty to twenty-five. There were 575 of that age in the number admitted; next came thirty, 511; then thirty-five, 432. There were 386 under twenty and 163 under fifteen, while forty-five to sixty were the most fatal periods in later life than thirty-five.

In the matter of nativity, Ohio furnished 634; Pennsylvania, 285; New York, 265; Iowa, 311; Illinois, 148; Indiana, 273; and other States ranged from 1 up to 89. Of the foreign nations, Great Britain claimed 407 and Germany 326, while all other nations combined reached but 229.

As to occupation, “domestic duties” presented the appalling total of 1,384; but, as these were all females and but four females were entered under other classes besides that, the inference is that the class is merely a convenient one in lieu of a better name. Of the male patients, 916 were farmers; 394 laborers; 39 carpenters; 31 clerks; 26 merchants; 23 blacksmiths; 18 shoemakers; 17 masons; 14 tailors; 14 agents; 13 each of students and teachers; 12 preachers; 12 miners; 8 traders; 9 plasterers; 7 physicians; 7 lawyers; 7 hotel-keepers; 6 machinists; and in no other class did the number reach more than 6; but usually from 1 to 5.

There were 1,583 single; 1,732 married; 208 widowed; 30 divorced; 31 unknown

The causes of insanity are stated as follows: General ill-health, 230; puerperal (female) condition, 209; epilepsy, 268; masturbation, 188; heredity, 154; and other causes ranging from 51 downward.

The ratio of deaths from the beginning of the work has been but 20.64 per cent.

The official Board of the hospital is as follows:

Board of Trustees—T. Whiting, President, Mount Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mount Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; Samuel Klein, Keokuk.

Treasurer—M. L. Edwards, Mount Pleasant.

Resident Officers—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

The visitors' days at the hospital are Tuesdays and Fridays.

THE REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Among the reformatory institutions of the State of Iowa, none afford a more interesting topic than do the Reform Schools for boys and girls. In April, 1866, the Legislature leased the property known as White's Manual Labor Institute, a farm containing 1,400 acres, in Lee County.

At the expiration of five years, the Legislature provided a permanent Home for Boys, the site selected being Eldora, in Hardin County. A Home for Girls was opened on the site of the White Institute farm, and there continued during the remainder of the lease. In May, 1878, the Girls' Home was removed to Mount Pleasant, at which point the property referred to herein had been leased for a term of five years.

This institution is now under the charge of Mr. L. D. Lewelling, as Superintendent, and his wife, a motherly, Christian lady, as Matron. The multitudes of letters received by this lady from those who have become reformed while at the Home proves the lasting effect of the system under which the school is managed.

This system is thorough. A record-book is kept, and so arranged that, upon the entry of each girl into the school, her name, age and parentage are recorded. A careful training is then given her; and if her conduct is perfect during the month, she gets 100 credit-marks. If her conduct will warrant sixty, she is also credited for a whole month. When she shall have gained twelve of these marks (that is, twelve months), she is entitled to a leave of absence. The system begins with sixty, and grades up, so that the last month in the School must warrant her ninety-five in order to give her a perfect record. She is then given a leave of absence, and if she conducts herself in perfect conformity with the rules of society while out on her "ticket of leave," the grant is made permanent; but a violation of faith will subject her to a second ordeal of the School, the badge of good behavior being taken from her, and, instead of a twelve-month, she must endure thirteen—one being added as a punishment upon the dereliction.

This system appears to work the desired effect, as the remarks of Superintendent Lewelling, which will be found appendant, show.

Of course, when a girl shall have reached her majority—eighteen years—the school has no further control over her, unless she chooses to remain.

From the report made in 1877 by the Trustees of the Boys' School, is here noted a paragraph which contains a vast amount of good sense. If the suggestion therein made could be carried out, the real purpose of the Institute would be greatly aided. The theory applies as well to the girls' department as to the boys', and displays the commendable spirit of those who have the supervision of the work. The report reads:

"One thing more is necessary before these institutions can accomplish all they are good intended. When a boy or girl is discharged from the school, though he may go with the intention to be honest and support himself by industry and strict attention to business, it often happens that the unfortunate youth has no home—no friend that will give him shelter and provision until he can get employment. Spurned from door to door, with no one to cheer and encourage him, he becomes despondent, forgets his good intentions, and, in desperation, steals to satisfy his hunger and procure shelter. All his better nature, all his honorable aspirations, all his resolves to be virtuous and merit confidence and respectability, *all* his hopes of happiness here and hereafter—all are swept away by the repulsive and heartless conduct of those who should cheer and encourage the returning prodigal. How shall we overcome this great obstacle to a thorough reformation of our erring youths? We make but one suggestion. If possible, let there be some person in each of the cities in the State to whom the Superintendent can give a letter of introduction and recommendation to each boy or girl when discharged, if they have no friends to whom they can go and receive protection. The duty of this philanthropist shall be not to keep the youth in idleness, but feed and protect him, and assist the lonely in procuring employment. The expense need not be great, and the good effect will be that a much greater number of such unfortunate youths will be thoroughly reformed, make good citizens, be an honor to the community in which they live, and will ever bless the man who, in the name of the State, gave them a helping hand when in their great extremity."

The history of this institution covers so brief a period, in its present location, that the only method of recording it here is to give a synopsis of the reports made by the Superintendent. These show the character, theory and capabilities of the work, rather than relate what has been done. The School, at any time, will excite the deepest interest of the casual visitor, but far deeper the sympathy and heartfelt approval of any one who looks earnestly at the devotedness of the workers there, and what they are accomplishing. The improvement in the deportment and education of the girls is very marked, fully showing the effects of the care and painstaking of those in charge. The limited means for its support only prevents many things needed to be done for the improvement and advantage of the girls; the first imperative necessity being to supply food and clothing. The institution is still in its infancy, and dependent upon the Legislature for its maintenance. That body, however liberally disposed, cannot be expected to manifest a speedy and at the same time thorough understanding of the case. Future Assemblies will add to the beginning already made, until finally the School will become what its purpose so richly merits, a recognized power for good in the State.

There are so many material things needed in the first establishment of such work that the less indispensable adjuncts are postponed. Still, the School has something of a library. There are now between four and five hundred volumes on the shelves. Many of these books have been read again and again, and in many instances are well worn. In no other way can so small an amount accomplish so much in the interest and improvement of the children. Hours

not employed in labor or study, with a large class, will be improved with reading. What is especially wanted are the new and appropriate books, as they come fresh and inviting from time to time, imparting a zest for their contents. Many a moral lesson may come in a natural way with these readings. A liberal expenditure in this direction would result beneficially.

The special work of teaching these children is of a peculiar nature. The aptness must be in the teacher, or the time is mainly lost. The love of study is not inherent with a large class who, when at home, regarded it as so much gain when they could play truant and get away with like-minded companions to have what they termed a "good time." As a class, they have not habituated themselves to fixed, regular employment, either physical or mental. They have fixed habits of idleness and inattention, and here is where the teacher will find his peculiar task to interest and instruct them. They will soon seize upon and retain general curious and interesting facts in history, science or art. There are needed special facilities to improve this last trait, hoping thereby to open their minds to a pure love of study, and through this, of the truth, and the attainment of the mental discipline needed in an intelligent and virtuous discharge of the claims of citizenship. The commonly-received series of school-books are excellent and attractive enough, but something more is needed. While colleges and higher schools of learning must have apparatus to assist minds inclined to study, and commendable efforts are made to obtain complete and perfect instruments of all kinds, what can they hope to attain with these children without some means to give them ideas and set them to thinking? A few hundred dollars expended for some of the simpler apparatus, to illustrate the principles and powers of science, will help far more than its expense will be burdensome, even in these hard times. But they cannot obtain such facilities without an appropriation outside of their ordinary funds. These have not proved sufficient for the essential wants of existence, and the necessary supervision. Many of these children will receive here all the elements of *book education* they will ever obtain, and it should be made as effective as possible. In many instances, commendable progress has been made, and with increased facilities they could hope for marked success.

From Superintendent Lewelling's last report, certain interesting statistics and facts are gleaned:

Whole number of girls received since the opening of the school.....	84
Attained majority and discharged	12
Granted leave of absence.....	22
Eloped.....	8
	— 42
Remaining	42
Returned from elopement.....	8
Returned from leave of absence	3
	—
Remaining November 1, 1877.....	53

Of this number Polk County has sent 19; Pottawattamie and Lee, 9 each; Wapello, 6; Benton, 5; Mahaska, 4; Mills and Clinton, 3 each; Henry, Jackson, Washington, Dubuque and Jefferson, 2 each; and other counties, 1 each to make the total.

The nativity shows 44 from Iowa, 12 from Missouri, 6 from Illinois, and scattering to balance; 2 were from Sweden, 1 from Germany, and 1 from Canada.

The parentage was American, 40; German, 13; Irish, 12; African, 10; and balance scattering.

The girls were committed by the following tribunals: Supreme Courts, 3; District Courts, 36; Circuit Courts, 31; Police Courts, 14; showing that the probate and civil tribunals are largely represented.

CAUSES OF COMMITMENT.

Incorrigibility	31	Larceny	11
Vagrancy	17	Keeping brothel.....	1
Manslaughter	1	Prostitution	10.
Disorderly conduct	18		—
Total			84

AGES.

Five years old.....	1	Seven years old.....	3
Nine years old	3	Ten years old.....	2
Eleven years old	2	Twelve years old.....	4
Thirteen years old.....	4	Fourteen years old	14
Fifteen years old	26	Sixteen years old	15
Seventeen years old.....	8	Eighteen years old	2
			—
Total			84

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Number who have lost their father.....	23
Number who have lost their mother.....	11
Number who have lost both parents.....	21
Number whose parents are separated.....	7
Number whose parents live together	18
Number of whom nothing is known.....	4
	—
Total	84

From the Superintendent's report is taken the following summary of the social and school life of the institution:

“The school has been made an important feature of the work; the girls have been divided into two grades or classes, Grade 1 attending school four hours in the forenoon, and Grade 2 the same time in the afternoon. Thus each girl receives four hours schooling daily, and four hours instruction in some special branch of household industry. It is but humble praise to the efficiency of our teacher, Miss Ollie Mace, to say, that we have been delighted with the success of the school. Only those who have known the very meager attainments of girls upon entering the school, can realize the rapid progress of many in their studies; and we are glad to say that the schoolroom is a place of attraction, and study a real pleasure, rather than a kind of mechanical drudgery. School is in session during the whole year except a two-weeks vacation in the spring and fall. During the long evenings of the fall and winter seasons, the girls have kept up among themselves an interesting literary society, and so interesting has it become that all members of the household are pleased to be guests on these important occasions. Other evenings are also occupied very frequently by the officers of the institution, in select reading, social talks, knitting-schools, prayer-meetings, and various other exercises.

“The work of the institution is done by the girls, with such help and instruction as they receive from those having charge of the different departments. Many of the girls are too small to do much work, thus being a care rather than a help. Much more also might be accomplished by the aid of machinery. On this subject, however, we have maintained that it is better for the girls first to learn to work with their hands, and thus we possess no machinery, except one dilapidated sewing machine. In addition to other household duties, the girls manufacture all their own clothing, including numberless pairs of cot-

ton and woolen hose, bedclothes and fancy work. Hair-weaving and the making of various articles of fancy work are features recently introduced in Mrs. Collins' department, and they promise not only to be a source of pleasure to the girls, but in time to become a source of revenue to the school.

"No restraint whatever is put upon the girls about the building and grounds, yet in the absence of all precautionary measures elopements seldom occur. On one occasion two girls were assisted by outside parties to escape, but they were some days after returned, when they testified in court against the person who conveyed them away. Since the opening of the school, no girl has succeeded in making a permanent escape, and it can now be said, to the credit of all, there seems to be little desire among them to do so. The health of the girls has been excellent. The scarlet fever was at one time epidemic in the school, but there were no dangerous cases, and since the opening of the institution, there has not been a single death, nor at any time a serious case of illness."

RESULTS OF LABOR.

The following, from the pen of Mr. Lewelling, shows the results of labor at the school:

"It is an opinion, too prevalent, that the results of our labor here are not sufficient to justify the expense incurred by the State in maintaining such an institution.

"In reply we can only say, briefly at this time, that it must be borne in mind that many of these girls came from the slums of the cities, and all from broken homes, where the sweet, quiet influence of love is never felt.

"It is a remarkable fact that in almost every case either the father or mother is dead—frequently both parents; or, if living, they were separated or living together unhappily. Of course, the progeny of such homes and such circumstances are often shiftless, thoughtless, incorrigible and vicious; and from such homes and such circumstances, where the light of knowledge never enters, and the love of God is never known, come the boys and girls of the Reform School.

"It becomes, therefore, the duty of such institutions to restrain and reform such characters as these, and it can scarcely be hoped, much less expected, that all will have amended their lives. It can positively be shown, however, that more than half of those committed to this institution for the various causes mentioned, return to their homes reformed in purpose and conduct, and that they do not lapse into their vicious habits.

"Subjoined are a few extracts from letters written by girls who have graded out of the school. The first is from the first girl discharged, four years ago:

WASHINGTON, Iowa, September 20, 1878.

MR. and MRS. LEWELLING:

Respected Friends: * * I am doing better every year. * * I go in good society; better than ever I did before. I may thank you for all that. Often do I think of that. Think of me as often as you are thought of.

Yours, in love,

_____, Nebraska, March 31, 1878.

MY DEAR MRS. LEWELLING: I received your kind and most welcome letter some time since, and was very glad to hear from you. I was thinking this morning how I should like to come up to Sabbath school with Pauline in my arms. You don't know how I long at times to see you all. * * After I left the school you cannot imagine how well I was treated by some of the very best people of _____. I tried to act as a lady should, as near as I knew how, and this is my reward. Tell all the girls, for me, that by coming out into the world and doing right they will never fail of friends. * *

I remain your loving girl,

**

MILTON, Iowa, March 27. 1878.

MRS. LEWELLING: Ever remembered and truest of friend. I cannot express my joy and happiness on receiving your letter. I could not bear to think I had been forgotten by the friends at home. * * You must excuse a lead pencil, as I am in school. * * I often think if I had my time to spend over with you, knowing what I do now, I would *surely* study harder and learn all I could.

I am coming to see you some time, but I do not know when that will be. * * Write soon.

From your affectionate student,

P. S. Mother says she cannot repay you for all you have done for me.

Very many similar extracts from letters might be published did space permit. It is sufficient to say that those who have the work in charge have the most abiding faith in the efficacy of their work.

THE HENRY COUNTY PRESS.

From the moment of establishment to the present time the newspapers of Henry County have had much more than a local reputation and influence. The first paper issued in the county was also the first Abolition journal ever published west of the Mississippi. It was founded at Fort Madison, Lee County, but was soon brought to Mount Pleasant, where the presence of Prof. Howe was a source of encouragement to the Antislavery men. The change of location was made in 1848, and the paper was then under the direction of D. M. Kelsey. In 1850, Prof. Samuel Luke Howe became the controlling power in the office. The sheet was sent forth from the institute of which the Professor was head. The pupils and sons of the master were engaged in the mechanical duties of the office at different times, but the strong hand of an able worker was manifested in every line of the paper. The scattering files now before us show what the journal was, and we can easily imagine the wrath of its opponents when neither threats nor coaxings could affect the will of the editor. The name of the paper when it was brought to Mount Pleasant was the *Iowa Freeman*. That title was changed to the *Iowa True Democrat*. The paper produced a marked sensation among the people of the West, and served to educate many young men as to their political duties. Elsewhere we allude to the result of such training, in a brief sketch of the association of Mount Pleasant men with John Brown in Kansas. The paper ran its course and ceased to live, but the teachings of its editor will last forever, while men love freedom.

The county differs from nearly all others in the State in the fewness of its papers. This fact, undoubtedly accounts for the excellence of those which are published, as the patronage of a county no larger or older than this is not sufficient to warrant the introduction of more than two or three good journals. Better papers are furnished when the field is free, and satisfaction is insured the readers of the respective party representatives.

The oldest paper now published is the Mount Pleasant *Journal*. This paper originally appeared in 1856, under the direction of G. G. Galloway, as the *Observer*. The office was owned successively by Elliott & Mahaffey, D. S. Elliott and Elliott & Edwards. Under the management of the latter firm, the name was changed to the *Home Journal*. The office then became the property of G. W. Edwards, Edwards & Snyder, T. A. Bereman, and finally of Richard Hatton. Mr. Hatton changed the name to Mount Pleasant *Journal*. It has been a most prosperous paper. Mr. Hatton trained his sons to journalistic work, and was aided by Hon. Frank Hatton, now the principal owner of the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, and Chairman of the Iowa State Republican Central Committee. Here the younger Mr. Hatton acquired those habits of professional

experiences which have enabled him to achieve so marked a success in life. The *Journal* has remained in the family to the present time. Mr. G. W. McAdam, son-in-law of Mr. Richard Hatton, became a third proprietor, and, in succession, Messrs. E. W. Brady, John F. Leech and John Teasdale have each held a third interest. But the control has been in the Hatton family. Mr. Albert L. Hatton has also been a part proprietor. There have been other editors, for at one time Mr. C. L. Pennington held that post; while for the past eighteen months Mr. R. C. Brown has been editorial writer, with the paper owned by Mr. McAdam. January 1, 1879, Mr. John W. Palm became partner with Mr. McAdam, and editor. The fine mechanical appearance of the *Journal* and the well-written, able editorials which have always filled its columns have given it a front rank among the interior press of Iowa. This position will surely be maintained by Mr. Palm. The *Journal* is Republican in politics.

The *Free Press* was established in April, 1866, at Mount Pleasant, by E. T. White. In January, 1868, Mr. White sold to O. K. Snyder and Frank Hatton. They changed the name to that of *Henry County Press*. Mr. Hatton retired in May, 1868, and the firm became Snyder Brothers. In October, 1869, Dr. D. W. Robinson became owner. Richard Copeland, Charles Morehous and S. W. Morehead served, successively, as editors. In December, 1870, A. P. Bentley became editor. February 22, 1871, the paper was enlarged to a nine-column sheet. In June, 1872, the office was purchased by Messrs. Edwin Van Cise and James A. Throop, and January 1, 1874, the paper was enlarged and the name changed back to the *Free Press*. The editorial policy is Independent, and the paper is carefully conducted. It has a good field to work in and ably improves its opportunity.

The Mount Pleasant *Daily Reporter* is owned and edited by Mr. C. L. Morehous. It is now in its second year and is a lively little sheet. Mr. Morehous has had much experience in the work of managing a paper, and is well known throughout the State.

The above are all of the papers now published in the county. At one time the *Iowa Tribune* was issued at Mount Pleasant, as was also the *Republican News*, but both have disappeared. Papers have been published for a time at Salem, New London and Winfield, but the field did not prove broad enough.

SAMUEL LUKE HOWE, THE ABOLITIONIST.

Glorious old John Brown! What writer does not feel justified in the indulgence of a license which brings that name within the province of his work? The annals of the county which bounds the actual scope of this volume contain no trace of the hero's presence, yet indirectly there is much which belongs to the epoch marked by his dramatic existence. The impress of a lofty character akin to Brown's is visible in many places here, and forms a chapter in the history of Mount Pleasant which cannot be ignored. Through the instrumentality of one whose convictions were so profound as to eminently affect the lives of those about him, and whose position was such as to magnify the opportunity of his leadership, the names of some who are associated with the records of Henry County became identified with that of the martyr whom all the civilized world now delights to honor.

Fate decreed that the peculiar institution which had for so long a time been the absorbing theme of national discord, should disappear in the awful tumult of civil war. For the moment, the lesser scenes in that great drama were

obscured in the terrible grandeur of the *denouement*. But as time glides on, and we behold the events of those days transcribed on the pages of history, we are enabled to analyze, arrange and compare the causes and methods which produced such results. We find ourselves unconsciously inventorying the list of actors, and ascribing to them the honors which their conduct merits. Heroes appear where we are wont to see only eccentric characters. Fanatics stand forth in the attitudes of noble men. The bitterness of partisan rancor is dead, and we find ourselves inclined to give generous praise to those who once received but angry denunciation. The men who fled before infuriated mobs are now the central figures in a group of worthy devotees to principle. We delight to do them tardy justice, and lift our feeble voices in testimony of the deeds of bravery, which once were acts of crime. Many who still remember the days before the war, and cannot give complete assent to the wisdom of Antislavery measures, are willing to admit the honesty of purpose which controlled the little band of Abolitionists.

Abolitionists! The very word itself revives recollections of noble performances. Where once the name was used only as an epithet of scorn, it now is revered as a title of honor, worn by that company of inspired men who form the germ of future families of distinction. As to-day the offspring of the Puritan Fathers trace back their origin to the fugitives of the Mayflower, so will the generations yet to be, point out with growing pride the ties of blood which bind them to that grand legion of honor, American Abolitionists.

We care not what the verdict of the present is concerning the propriety or judiciousness of their acts; what they did is nothing; what they were is everything. The heroism which made those men Abolitionists was born of qualities almost divine. The petty details of their lives; their mistakes, born of hampered opportunities; their errors, born of a lofty ideal, are nothing in the sum of our estimate of their sublime characters; but their moral bravery, born of heaven-inspired intents; their personal valor, born of desperate resolves; their defiance of man; their love of truth; their implicit confidence in their guidance by a higher power; their trust in God; these qualities we bow before, as in the presence of an influence beyond the reaches of our meager souls. And as we bow we say: Hail, John Brown! Hail, Ralph Waldo Emerson! Hail, William Lloyd Garrison! Hail, Thoreau! Hail, Samuel Luke Howe! Hail, all ye band of mighty heroes in the fight for principle! We do ye reverence!

Samuel Luke Howe was one who dared to do right, as he knew the right, in the very face of the bitterest opponents of his acts. He lived almost on the border of a State in which slavery existed by authority of law. He believed that slavery was wrong, and he was of large enough nature to dare to speak his mind. A lesser mind would have mollified its antagonists by a partial relinquishment of conviction; but that he could not do. When the mob drove him to a place of refuge and hurled at him more than vile epithets, this "madman," this "fanatic," this "agitator," replied with bolts of truth fired from a battery whose casemates were armored with divine heroism. To himself, he was nothing. A mind like his is filled with egotism, it is true; but it is not the egotism of a dwarfed individuality. His strength and wisdom was not for self, but for those good deeds which his interpretation of duty compelled him to perform. In the observance of such mandates as emanate from the voice of duty, he was forgetful of himself, and placed himself as an instrument for the accomplishment of a grand purpose in the hands of an over-ruling power.

It is natural that such a mind should soon find itself in sympathy with John Brown; for the testimony of those who knew the two men is such as proves a strong resemblance in will between them. Prof. Howe inculcated into the minds of his pupils not only his scholastic ideas but also his moral theories. His influence in this direction was, undoubtedly, unintentional to a greater or less degree; but it was, nevertheless, potent. The hearty commendation of all his students is in substantiation of this conclusion. He was a born leader, an original thinker and a man of deep convictions. In those qualities, and in the natural bent of his mind toward the love of human liberty, he resembled Brown.

Prof. Howe was not content with merely entertaining liberal ideas, he was forced into the expression of them, as well. Hence we find him, in 1850, and for the few years which preceded the Kansas difficulties, at the head of an Abolition paper in Mount Pleasant. September 17, 1850, he gave the following expression to his views on the Fugitive Slave Bill:

It is already known that this inhuman bill has passed the Senate and is before the House. It is reported that it will certainly pass that body. When this is accomplished, then will our degradation be complete. Despots and tyrants will shout for joy and the shade of liberty will writhe in unspeakable anguish. If the actions of this Congress do not rouse up the friends of freedom all over the land to a more determined and energetic resistance to the predominating power of this peculiar institution, then will the spirit of liberty have fled from earth, and the birthright and mission of this great Republic will have been sold for less than a mess of pottage. When this bill becomes a law, then freedom is but a name. * * * If Northern wretches can be found to execute this law, there will be no safety for any one in this broad land, bond or free, black or white, rich or poor, noble or ignoble.

This was not said in the bosom of New England, the alleged home of freedom, but on the very confines of the Slave States, and at a time when society was much more crude and independent of lawful restraints than the present. It would have been dangerous to have uttered such sentiments in Boston, as we very well know; but to have the temerity to do so in the southern counties of Iowa required iron nerve and a devotion to holy principle that is admirable even in the wildest fanatic.

From the broken files of the *Iowa True Democrat*, the paper from which the above is taken, we might take many extracts of similar import. But the idea of the personal bravery of the man is already fully illustrated.

The students in Prof. Howe's school drew in Abolitionism with their Latin and their mathematics. They were employed as type-setters in the office of the paper, and were made to partake of the atmosphere in which the editor lived. It is not surprising that, in 1856, a company composed of O. P. Howe, W. P. Howe, T. A. Bereman, T. H. Stanton, Alpheus Palmer and J. S. Everingham started from Mount Pleasant with supplies for the suffering people of Kansas. The little band moved overland in a wagon, leaving their homes on the 6th day of August. They became a part of the brave company which defended Lawrence from the assault of 2,000 "Border Ruffians." That fight has become a part of the general history of the nation, as has the entire life of John Brown. On the night of the struggle, Capt. Brown shared the blankets of Bereman and Stanton, and the recollection of that eventful period must stir the blood of those men while life gives pulsation to their hearts, and, after they are gone to rest, those who shall come after them will find a topic for speech and pen through all time to come.

The teachings of Prof. Howe are apparent in the private journals which were prepared by the Mount Pleasant band during their journey to and sojourn in Kansas, and to the end of their lives will his students be proud to admit the molding influence of that master mind.

During the days of slavery, there was, undoubtedly, a branch of the "underground railway" maintained in this county; but the opinion was then, and still is, that Prof. Howe was not directly concerned in the work of liberating slaves. The chief "station" in this region was at Salem, where many refugees from bondage paused for succor and encouragement. The kindly-disposed and noble-hearted Friends in that vicinity were free to give defiance to the oppressive laws of the land, and speed the fleeing bondman on his way to the coveted borders of Canada. It does not appear clear to the writer that there was a "station" at Mount Pleasant, but there may have been. The "fanatics" who believed in the universal freedom of man dwelt there, in small numbers, attracted by the society, possibly, of Mr. Howe; and during the years just prior to the war, the Professor was not alone, as he was in the beginning of his career in Mount Pleasant. Still, the sense of duty possessed by the leader in Mount Pleasant, although delicate, did not extend to the extremity of joining in the work of running slaves away. The direction probably chosen was to the eastward from Salem, on to Burlington.

There is little data upon which to base an historic sketch in this connection, but the similarity of methods employed in the several sections through which the "railway" ran, makes it possible for the writer to speak intelligently on the subject. Who among the people who beheld the scene can ever forget the striking spectacle of the fleeing slave? Skulking by night behind fence or through dense woodlands; shivering affrighted at the sudden baying of a dog; creeping, like a wild beast, beneath a sheltering tangle of thicket to avoid the inquisitive eye of a chance passer-by, and lying noiseless throughout the broad day, with cramped limbs and aching body, within the cover of some deserted place. From the moment when desperation nerved the wretched man to hazard life in search of liberty, to the instant when first he saw the welcome shores of Canada loom up before his straining eyes, the time was one continued agony of suspicion and suspense. The sun rose upon his cowering form but to intensify his terror of discovery, and the gathering gloom afforded relief but in the renewal of his tiresome journey.

The "underground railway" was so called because of the secrecy connected with the work of forwarding the escaping slaves. The friends of the negro possessed signs, signals and evidences of initiation which proved the authenticity of the claimant's right to aid. Who the agents of the "railway" were, no one could determine, unless he was associated with the company. The fugitive knew, before he left one station, whom to apply to next, and where he could find temporary shelter. Sometimes the slaves were hidden beneath loads of hay, or concealed in boxes and barrels, and carted along their road like merchandise. But usually they journeyed alone, by night, with the north star for their only guide, and lay concealed during the day. The Abolitionists gave them surreptitious aid, and supplied small sums of money or necessary food. There is certain evidence of such assistance having been granted to slaves in Salem, but beyond that the showing fails to prove positively the belief that the "line" diverged northward as far as Mount Pleasant. Throughout the country, more or less sympathy was manifested, but to-day scarce one remains of that noble little band. All have either moved from the section or are dead, with possibly one or two exceptions.

THE SENATORIAL SUCCESSIONS.

The Territory of Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State in accordance with the provisions of the law regulating the increase of the national sisterhood, and under the Constitution adopted by the second Constitutional Convention of the Territory, held at Iowa City May 4, 1846. The organic law was approved by the people on the 3d day of August, 1846, by a vote of 9,492 in its favor, to 9,036 in the negative. The indorsed Constitution was presented to Congress in December of the same year, and, on the 28th day of that month, a formal bill was passed, admitting Iowa as one of the States.

In anticipation of this action of Congress, the Territorial Governor, Hon. James Clarke, issued a proclamation, ordering an election to be held for the purpose of choosing State officers and a State Legislature. The election was held on the 26th day of October, 1846.

Of the several branches of government provided for at that time, this sketch has only to deal with the legislative. When the action of Congress confirmed the proceedings of the people of Iowa, it already found the machinery of the State in motion. The first General Assembly convened at Iowa City November 30, 1846, and remained in session until February 25, 1847.

One of the most important duties which devolved upon the people at the first State election, was the selection of a Congressional delegation. The law provided for the election of two members of the Lower House of Congress directly, and, in accordance therewith, S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, was chosen to represent the First District, or northern half of the State, and Shepherd Leffler, of Burlington, to represent the Second, or Southern District. But the task of electing two Senators was delegated to the Legislature, and that body was invested with more than ordinary interest to the aspiring men of the newly-created commonwealth. Those days are not so far removed in the past as to be materially different from the present in respect to personal ambitions; and the beautiful region of Iowa had attracted to it many of the rising men of the West. The legal profession was distinguished by the ability of its members, and the bar, as is admitted in all sections, whether new or old, is famous for its contributions to the legislative bodies of the country.

The Legislature which met in November, 1846, was, therefore, the object of more than ordinary interest and curiosity. It held in its hands the unusual power of choosing two United States Senators. The State Senate consisted of nineteen members, and was organized by the election of Thomas Baker, from Marion, Polk, Dallas and Jasper Counties, as President, and the election of John B. Russell as Secretary, on the 1st day of December. The House was composed of forty members, and elected Jesse B. Brown, of Lee, Speaker, and Silas H. Hudson, Chief Clerk. The political complexion of the majority of both Houses was Democratic.

The Congress to which the Legislature was to elect Senators was the Twenty-ninth, and only the last session of that. It may be well to explain that the United States Senate is so composed as to be a perpetual body—one-third of its members, only, retiring at the expiration of each Congress (lasting two years). Thus, when a State is admitted to the Union, it chooses two Senators, who are not designated for any specific term by the Legislature choosing them. When the Senators-elect reach Washington, the Secretary of the Senate prepares three slips of paper, upon one of which is written "class first," upon another, "class second," and upon the other, "class third." These slips

represent the three divisions of the Senate, which are as equal, numerically, as the whole Senate membership is divisible by three. If, however, recent additions to the list have made one of the classes larger than the others, that enlarged class is omitted from the slips prepared by the Secretary, and but two (being first and second, first and third or second and third, as the case may be) are furnished. When these preliminaries are arranged, the new Senators, or friends acting for them, see the slips placed in a box or hat, and draw one of the slips. The lot thus drawn determines the class to which the drawer is to be assigned. Ever afterward, the successors of those men take their places in the classes so decided upon. Vacancies caused by death, resignation or impeachment are filled for the unexpired term of the regular incumbent, and not for six years, or the full term. The purpose is to preserve, as nearly as possible, three equal divisions of the Senate.

The Senatorial aspirants were numerous, and the friends of the respective candidates were firm in their determination to see their favorites succeed. An element, which entered into the contest in a powerful degree, was that known as the "'Possum" faction from the Half-Breed Tract, or, as it was familiarly called, "The Tract," in Lee County. This faction arose from the complications growing out of the sale of lands in the Tract by half-breed Indians to white men. Those settlers who had located on the disputed section were banded together for political and judicial purposes, with the one view of securing their own titles at whatever hazard. The Tract was thickly settled, and, as a consequence, held a controlling influence in the politics of the county. The "'Possums" were able to elect their own candidates, and were also determined to choose only such men to office as favored their claims.

It chanced that the "'Possums" held the balance of power in the first State Legislature. There were two Senators and six Representatives from Lee County, and if these men were to cast their ballots with the Whigs, the latter party would secure a majority of one over any Democratic Senatorial candidate. It is said that the Whigs and "'Possums" effected a coalition, and agreed upon Mr. McCarty as their choice for Senator, as opposed to the Democratic candidate, Augustus C. Dodge. When the separate Houses had balloted and failed of a choice, the two bodies came together in Joint Convention and proceeded to ballot for Senator. It is said that, upon the first ballot, Senator Samuel Fullenwider, of Des Moines County, a Whig, refused to carry out the caucus plan of voting for McCarty. The result was an equal number of votes for McCarty and Dodge.

When the Democrats saw how the "'Possums" were playing a game that was corroborative of their title, they instituted a series of petty diversions from the regular business, by repeated adjournments, and thereby presented a re-assembling of the joint convention. Week after week elapsed without any change in the feeling of the parties, and ultimate adjournment of the Legislature arrived before a choice had been made.

The result of these complications was a total failure to elect Senators, and the first Legislature adjourned without performing its most important task. Thus it transpired that Iowa, although justly entitled to Senatorial representation in the last session of the Twenty-ninth Congress and the first session of the Thirtieth, does not appear as having a full delegation in the national body.

On December 4, 1848, the Second Assembly convened at Iowa City. On the 7th of that month, Hon. Augustus C. Dodge, of Burlington, and Hon. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, were agreed upon as Senators. This election filled the delegation from Iowa during the winter of 1848-49. The Repre-

sentatives from Iowa during the Thirtieth Congress were Hon. William Thompson, of Mount Pleasant, and Hon. Shepherd Leffler, of Burlington.

Senator Jones drew the slip assigning him to the term expiring with the Thirty-second Congress, which ended in 1853, while Senator Dodge drew the short term, which lasted but the single session of the Thirtieth Congress, in 1849. He was, however, re-elected January 10, 1849, for a term of six years, and retired from the seat at the close of the Thirty-third Congress, in 1855. Senator Jones was re-elected December 21, 1852, and served until the close of the Thirty-fifth Congress, in 1859.

The period to which we have arrived in this sketch is marked by events of a more local interest to the people of Henry County. The vacancy caused by the expiration of Senator Dodge's term, created a profound excitement in political circles, because of the changed condition of State politics. The Whig party was fast gaining ascendancy over the old-established Democratic organization. The Legislature was composed, in 1854, of a Senate which was Democratic by but one majority, while the House had a clear Whig majority.

It is a well-known fact that the law governing Senatorial elections provides for a preliminary ballot in each House, when, if the two divisions are found to have voted for different men, a joint convention is authorized, consisting of both branches of the Legislature, assembled in either of the halls devoted to legislative business, and presided over by the President of the Senate, with the Speaker of the House sitting by his side. The Secretary of the Senate acts as Secretary of the Joint Convention, and the Chief Clerk of the House serves as Assistant Secretary. Thus organized, the Convention proceeds to vote for United States Senator, by roll-call. If a clear majority of the Convention does not then agree upon a man, an adjournment is made, from time to time, until a decision is reached. This plan presupposes the formal organization of the two Houses, and during the interval between the sessions of the Convention the regular legislative business is duly proceeded with. However, when the time for the assembling of the Joint Convention arrives, the Clerk or Secretary of the branch in whose room the Convention meets, formally notifies the other branch of the arrival of the hour at which the Convention was to assemble. This notice has to be given by one body to the other during the formal organization of the branch receiving such notification.

As has already been remarked, the House was Whig in politics, and the Legislature was also Whig on joint ballot; but the Senate had a Democratic presiding officer and official organization, because of its majority of one on separate ballot. When the time arrived for the election of a Senator—which is always the first business on those years when a Senator is chosen, after the legal organization of the Legislature—a separate ballot was taken. The members had followed the usual preliminary custom of "going into caucus," for the purpose of making nominations, and the Democrats had selected Hon. A. C. Dodge as their candidate. The Whigs were supposed to favor Hon. Fitz Henry Warren, and on this account the delegation from Lee County refused to join the caucus. This delegation numbered nine members, and literally held "the balance of power." It proved, however, that the Whigs foresaw the inevitableness of defeat if they persisted in retaining the name of Mr. Warren, and prudently withdrew him from the caucus. In his place they named the Hon. James Harlan, of Mount Pleasant. When the first ballot was cast, in separate session, the Lee delegation naturally felt obliged to maintain its attitude toward the caucus nominee, although the gentleman proved to be one whom they could

heartily indorse, were it not for a certain sense of pride engendered by their hasty determination to "fight the caucus." The result of the first ballot, consequently, was a failure to elect a Senator. The next proceeding was to assemble in Joint Convention, and ballot on a more extended plan. This requirement of the law was duly complied with, but without the achievement of success for either faction. The disaffected members were obdurate, and the two partisan divisions adhered, with commendable tenacity, to their favorite candidates.

Thus, the meetings were held, ballots taken, and adjournments ordered from day to day and week to week. At last, overtures were made to the Lee delegation, which were honorable and which were such as could be entertained by men of high character. They consisted of nothing more than slight concessions on the part of both wings of the Whig party, being an agreement to meet informally and discuss the merits of the regular nominee. This social way of obviating the terrors of "King Caucus" was consented to by those who really admired the candidate and opposed him simply because they felt called upon to sustain their dignity.

A reconciliation was effected, and the Lee County men agreed to support Mr. Harlan. The proceedings of this meeting, although informal, were designed to be of a secret nature. At all events, one would naturally suppose that political diplomacy would teach parties to such an agreement to retain inviolate their compact until the moment came for action. It proved otherwise in this instance, however, and through some one of the members, who was more voluble than discreet, the Democrats learned of the contemplated union of forces. The consultation meeting was held Friday evening, January 5, 1855, and the adjourned session of the Joint Convention was appointed for Saturday morning following, at 10 o'clock.

In the case under consideration, the Senate used to meet with the House in the Hall of Representatives, because of greater convenience, and it therefore devolved upon the Chief Clerk of the House to notify the Senate of the arrival of the hour for convening. On the morning of Saturday, January 6, the Clerk proceeded on his mission, and found, to his surprise, that the Senate had adjourned until the following Monday. The members were all in the Senate-chamber, but the Senate, as a legal body, had no existence for the time being. The Clerk read the formal notice required by law, and repaired to the hall to report upon the condition of affairs.

It subsequently transpired that the intended action of the Whigs had been made known to the Democrats of the Senate, and they, to thwart the purpose of their opponents, had adjourned, just before 10 o'clock. They expected that this bit of diplomacy would defeat the selection of a Senator that day, and possibly open an opportunity for a Democratic victory by compromise.

The Whigs were not dismayed at the outlook; but, being under the guidance of Whigs in the House, proceeded to ballot for Senator. There were present the Whigs of both branches of the Legislature, who formed a majority of the entire body on joint ballot. These members elected Mr. Harlan, and the Convention announced its result, and adjourned.

Gov. James W. Grimes was then in the Executive Chair of the State. From the Governor, Mr. Harlan obtained a certificate of election to the Senate, and duly presented his credentials at the opening of the Thirty-Fourth Congress, in 1855, or as soon thereafter as he could reach Washington, when he was sworn in and took his seat.

The Democrats of the Iowa Legislature at once drafted a resolution of protest against the admission of Senator Harlan, on the ground of his election

being illegal. The matter did not come up in that body, however, during the first session, and the Senator filled the seat undisturbed.

At the beginning of the second session, in December, 1856, Senator Jones called the attention of the Senate to the protest, and apologized for his own neglect in having failed to take earlier cognizance of the document. Upon his motion, the protest was referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to investigate the subject and report as speedily as possible.

The Senate was, at that time, Democratic. The Committee reported adversely to the seating of Senator Harlan, and the body voted, January 12, 1857, to sustain the report. The Senator at once returned to Iowa. The Legislature was then in session, at Iowa City; but local elections subsequent to 1854, had so changed the character of that body as to give it a Whig majority in both branches. The Republican party was just coming upon the scene, and it may be termed a Republican majority instead of Whig. At all events, the body was opposed to Democracy; and when Senator Harlan laid his case before the Legislature, with certified transcripts of the United States Senate journal, he met with hearty and instant support. On the 17th day of January, 1857, or just five days after the Senate had voted to oust him, Senator Harlan held in his hands indisputable credentials of his legal election. He returned to Washington, and was admitted to the councils of the nation.

The action of the Senate in refusing to admit Senator Harlan was very different from the formal adjudication of a knotty problem by the Supreme Court. When a case is carried before such a tribunal, the parties thereto are admitted to a full discussion of its merits, and the Court is obliged to express not only its findings, but the processes by which its conclusions were reached. The privileges of the Senate exceed those of the Supreme Court, so far as the methods of its decisions are concerned. A committee is not required to render account of why it does thus and so; and a report is generally adopted without much debate. Discussion is permissible, to be sure; but so important a committee as that upon the Judiciary is almost always selected with an eye to possible partisan exigencies. When a report is made by it on any question touching party strength, the ruling power is thrown in support of the report.

For these reasons, one is at no loss to determine why Senator Harlan was unseated, and Senators Bright and Fitch, of Indiana, were snugly lodged in the Senate, the very next session. The Indiana election was far more questionable than the Iowa; but the action of the Senate was in favor of the former, while it condemned the latter. The spirit is manifested by an anecdote told at the expense of a prominent Democratic member.

It is said that a friend of Senator Harlan's, who had watched the Democrat during both contests, and noticed that he voted against Senator Harlan, while he voted for the Indiana representatives, asked the Democrat why he did so, and how he could reconcile those diametrically antagonistic votes.

"Why," responded the gentleman, "you see, I aimed to observe a strictly honorable and consistent course. When Harlan's case came from the committee, I had never considered it; but I knew that the committee had done so, and with every possible means of ascertaining its real merits. For that reason, I accepted the report, and voted merely to sustain the committee. And so it was with the Bright-Fitch case. I knew nothing of its merits, and the committee did. I voted neither for nor against those gentlemen, but simply to sustain the committee!"

That "sustaining the committee" idea is a very good one for men of tender sensibilities.

But the real merits of the Harlan case probably may be summed up in this manner: The Constitution of the United States provides that the Senate thereof shall consist of two members from each State, and these members shall be elected at certain times and in certain manner, as is specified, "by the Legislature" of each State.

The question turns upon the meaning of the word "Legislature." That is defined in the State Constitution to mean "a Senate and a House of Representatives," chosen by the people.

It will be observed in the foregoing pages that the Senate was not in session, *i. e.*, had no existence for the time being, when Senator Harlan was elected at the so-called Joint Convention. That Convention could legally exist only when composed of the Senate and House, which left their regular session, without adjournment as a Senate and a House, and united as a joint committee of the whole. There can be no doubt but that the Judiciary Committee reported aright; for it would be establishing a dangerous precedent to recognize informal elections by State Legislatures. The fact that the same Committee stultified itself by reversing its decision for partisan motives; or, even, that it reported as it did on the Harlan case purely with malignant intent (which we do not claim that it did, but cite that possibility for sake of establishing a point), in no way affects the merits of this case. Two wrongs never make one right.

The case is an historic one of great value, since it has established a precedent for the government of future Senates.

January 26, 1858, Gov. James W. Grimes was chosen to succeed Senator Jones. Senator Harlan was re-elected January 11, 1860, for six years. Senator Grimes was re-elected for a term of six years in 1865.

Senator Harlan was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, and his appointment was confirmed by the Senate just before the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, in the spring of 1865. Mr. Harlan accepted the portfolio on the first of May, of that year, and, consequently, resigned his seat in the Senate. As there was no impending session of Congress, and as the Legislature would meet in regular session in the following January, Gov. William M. Stone, then in the Executive office of the State, did not appoint a successor to fill the unexpired term, which ended March 4, 1867. The Legislature, when it met in January, 1866, was therefore called upon to elect two Senators, one for the short term, and one for the regular term, beginning March 4, 1867.

The Legislature was Republican in sentiment, and, consequently, chose the distinguished War-Governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, for the short term, and honored Secretary Harlan by returning him to the Senate for the full term.

Senator Grimes was succeeded, in 1871, by Senator George G. Wright, whose term expired March 4, 1877, and who was, in turn, succeeded by Senator Samuel J. Kirkwood, whose term will end March 4, 1883. Senator Harlan was succeeded, March 4, 1873, by Senator William B. Allison, whose term will expire March 4, 1879.

THE MILLER-THOMPSON CONTESTED ELECTION.

The most noted contest over an election to Congress which appears in the annals of this State is that known as the Miller-Thompson case, which transpired in 1848, in the then First District. From the date of the admission of Iowa into the Union as a State until the assembling of the Thirty-eighth Congress, in 1863, the State was divided into but two Congressional Districts, with

an equal number of representatives. The first delegation sent to the Lower House, in 1846, consisted of Hon. S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, from the northern half of the State; and of Hon. Shepherd Leffler, of Burlington, from the southern half. At that time the State was not designated as distinct districts. At the succeeding election, for the Thirtieth Congress, which began in 1847, a formal districting was observed. The influence of locality was apparent in the choice of candidates, at this period; for while Hon. William Thompson, of Mount Pleasant, was elected from the newly-created First District, Burlington was also represented by the selection of Hon. Shepherd Leffler, of that place, ostensibly as the member from the Second District. This uneven distribution of honor as between the original settlements, in the old Dubuque and Des Moines Counties, continued until 1851, when Dubuque asserted its rights by sending Hon. Lincoln Clark to the House. Thereafter the two districts were marked as north and south sections, rather than as river and interior counties, as at the time of the contest hereafter described. When this struggle occurred, the issue was apparently between the west and east.

In 1848, the dominant party in Iowa found itself confronted by a foe of no insignificant proportions. The politicians who had for years held the reins of power found it necessary to exert themselves if they would retain possession of the offices, or continue to dictate the policy of the infant commonwealth. A new faction had made not only an appearance on the scene, but it had gained so firm a foothold in the estimation of the people that it asserted its presence with alarming boldness. The Democrats realized the necessity of retaining an unbroken delegation in Congress, and made speedy preparation to repel the unwelcome party. But in a new region, where voters are numbered by scores, instead of by thousands, it is far easier to plan or desire than it is to accomplish marked changes in the popular will. New counties were being formed and new settlements made each year, and what was appalling to the Democrats was the fact that many of those additions to the population were strongly tinctured with Whig sentiments. It became evident that something must be done to offset the Whig influx. At this critical moment, a scheme for the relief of the old party was presented. It is impossible to say just who was the father of the idea, but it undoubtedly had its origin in one of the several able and fertile brains of the leaders who dwelt in Burlington or Mount Pleasant. The plan was none other than that of securing the vote of the hundreds of Mormon refugees who were then resting for a time on the east bank of the Missouri River, where Council Bluffs now stands.

The combination of events which placed the Mormons within the boundaries of Iowa long enough to legalize them as voters, is a part of this record possessing no slight interest. In the winter of 1846, the Latter-day Saints suffered overthrow in their stronghold at Nauvoo, Ill. Their leader, Joseph Smith, was assassinated by a mob, and the vacancy caused by this violent deed had been filled by Brigham Young. President Young ordered his followers to prepare for flight across the continent, to Utah, where he had divine commands to erect an empire beyond the reach of temporal powers. The Mormons obeyed the mandates of their ruler, but accepted their fate with great bitterness of spirit, blaming the United States Government for the harshness they had experienced at the hands of the authorities, and manifesting the usual perversity of ignorant wrong-doers against an outraged law. Young hastened on to Utah, but his followers were too destitute to press forward with equal speed. To overcome the obstacles of a concerted movement, Young decreed that his people should start out in numerous bands, by different routes, and thereby economize

the forage upon which they must subsist. The objective point of all the parties was the present site of Council Bluffs; and that place was to be reached by circuitous ways through the best sections of the State. The Mormons were dependent upon such game as they could kill, and upon whatever food nature placed in their paths. This exodus was not, like the Israelites, from choice, but was compulsory. The Government had commanded them to relinquish their immoral beliefs, or suffer as violators of the law. Young had interpreted this order to mean a curtailment of personal liberties, and had instilled into the minds of his weak flock the belief that they were an oppressed people. Hence it was that the Mormons saw their homes despoiled and themselves driven out of the land at the point of the bayonet. It is not strange that such a class was blinded to its own wickedness, and accepted the words of its prophet as highest authority.

The exodus of the Latter-day Saints began in the year 1846. Iowa was the scene of unwonted activity occasioned by the flight of the refugees from the law. Some bands moved through the State on the line of the forty-second parallel; some went through the southern tier of counties, and some passed over the territory now composing the range in which Monroe is located. Many of the Mormons did not reach the river in 1846, nor even in 1847. Hundreds camped in Marshall County during that year, and scores of the poor wretches died from actual starvation. Those who passed through this tier of counties reached Lucas County in the winter of 1846-47, and located a few miles south east of the present town of Chariton. There rude huts were erected, and a party sojourned for several months. Subsequently, these passed on to the Missouri River, where they also tarried for a time. A portion of the band did not remain in Lucas that year, but pushed westward in hopes of gaining the place of rendezvous designated by Young. Their hopes were blighted, however, for the weather was so inclement that they could not proceed. They did not reach a point beyond Clarke County. Three men, John Conyer, James and John Longley, became separated from the party and lost their way. They concluded to encamp for the winter (of 1846-47) where they were, and constructed a log hut. In this they lived, and attached to it the name of "Lost Camp," a title by which the locality is still known and pointed out. In the spring, these men found other Mormons but a few miles from them, in the same county. Ultimately the greater number of the survivors of these several divisions reached the Missouri, where a general halt was made, for the purpose of recuperating their exhausted strength before setting out on the dreary march over the plains.

It was thus that the year 1847 found a large settlement of men in the extreme western part of Iowa. By virtue of their sojourn in the State, they had become legal voters. A town had been by accident, as it were, created there, under the Mormon authority of Orson Hyde. The location of that sect, in so large a body, had naturally attracted to the spot other pioneers, and, in 1847, the colony did what all American pioneers hasten to do, asserted its right of independence as a county. That year, a delegation of representative men came east, and proposed the erection of a new county on the Missouri River.

Here was the aid for which the Democrats had been so earnestly praying! Gen. Dodge became much interested in the matter, foreseeing the possible strength such an organization might bring them. Nothing was then done, however, to effect the formation of the county, but the Democrats did not lose sight of the tide of Mormons moving westward, and halting for breath on the shores of the river. In Nauvoo, the Mormon vote had been a powerful ally to the

Democrats at general elections, and a continuance of their support was both desirable and reasonable, according to the logic of Gen. Dodge. The organization of the new county rested with Judge Carleton, of the then Fourth Judicial District, and there is evidence which warrants the belief that the Judge counseled with the General in this matter.

Of course, so serious a matter as the creation of a Democratic county could not be proposed without the Whigs learning of it, and taking council concerning its influence on their destiny. The cautiousness with which the Democrats approached the subject naturally awakened a belief that there was a question as to the partisan feeling of Elder Hyde; and that doubt was equivalent to an admission of weakness on the part of the Democrats. So it transpired that the leaders of both parties set to work at once to test the temperament of the Elder. Now ensued a sharp encounter of wits. Gen. Dodge felt that he held the key to the situation, since through him alone could the desired organization be compassed. The Whigs, on the other hand, apprised themselves of the fact that the Mormons were becoming anxious to show their ill-will toward the Democratic party, as a means of avenging themselves for their expulsion from Nauvoo.

At the time of the occurrence of the events written above, the county of Monroe was composed of all the territory from the west line of Wapello County to the Missouri River. The unorganized counties of Lucas and Clarke had been defined in a manner preliminary to permanent establishment, but the latter, however, was entirely unsettled by white men. The former contained not more than eight or ten families. Practically, Monroe County was political dictator of all that region, and, what was significant, it was in the hands of Democratic county officials.

Such was the political condition of Iowa, when the time arrived to choose a successor to Representative Thompson, in 1848. The Democrats honored the incumbent with a renomination, and the Whigs opposed him with Daniel F. Miller, of Fort Madison.

In spite of their sore need of help, the Democrats were evidently afraid to establish the new county in the West, and, as they alone had the power to do so, the opportunity passed without the Mormons gaining their point. This distrust of the result may have had its weight with Orson Hyde, as the sequel will show.

As the time of election approached, both parties began to feel carefully for the coveted vote; but still the Democrats felt secure, since the failure to create the new county did not prevent the extension of the franchise to the Mormons in another way. Monroe County had the power to create a precinct at the river, and thereby bring the Mormons within the pale of citizenship. The problem to be decided was still as to the advisability of the step. To determine this, messengers were dispatched from both camps to feel the pulse of the people in the West, and each faction returned bearing metaphorical bunches of huge grapes, while their reports were that the land flowed with oil and honey for their respective candidates. In all this bartering there was evidently an understanding between the Whigs and the Mormons; for a flat refusal on the part of the latter to vote the Democratic ticket would certainly have prevented their voting at all. The powers that were had to be mollified, and a go-between was found to represent to the Democrats the solidity of the proposed precinct. The Whigs, of course, did not openly claim the success of their embassy, but rather played off coyly, with intent to deceive.

But even after the character of the vote was determined satisfactorily to the Democrats, there still remained the question of its legality. If the territory lay

west of the last organized county, which was then Monroe, that county had the power to create a precinct. If it did not, then there was an opportunity to contest the validity of returns from the river precinct. The Democrats believed that Kaneshville, as the Mormon settlement was called, did lie within the legal territory of Monroe, but a survey was deemed necessary to settle the point. In accordance with that idea, a party was engaged to ascertain the geographical whereabouts of the village, and a random line was run. Subsequent surveys have shown that the line was, indeed, a random one, but that point did not come up in the contest which followed. For all practical purposes, the place lay west of Monroe. In the decision of this question, the Whigs wisely submitted to the Democrats, and the work of establishing the locality was performed by such means as the Democrats could, under no circumstances, thereafter dispute. It was considered highly important by the Democrats to locate Kaneshville in Monroe territory, because Monroe was then Democratic, and they feared that the Whigs would oppose the organization of so strong a precinct, if they had it in their power to do so. If the village lay north of the upper line of Monroe, it belonged to Marion County, which was then a Whig stronghold. The eagerness with which the Democrats labored to prove that Kaneshville really was several miles south of its actual location, forms one of the grim humors of this contest.

The Whigs, meanwhile, confident of the victory they were to win, offered no objections to the formation of the precinct, but seemed quiescent in the matter. On the 3d of July, 1848, the Monroe County Commissioners issued the following order:

Ordered, by said Board, that that portion of country called Pottawattamie County, which lies directly west of Monroe County, be organized into a township, and that Kaneshville be a precinct for election purposes in said township, and that the election be held at the Council House in said village; and that Charles Bird, Henry Miller and William Huntington be appointed Judges of said election; and that the boundaries of said township extend east as far as the East Nish-na-bat-na.

This public announcement of the plan warned the Whigs to unmask. Greek met Greek. It was known that the Board, then consisting of Andrew Elswick, William McBride and George R. Holliday, with Dudley C. Barber as Clerk, was Democratic. The latter officer made out the poll-books and sent them to the new precinct. Both parties sought the field of battle, and for a time the Mormon element became the favorites of the politicians, since they held the balance of power. The Mormons at home in Nauvoo were Democratic in sentiment, it was argued, and the Democrats were confident of their co-operation in the time of need.

The election took place on the 7th day of August. To the consternation of the Democrats and the joy of the Whigs, the vote of the new precinct was cast almost solidly for Daniel F. Miller, the Whig candidate, and the Democratic candidate, William Thompson, was left out in the cold.

No sooner was the result of the election made known than the Democratic leaders took counsel, one with another, what to do. J. C. Hall, brother-in-law to Thompson, went to Albia from Mount Pleasant, and it is asserted that he and others advised the rejection of the poll-books. The messenger with the returns arrived in Albia, and the canvass of the votes was held on the 14th day of August. Dudley C. Barber, as Clerk of the Board, had a deciding voice in the matter. The canvass was made at his log cabin, one of the three or four buildings then standing on the town plat.

Among the prominent Democrats of Albia at the time was Dr. Flint, who subsequently removed to Wapello County, and became County Judge and State

Senator for that county. He was brother-in-law to Barber, and exercised a great influence over him. He urged the arbitrary rejection of the books. Beside Mr. Hall and Dr. Flint, there was present Israel Kister, now of Bloomfield.

During the heated controversy over the canvass—in which, it is said, an unpleasant suspicion of pistols prevailed—the disputed poll-books suddenly disappeared from the table. The confusion which followed the announcement of their loss can be imagined. The men who were nearest the table dared not accuse one another of having stolen them, but there was, unquestionably, considerable display of feeling. Of course it was clear that the Whigs had not stolen the books, since it was for their interest to retain them. It rested, consequently, with the opposing faction to explain the mysterious disappearance of the documents.

The evening of that day, Barber called to his aid two Justices, and, it is said, with locked doors, made a canvass of the vote of Monroe, throwing out the books from Pottawattamie entirely. This rejection of the western vote secured the election of Thompson, and he accordingly took his seat in the first session of the Thirty-first Congress.

If we may be allowed to parody a classic quotation, uneasy sits the Congressman who is not soundly elected! No sooner was he here than the Whigs made an effort to oust him. The case was laid before a proper committee, and voluminous discussion ensued. Finally, the case was remanded to the District Court at Keokuk. Before a decision could be reached, an election took place in the State for State officers and member of the Thirty-second Congress. The campaign was a hot one. During the stump-speech season, and just prior to the election in August, a meeting was held at Albia, at which A. C. Dodge, Mr. Baker, et al., addressed the Democracy. At this meeting, cheers were proposed for Mr. Barber, on the grounds that he had defeated the election of Miller.

It may be here incidentally remarked that the August election resulted in the seating of Bernhart Henn, of Fairfield, in the Thirty-second Congress from this district, his term beginning in 1851.

There still remained one session of the Thirty-first Congress, and after the August election referred to, the Miller-Thompson fight was renewed. During the controversy, Mr. Miller, or one of his friends, desired certain papers of Judge Mason, who was a strong counsel on the Democratic side. By mistake the missing poll-books were handed to the Whig, who immediately announced the fact, with an appropriate demonstration.

This startling *denouement* completely upset the Democratic case, and a new election was ordered, to "fill vacancy" in the First District. The election took place September 24, 1850, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Miller, who filled the seat in Congress one session.

The question reverts to the cause of the Mormon change of front in 1848. All manner of rumors were afloat at the time, some of them even charging that the Democrats had offered but \$1,000, while the Whigs had paid \$1,200 for the vote. On the authority of one who admits that he was a party to the barter, we state as fact that the only gift presented to Elder Hyde by the Whigs was a printing-office and some ten reams of printing paper and a keg of ink. Hyde wanted an office, and the Whigs were willing to give him one. The materials for the office were shipped to him by the Whigs prior to the casting of the vote. Hyde had a grudge against the Democrats, which he desired to pay, and therefore refused to listen to overtures of a financial character from them. It was a

case of diamond cut diamond, in which the Whigs proved the hardest. It is a fact that in 1848, Orson Hyde began the publication of a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanessville. The county of Pottawattamie was organized in 1848. All the officials were Mormons.

As to the missing books: It is a matter of evidence that Israel Kister placed them in Mr. Hall's saddle-bags, during the heated discussion, probably with no real intention to steal them at the time, but supposing that they would be discovered before Hall left. They were not detected and the lawyer rode away with them. It was then too late to acknowledge the error, and so the case stood until accident brought them to light.

The Whig papers made furious onslaught against the Democrats over the affair, and there is but little doubt that it caused a decidedly good political war-cry during those days. Dr. Flint was openly charged with having burned the books, and Barber was figuratively drawn and quartered continuously. The vigorous attacks upon Barber finally undermined his health and he died, a victim of mistaken sense of duty. Dr. Flint's career in the county of Wapello was one of considerable importance, until he was guilty of eloping, it is alleged, with a lady of his acquaintance, although he was an old man at the time. It is believed that he died, some years since, in Canada.

WAR RECORD.

If there is any one thing more than another of which the people of the Northern States have reason to be proud, it is of the record they made during the dark and bloody days when red-handed rebellion raised its hideous head and threatened the life of the nation. When the war was forced upon the country, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do—working the mines, making farms or cultivating those already made, erecting houses, founding cities and towns, building shops and manufactories—in short, the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The people were just recovering from the depression and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the Free States were buoyant with hope, looking forward to the perfecting of new plans for the insurement of comfort and competence in their declining years; they little heeded the mutterings and threatenings of treason's children in the Slave States of the South. True sons and descendants of the heroes of the "times that tried men's souls"—the struggle for American Independence—they never dreamed that there was even one so base as to dare attempt the destruction of the Union of their fathers—a government baptized with the best blood the world ever knew. While immediately surrounded with peace and tranquillity, they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh of others—aye, even trafficking in the offspring of their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came, with all its attendant horrors.

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, Maj. Anderson, U. S. A., Commandant, was fired on by rebels in arms. Although basest treason, this first act in the bloody reality that followed was looked upon as the mere bravado of a few hot-heads—the act of a few fire-eaters whose sectional bias and hatred were crazed by the excessive indulgence in intoxicating potations. When, a day later, the news was borne along the telegraph wires that

Maj. Anderson had been forced to surrender to what had first been regarded as a drunken mob, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future, from undertakings half completed, and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well-organized purpose to destroy the Government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one should dare to question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or quarter removed from the color that God, for His own purposes, had given them. But they "reckoned without their host." Their dreams of the future, their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy, were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

When the Southern rebels fired upon Fort Sumter, it found this vast North unarmed, untrained in the art of war, and in a state of such profound peace as to warrant the belief that hostilities could not be begun by those who had, since the foundation of this Union, boasted loudly of their loyalty to the Constitution of the United States. The rumors of disaffection that had alarmed the more watchful had aroused but trifling fears in the breasts of the great mass of Northern citizens. War between the States had, prior to that time, been deemed an impossibility. The sentiments of fraternal unity were so deep-abiding in the hearts of the North, that treason was regarded as an improbable crime, and overt acts of antagonism to the Government too base in their intent to be worthy of serious consideration.

But the hand of the aged Ruffin, as he laid the blazing torch upon the gun within Stevens' battery, lighted a flame which spread throughout the land with electric rapidity, and illumined the nation with a glare that revealed the truth of rebel threats. The boom of the first gun awakened the passive people to the dread reality of their position. From Maine to Oregon, from Superior to the Ohio, the country arose, as with a single impulse, to respond to the demands of the hour. There was no need of prompting them, no need of canvassing for strength, no hesitating as to measures, no thought of compromise. But one course could be pursued, and that the people comprehended as though inspired by some higher mentor. The Union must be preserved. Each individual member of society felt the urgent necessity of prompt and concerted action. Towns did not wait to hear tidings from sister-towns; each heard in the roar of brave old Sumter's guns a summons direct, imperative and irresistible, for aid in the defense of the nation's honor. Rivals in business and in politics grasped each other's hands and hurried forth, side by side, rivals no longer, save in their eagerness to enroll first their names upon the list of citizen-soldiery.

Almost simultaneous with the news of the attack upon Sumter came the call from President Lincoln for troops. In the remote towns and rural localities, where telegraphic communication had not then penetrated, the appeal and the response were recorded at the same time.

On the 15th of April, the President issued his call for 75,000 ninety-days troops. The State of Iowa was particularly fortunate in having for its Chief Executive, Samuel J. Kirkwood, whose loyalty and unceasing devotion to the cause of the Union have embalmed his name forever in the annals of the State. Within thirty days after the President's demand was made public, Iowa had a regiment in the field.

If it was within the province of this work to relate the story of Henry's loyalty, the limits of this volume would be extended far beyond those anticipated

ublishers. Some future historian, we have no doubt, will find a fruit-
in this record of war, and lay before the people of this county a narra-
insurpassed interest. Surely the opportunity exists and awaits the
abors of a competent writer.
county lay so near the line of the Slave States that party feeling ran
oughout all the war. Local agitations were frequent over rumored
. The loyalty of the county was all the more marked because of the
f entertaining such sentiments.
long list of brave men who formed the volunteer companies from Henry
s here appended :

VOLUNTEER ROSTER.

TAKEN PRINCIPALLY FROM ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORTS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

..... Adjutant	inf.....	.....Infantry
..... Artillery	I. V. I.....	.....Iowa Volunteer Infantry
..... Battle or Battalion	kld.....	.....killed
..... Colonel	Lieut.....	.....Lieutenant
..... Captain	Maj.....	.....Major
..... Corporal	m. o.....	.....mustered out
..... Commissary	prmtd.....	.....promoted
..... commissioned	prisr.....	.....prisoner
..... cavalry	Regt.....	.....Regiment
..... captured	re-e.....	.....re-enlisted
..... deserted	res.....	.....resigned
..... disabled	Sergt.....	.....Sergeant
..... discharged	trans.....	.....transferred
..... enlisted	vet.....	.....veteran
..... exchanged	V. R. C.....	.....Veteran Reserve Corps
..... honorably discharged	wd.....	.....wounded
..... invalid		

FIRST INFANTRY.

his Regiment was mustered out Aug. 25, 1861, at

ibury B. Porter, com. in 1861.

Company B.

Robert S. Scott, e. April 18, '61.

Company F.

nuel F. Wise, com. May 9, 1861.
ut. Geo. A. Stone, com. May 9, '61.
lieut. Simeon F. Roderick, com.
1861.
gt. Thos. J. Pugh, e. April 23, '61.
C. Jennings, e. April 23, 1861.
miel C. Strang, e. April 23, 1861.
s. W. Clark, e. April 23, 1861.
atson Porter, e. April 23, 1861.
o. W. Field, e. April 23, 1861.
M. Bird, e. April 23, 1861.
T. Smith, e. April 23, 1861.
R. Whippo, e. April 23, 1861.
t Wm. K. Leiseming, e. April
1.
t R. S. Buffington, e. April 23, '61.
s. P., e. April 23, 1861.
Samuel A., e. April 23, 1861.
s. T., e. April 23, 1861.
W., e. April 23, 1861.
J. E., e. April 23, 1861.
t, T. H., e. April 23, 1861.
Wm. S., e. April 23, 1861.

Boyles, Wm. A., e. April 23, 1861.
Benson, H. H., e. April 23, 1861.
Bailey, B. F., e. April 23, 1861.
Bowman, F. M., e. April 23, 1861.
Cramer, Geo., e. April 23, 1861.
Cook, John P., e. April 23, 1861.
Connor, A. B., e. April 23, 1861.
Cornwell, A., e. April 23, 1861.
DeLong, D. J., e. April 23, 1861.
Dewey, Wm. W., e. April 23, 1861.
Davis, Jos. B., e. April 23, 1861.
Fegley, Samuel M., e. April 23, 1861.
Flune, L. L., e. April 23, 1861.
Hartman, Jos., e. April 23, 1861.
Hobart, F., e. April 23, 1861.
Hemenway, Ed., e. April 23, 1861.
Hardenbrook, Thos., e. April 23, 1861.
Heacock, Wm. A., e. April 23, 1861.
Hobart, Wm. K., e. April 23, 1861.
Hanson, Chas. A., e. April 23, 1861, wd. at
Wilson's Creek, Mo.
Howe, W. P., e. April 23, 1861.
Lucas, B. W., e. April 23, 1861.
Lane, G. M., e. April 23, 1861.
Martin, Edw. P., e. April 23, 1861.
Murray, E. H., e. April 23, 1861.
Morehead, John M., e. April 23, 1861.
Millspaugh, John R., e. April 23, 1861.
Mitchell, D. T., e. April 23, 1861.
Molesworth, Jos. S., e. April 23, 1861.
Moulton, C. O., e. April 23, 1861.
Murphy, W. L., e. April 23, 1861.
McMillan, Jos. W., e. April 23, 1861.

McClure, A. J., e. April 23, 1861.
 Marsh, Thos. J., e. April 23, 1861.
 McGrew, John P., e. April 23, 1861.
 Miller, T. B., e. April 23, 1861.
 Mann, F., e. April 23, 1861, kld. at Wilson's Creek, Mo.
 Munger, J. M., e. April 23, 1861.
 Moore, Jas. M., e. April 23, 1861.
 Parker, Hiram, e. April 23, 1861.
 Pollack, N. W., e. April 23, 1861.
 Pennock, J. D., e. April 23, 1861.
 Roseman, Jas., e. April 23, 1861.
 Roberts, John W., e. April 23, 1861.
 Ross, W. F., e. April 23, 1861.
 Ritner, J. B., e. April 23, 1861.
 Rhodes, I. N., e. April 23, 1861.
 Rock, Francis, e. April 23, 1861.
 Stubbs, Daniel, e. April 23, 1861.
 Stubbs, Jesse, e. April 23, 1861.
 Schreiner, E. L., e. April 23, 1861.
 Serviss, L., e. April 23, 1861.
 Shultz, Wm., e. April 23, 1861.
 Stevens, A. B., e. April 23, 1861.
 Satterthwaite, J. W., e. April 23, 1861.
 Smith, Geo. W., e. April 23, 1861.
 Thompson, Smith, e. April 23, 1861.
 Tibbetts, Jas. M., e. April 23, 1861.
 Van Arsdale, J. O., e. April 23, 1861.
 Van Arsdale, F. B., e. April 23, 1861.
 White, Wm. L., e. April 23, 1861.
 White, Jas. H., e. April 23, 1861.
 Wooderow, C. W., e. April 23, 1861.
 Whippo, J. V., e. April 23, 1861, kld. at Wilson's Creek, Mo.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 21, 1865.]

Adj. Robert A. Stitt, prmt. sergt. maj., prmt. adj. April 5, 1865.
 Q. M. James Brunaugh, com. 1st lieut. Co. K, prmt. Q. M. July 22, 1862, resd. Nov. 27, 1862.

Company A.

Sixth Corp. Lemuel Baldwin, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Dallas, Ga.
 Musician John L. Trobee, vet. Jan. 1, '64.

Company D.

Musician Jas. H. Hobbs, wd., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company E.

Spinks, J. P., e. July 12, 1861, wd. at Dallas, Ga.

Company F.

Musician Jos. B. Adams, e. Feb. 4, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Fox, John, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company H.

Antrobus, L., e. July 22, 1861.
 Antrobus, J. C., e. July 22, 1861.

Company K.

Capt. Richard E. White, com. 1st lieut. July 12, 1861, prmt. capt. Oct. 14, 1861, kld. by cannon-ball at Shiloh.
 Capt. Sebastian L. Blodgett, e. as private July 27, 1861, prmt. corp. Oct. 1, 1861, prmt. capt. Dec. 30, 1864.
 First Lieut. Charles Hussey, e. as corp. July 12, 1861, prmt. 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.
 Second Lieut. John L. Cook, e. as sergt. July 12, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, prmt. 2d lieut. Jan. 2, 1863, capt. May 14, 1863, disd. March 20, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Eli B. Way, e. as private July 12, 1861, vet., wd. Atlanta, prmt. 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865, m. o. as sergt.
 First Sergt. Jasper Ogden, e. July 12, '61.
 Sergt. T. Schreiner, e. July 12, 1861, capt. at Shiloh, died at Macon, Ga.
 Sergt. Charles H. Loomis, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. at Atlanta.
 Sergt. Lemuel Baldwin, e. July 12, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
 Sergt. John R. Martin, e. July 12, 1861, died at Mount Pleasant.
 Sergt. John Reynolds, e. July 12, 1861, wd. accidentally, disd. June 16, 1865.
 Corp. Robert Crawford, e. July 12, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died Mound City, Ill.
 Corp. Arthur Wilson, e. July 12, 1861, wd. and disd. Sept. 1, 1862, disab.
 Corp. Vine G. Williams, e. July 12, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Nov. 26, 1862.
 Corp. Henry McCoy, e. July 12, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died Mound City, Ill., April 24, 1864.
 Corp. John C. Ferree, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Jones' Ford, Miss., Missionary Ridge and Resaca, disd. July 18, 1865.
 Musician James B. Adams, e. July 12, '61.
 Wagoner R. C. Shipman, e. July 12, 1861, wd. at Missionary Ridge, disd. July 2, 1865, disab.
 Boyles, E. C., e. July 12, 1861, disd. Jan. 16, 1862, disab.
 Boyles, A. L., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Berry, F. M., e. July 12, 1861.
 Berry, John, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Brooks, D. F., e. July 12, 1861, disd. Oct. 23, 1861.
 Blodgett, S. L., e. July 27, 1861, prmt. corp., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmt. capt. Dec. 30, 1864.
 Bigham, J. M., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Jones' Ford, Miss., kld. at Dallas, Ga.
 Burris, J. B., e. July 12, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Burdet, John, e. July 12, 1861, disd. Jan. 19, 1862, disab.
 Barr, W. H., e. July 12, 1861, wd. at Missionary Ridge, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. at Macon, Ga.
 Clark, E. R., e. July 12, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. July 14, 1862, disab.

J. A., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. captd. at Hopefield, Ark.

L. W., e. July 12, 1861, disd. 1861, disab.

B., e. July 12, 1861, disd. Sept. disab.

Hilbert E., e. Sept. 6, 1861, captd. Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd. corp.

M., e. July 12, 1861, kld. at Dal-

Marion, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan.

V., e. July 12, 1862, died Grand on, Tenn.

, e. July 12, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.

W., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, d. at Kenesaw Mountain.

Joseph, e. July 12, 1861, disd. Jan.

asant, e. July 12, 1861, disd. Jan. disab.

on, e. July 12, 1861, wd. at Mis- Ridge.

Alfred, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan.

uel, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, mtd. wagoner.

n, Benjamin, e. July 12, 1861, Shiloh, disd. July 4, 1862.

liam, e. July 12, 1861, wd. Shiloh.

Edwin, e. July 12, 1861, disd. 1861, disab.

V. C., e. July 12, 1861, disd. Jan. disab.

ames, e. July 12, 1861.

y, e. July 12, 1861, disd. Jan. 17, sab.

Samuel, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. prmtd. musician.

ames, e. July 12, 1861.

ul, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1,

oel, e. July 12, 1861, disd. Sept.

Franklin, e. July 12, 1861, disd. 1861.

w., e. July 12, 1861, died Dec. 9,

omas, e. July 12, 1861, died at iver, Miss.

Thomas, e. vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

se, Parker, e. July 12, 1861, disd. ab.

, W. H., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan.

n, J. H., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. kld. at Kenesaw Mountain.

illiam, e. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. at ooga.

L. H., e. July 12, 1861, died Oct.

. R., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, d. at Resaca, kld. at Lovejoy's

sbury, e. July 12, 1861, wd. Mis- Ridge.

R. C., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan.

Simpson, J. R., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Stitt, Robert, e. Sept. 6, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Shaner, George, e. July 12, 1861.

Sisk, Fulton, e. Aug. 25, 1862.

Tucker, W. H., e. July 12, 1861, disd. Oct. 26, 1861, disab.

Trobee, J. L., e. July 29, 1861.

Taylor, Leroy, e. July 12, 1861, disd. Sept. 23, 1862, disab.

Vancamp, A., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Townsend, Thomas, e. July 12, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Walls, C. F., e. Sept. 6, 1861, disd. Jan. 16, 1862, disab.

Young, Henry, e. July 12, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY:

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.]

Q. M. S. Jos. L. Courtney, e. Sept. 9, 1861, captd. near Atlanta.

Hosp. Steward Amos C. Davis, e. Sept. 16, 1861.

Company B.

Hauser, David, e. Sept. 21, 1861, died Dec. 30, 1861.

Martin, Jas. L., e. Sept. 21, 1861, captd. at Atlanta.

Company C.

Armstrong, Jos. M., e. Sept. 23, 1861, disd. Dec. 23, 1863, disab.

Blair, Jas., e. Sept. 23, 1861, drowned at Pittsburg, Tenn.

Dodd, Jas. B., e. Sept. 23, 1861.

Company E.

Barrett, Wm., e. Sept. 13, 1861.

Company F.

Deweese, R. T., e. Sept. 23, 1861.

Martin, Jno. S., e. Sept. 23, 1861, died at Keokuk.

McKorkle, Jos. H., e. Sept. 23, 1861.

Parish, Elliott, e. Sept. 23, 1861.

Ross, Moses, e. Sept. 23, 1861, died at Washington, Ind.

Shelton, Wm. P., e. Sept. 23, 1861, disd. Oct. 31, 1862.

Shaffer, Geo. W., e. Sept. 23, 1861, wd. at Nick-a-Jack Creek, died Kenesaw Mt.

Company G.

Capt. Sam'l McFarland, com. Oct. 15, '61, lieut. col. 19th inf. Aug. 2, 1862.

Capt. Geo. W. F. Barr, com. 2d lieut. Oct. 15, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 13, 1862,

prmtd. capt. Aug. 25, 1862, captd. at Atlanta, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864, term expired.

Capt. Sam'l Foster, e. as corp. Sept. 17, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Feb. 29, 1863, prmtd. capt. Oct. 27, 1864.

First Lieut. Wm. F. Lelew, com. Oct. 15, 1861, resd. June 12, 1862.

- First Lieut. Caleb B. Weir, e. as sergt. Sept. 2, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. June 13, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1863, resd. June 27, 1864.
- First Lieut. E. J. Lockwood, e. as corp. Oct. 9, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Dec. 17, '64, resd. June 28, 1865.
- Second Lieut. Wm. H. Nicodemus, com. 2d lieut. July 29, 1865, after m. o. as sergt.
- Sergt. Wm. Heald, e. Sept. 9, 1861, vet. Feb. 9, 1864, kld. at battle of Atlanta.
- Sergt. Jno. W. Kauffman, e. Sept. 11, 1861, disd. April 15, 1863, disab.
- Sergt. Franklin Force, e. Sept. 16, 1861, trans. Dec. 16, 1863, to 12th La. Vols., A. D.
- Sergt. Thos. B. Miller, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
- Sergt. Geo. McNeeley, e. Sept. 11, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, capt'd. at Atlanta.
- Sergt. Wm. Ross, e. Sept. 12, 1861, disd. April 28, 1862, disab.
- Corp. Sam'l Foster, e. Sept. 17, 1861.
- Corp. Benj. F. Bower, e. Sept. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, capt'd. at battle Atlanta.
- Corp. Michael Mead, e. Sept. 12, 1861, disd. Aug. 27, 1862, disab.
- Corp. F. M. Hickok, e. Sept. 12, 1861, disd. May 6, 1862, disab.
- Corp. H. L. Abby, e. Sept. 12, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.
- Corp. Caleb Dailey, e. Sept. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, capt'd. at Atlanta.
- Corp. James M. Neel, e. Sept. 16, 1861, died May 13, 1862.
- Corp. Jas. McGavie, e. Sept. 12, 1861, died at Black River Bridge, Miss.
- Corp. M. M. Kingsbury, e. Sept. 16, 1861, trans. to Miss. Marine Brigade, April 6, 1863.
- Barr. D. H., e. Sept. 9, 1861, disd. Oct. 21, 1862.
- Beeler, John, e. Sept. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Atlanta, died Annapolis, Md.
- Barr, John, e. Oct. 19, 1861, capt'd. near Atlanta.
- Bledsoe, Benj., e. Sept. 25, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps March 15, 1864.
- Courtney, Jos. L., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Conner, Oscar, e. Sept. 17, 1861, wd. near Atlanta.
- Campbell, A. S., e. Sept. 10, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta.
- Cozier, Henry, e. Sept. 12, 1861, trans. to Miss. Marine Brigade April 6, 1863.
- Daily, F. M., e. Sept. 16, '61, vet. Jan. 1, '64.
- Daily, Jos. T., e. Sept. 15, 1861, vet. Dec. 7, 1863, wd. in camp at Atlanta.
- Davis, A. C., e. Sept. 16, 1861.
- Davis, Jos. T., e. Sept. 25, 1861.
- Ellenbarger, John, e. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Flory, F. M., e. Sept. 11, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. at Atlanta.
- Gaskill, Ellis, e. Sept. 25, 1861, died at Corinth.
- Hauser, David, e. Sept. 21, 1861.
- Hudson, A. J., e. Oct. 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. at Atlanta.
- Huinnell, Wm., e. Sept. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, capt'd. at Atlanta.
- Hummell, George, e. March 28, 1864, wd. at Atlanta, died at Rome.
- Hobert, Mortimer, e. Sept. 17, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
- Holloway, Harrison, e. Sept. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmt'd. sergt.
- Hull, C. T., e. Oct. 19, 1861, reported kld. at Shiloh, also as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, capt'd. at Atlanta.
- Kilbourne, Chas., e. Sept. 13, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.
- Kendell, Jesse, e. Sept. 11, 1861, vet. Dec. 7, 1863, missing at Atlanta.
- Kingsbury, Joseph J., e. Sept. 16, 1861.
- Kennedy, Daniel, e. Sept. 4, 1861.
- Lehew, Robt. M., e. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Lewis Ephraim, e. Sept. 11, 1861.
- Landerbauch, A., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Lowry, Ambrose, e. Sept. 11, 1861, died at Keokuk.
- Lehew, Thomas H., e. Sept. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Linkins, Wm. C., e. Sept. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Miller, T. B., vet. Jan. 1, '64, capt'd. Atlanta.
- Miller, Geo. F., e. Sept. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Martin, S. S., e. Dec. 15, 1863, capt'd. and died at Andersonville.
- Martin, James L., e. Sept. 21, 1861.
- McCune, J., e. Dec. 15, 1863.
- Miller, M. J., e. Sept. 17, 1861, kld. at Atlanta.
- Mahaffy, Alfred, e. Sept. 12, 1861.
- McCafferty, George, e. Sept. 25, 1861, capt'd. near Atlanta.
- McClellan, James W., e. Sept. 14, 1861.
- Meriatt, David, e. Sept. 18, 1861.
- Manlove, John H., e. Oct. 19, 1861.
- Manlove, W. B., e. Oct. 19, 1861.
- Nixon, John F., e. Sept. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Neel, James M., e. Sept. 16, 1861, died at Mt. Pleasant.
- Poor, Henry, e. Sept. 16, 1861, capt'd. at Atlanta, died at Annapolis.
- Pensil, George, e. Sept. 9, 1861.
- Rath, John, e. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Riggs, W. H., e. Sept. 11, 1861.
- Richee, C. C., e. Sept. 9, 1861.
- Smith, Eli, e. March, 1864.
- Stults, E., e. Nov. 11, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Smith, C. A., e. April 27, 1862, capt'd. at Atlanta.
- Sharp, R. J., e. Sept. 11, 1861, vet. Dec. 7, 1863.
- Siberts, Edward, e. Sept. 17, 1861.
- Stubbs, Martin, e. Sept. 20, 1861.
- Sheets, W., e. Oct. 18, '61, died Fulton, Mo.
- Saums, Conrad, e. Sept. 12, 1861, trans. to Miss. Marine Brigade, April 6, 1863.
- Smith, M., e. Sept. 16, 1861, died Feb. 11, 1862.
- Serviss, George A., e. Sept. 5, 1861.
- Simpson, John H., e. Sept. 7, 1861, trans. to 10th Ohio Battery Jan. 8, 1864.

Schreiner, C. J., e. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Turney, Darius, e. Sept. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Walter, Jacob, e. Sept. 9, 1861.
 Walter, Rufus C., e. Sept. 6, 1861, died at Vicksburg.
 Woodworth, Orrin, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Wilson, Alex., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
 Woodworth, John B., e. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Woodworth, John B., e. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Wooley, David, e. Sept. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wade, Wm. L., e. Sept. 18, 1861.
 Yeoger, Joseph, e. Sept. 16, 1861, wd. at Atlanta.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Beauchamp, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Rickey, Wm. W., e. Aug. 1, 1862.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out Nov. 16, 1864, at Davenport, Iowa.]

Lieut. Col. James W. Newbold, com. capt. Co. F Nov. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, prmt'd. lieut. col. March 13, 1863, kld. at Pleasant Hill, La.
 Lieut. Col. Wallen C. Jones, com. capt. Co. I Nov. 6, 1861, com. lieut. col. Oct. 9, 1864, m. o. as capt.
 Chaplain Frederick F. Kiner, e. as sergt. Co. I Oct. 5, 1861, prmt'd. chaplain April 21, 1863, disd. Nov. 16, 1864.

Company A.

Dunham, R. F., e. Jan. 12, 1864, died Feb. 23, 1864.

Company B.

Dowd, David, e. Oct. 16, 1862.
 Kingsbury, W. S., e. Oct. 18, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill, La.
 White, T. J., e. Dec. 14, 1862.

Company D.

Capt. Richard D. Emerson, com. Nov. 2, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, resd. April 8, '62.
 Capt. John S. Agey, e. as sergt. Sept. 28, '61, prmt'd. 1st lieut. March 25, '62, prmt'd. capt. Jan. 1, 1863.
 First Lieut. Robert J. Harrison, com. Nov. 2, 1861, resd. March 19, 1862.
 First Lieut. Smith Thompson, e. as sergt. Sept. 28, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. March 25, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Wm. M. Gordon, com. Nov. 2, 1861, resd. March 19, 1862.
 Second Lieut. Theo. F. Baldwin, e. as private, captd. Shiloh, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1863.
 First Sergt. Elliott S. Rogers, e. Oct. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Sergt. Wm. H. Bucher, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Sergt. E. L. Cook, e. Oct. 21, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.

Corp. Thomas Frazier, e. Sept. 28, 1861, wd., disd. Oct. 18, 1862.
 Corp. William Addis, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Dec. 1, 1863, prmt'd. sergt.
 Corp. B. F. Randolph, e. Sept. 28, 1861, died May 20, 1862.
 Corp. N. W. Johnson, e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Corp. R. C. Spurrier, e. Sept. 28, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
 Musician John Todd, e. Oct. 21, 1861, died June 3, 1862.
 Adams, William, e. Oct. 2, 1861.
 Atkinson, W. A., e. Oct. 2, 1861.
 Austin, James, e. Nov. 1, 1861, vet. Dec. 1, 1863, wd. Pleasant Hill, La.
 Bishop, J. V., e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. Sept. 8, 1862, disab.
 Bond, Benjamin, e. Oct. 17, 1861.
 Bishop, S. P., e. Nov. 28, 1861.
 Berry, Joshua, e. Oct. 4, 1861, wd. Corinth, vet. Dec. 1, 1863.
 Carlisle, R. F., e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Culp, George, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Collins, William, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 De Witt, Marion, e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. June 26, 1863, disab.
 Dobbins, E. J., e. Sept. 22, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill, La.
 Davis, J. H., e. Sept. 28, 1861, wd. Pleasant Hill, La.
 Dudley, William, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Eaton, Z. P., e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Edwards, Samuel, e. Nov. 17, 1861, died Jan. 26, 1862.
 Edwards, John, e. Sept. 28, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. March 26, 1863.
 Edwards, W. H., e. Dec. 20, 1861, died at Savanna, Tenn.
 Elerton, John, e. Oct. 2, 1861.
 Elerton, Thernon, e. Oct. 17, 1861.
 Fisher, Alex., e. Oct. 21, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Frazier, D. M., e. Oct. 17, 1861, captd., wd. and died at Town Creek, Miss.
 Findley, J. H., e. Oct. 8, 1861, wd. Shiloh.
 Jessup, Mahlon, e. Sept. 28, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Sept. 13, 1862.
 Joy, Stephen, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Joy, Lindley, e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. Jan. 29, 1863.
 Long, W. C., e. Oct. 2, 1861, captd., disd. Jan. 31, 1863.
 McDaniel, G. W., e. Sept. 28, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 May, A. W., e. Oct. 10, 1861.
 Morris, Jeremiah, e. Sept. 28, 1861, died Dec. 28, 1861.
 Marshall, Wm. B., e. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Rogers, H. S., e. Oct. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh and Tallahatchie, Miss.
 Ratcliff, A. W., e. Sept. 28, 1861, died Jan. 4, 1862.
 Root, Elisha W., e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Reeder, Levi M., e. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Wheat, Robert S., e. Oct. 30, 1861, disd. Dec. 30, 1861.

Company F.

Second Lieut. Thos. B. Beach, e. as sergt. Oct. 14, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, prmt'd. 2d lieut. March 15, 1863, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Co. B Res. Bat. 14th Inf.

Sergt. Eli H. Coddington, e. Oct. 14, 1861, disd. July 14, 1862, wd. Ft. Donelson

Sergt. Jacob Peterson, e. Oct. 14, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, disd. Jan. 8, 1863.

Sergt. Wm. A. Smutz, e. Oct. 14, 1861, died at Annapolis, Md.

Corp. Benj. F. Walker, e. Oct. 14, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.

Corp. Benj. F. Isaman, e. Oct. 14, 1861.

Musician A. A. Beach, e. Oct. 14, 1861.

Ball, Eli, e. Oct. 14, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.

Bradford, Oliver, Oct. 14, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.

Carter, James, e. Oct. 14, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, wd. at Yellow Bayou, La., disd. Jan. 26, 1865.

Chapman, H. J., e. Oct. 14, 1861, died Dec. 22, 1861.

Douthart, H., e. Aug. 21, 1863.

Douthart, James, e. Oct. 14, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.

Davis, Peter M., e. Oct. 19, 1861, died at Corinth.

Elarton, John, e. Oct. 19, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.

Grim, David, e. Oct. 14, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, died at Nashville.

Gather, Washn., e. Oct. 18, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, disd. Feb. 16, 1863.

Gather, Jas. W., e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Dec. 1, 1863.

Gather, Warren, e. Oct. 14, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, disd. Feb. 16, 1862.

Helterbran, John F., e. Oct. 14, 1861.

Harlan, Alex., e. Oct. 14, 1861, disd. April 27, 1862.

Isaman, L., e. Aug. 23, 1863.

Lane, Samuel, e. Oct. 14, 1861, kld. Shiloh.

Lane, Geo. W., e. Oct. 14, 1861, died March 2, 1862.

Lazenby, Wm., e. Oct. 14, 1861.

Percival, Wm. S., e. Oct. 19, 1861, disd. March 1, 1862.

Robinson, Jas. H., e. Oct. 11, 1861.

Smultz, Benj. R., e. Oct. 14, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.

Wheatley, Turner, e. Oct. 14, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, wd. at Pleasant Hill, La.

Wymack, Wm., e. Oct. 18, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Jan. 8, 1863.

Walker, Jos. E., e. Aug. 23, 1863, wd. at Pleasant Hill, La.

White, E. S., e. Aug. 23, 1863.

Wheatley, R. W., e. Aug. 23, 1863, wd. at Pleasant Hill, La.

Company I.

First Lieut. John M. Morehead, com. Nov. 6, 1861.

Second Lieut. Isaac N. Rhodes, e. as sergt. Oct. 5, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, prmt'd. 2d lieut. April 10, 1864.

Sergt. Milton Rhodes, e. Oct. 1, 1861, missing at Shiloh.

Sergt. John P. West, e. Oct. 15, 1861.

Sergt. Willard Hale, e. Oct. 9, 1861, kld. at Fort Donelson.

Sergt. Ira Mitchell, e. Oct. 1, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, disd. Feb. 17, 1863.

Corp. U. McNeeley, e. Oct. 1, 1861, died Aug. 13, 1862.

Corp. George M. Smith, e. Oct. 22, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.

Corp. Jos. Hartman, e. Oct. 1, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, disd. Jan. 29, 1863.

Corp. Burton Chandler, e. Oct. 21, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, disd. Jan. 29, 1863.

Corp. Geo. W. Berry, e. Oct. 1, '61, wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., died there April 10, 1864.

Corp. Geo. Bennett, e. Oct. 28, 1861.

Corp. Geo. W. Grant, e. Oct. 1, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.

Musician Jas. H. Williford, e. Oct. 1, '61, died at Savannah, Tenn.

Musician Wesley Rhodes, e. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.

Wagoner Jos. S. Baylis, e. Oct. 19, 1861.

Burton, Thos., e. Oct. 11, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, disd. Feb. 5, 1863, disab.

Beaber, Henry, e. Oct. 1, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.

Brown, H. R., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Jan. 29, 1863.

Beaber, D. C., e. Oct. 5, '61, capt'd. Shiloh.

Clark, Wm., e. Oct. 22, 1861.

Cramer, Jno., e. Dec. 10, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. June 16, 1862.

Comer, John, e. Oct. 1, 1861.

Comer, Jonathan, e. Oct. 1, 1861.

Chandler, R., e. Oct. 1, 1861, capt'd. Shiloh.

Cloonon, P., e. Oct. 1, 1861, capt'd. Shiloh.

Eckhardt, G., e. Oct. 9, 1861, died Nov. 4, 1861.

Elliott, N., e. Oct. 1, 1861.

Eagles, E., e. Oct. 25, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.

Gosford, R. H., e. Dec. 1, 1863.

Gossett, E. H., e. Oct. 5, 1861, wd. and capt'd. at Shiloh, died May 10, 1862.

Hull, H., e. Oct. 1, 1861, died Jan. 1, 1862.

Hummel, D., e. Oct. 11, '61, capt'd. Shiloh.

Holt, E., e. Oct. 1, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.

Hummel, T., e. Oct. 20, 1861, disd. July 29, 1862, disab.

Hales, Jno. C., e. Oct. 17, 1861.

Jones, H. H., e. Oct. 11, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, disd. Feb. 3, 1863.

Kyle, Wm., H. e. Oct. 5, died March 4, 1862.

Jay, Jesse, e. Oct. 5, 1861, capt'd. Shiloh.

Lee, Peter S., e. Nov. 8, 1862.

Leach, I. C., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. April 2, 1862, disab.

Lisle, B. F., e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd. Feb. 4, 1862, disab.

Mitchell, Jno. E., e. Oct. 1, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.

Meacham, Sam'l, e. Oct. 7, 1861.

Moore, A., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Dec. 21, 1861, disab.



A. B. Porter
MT. PLEASANT

W., e. Oct. 11, 1861, disd. Dec. 1861.

id, e. Oct. 5, 1861, capt. at Feb. 28, 1863, disab.

ob, e. Oct. 21, 1861, died of 15, 1862.

W., e. Oct. 22, '61, capt. Shiloh.

e. Oct. 1, 1861, capt. Shiloh.

y, e. Oct. 5, 1861, capt. Shiloh.

. E., e. Oct. 2, 1861, disd. July 1861.

as. P., e. Oct. 2, 1861.

, H. H., Oct. 30, 1861, wd. at Hill, La.

Jacob, e. Oct. 1, 1861, died May 1861.

es, e. Oct. 20, 1861, disd. April 1861.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

. R.

. H.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

, e. Jan. 18, 1864, capt. April 1864, Pleasant Hill, La.

oshua, e. Dec. 1, 1863.

no., e. Dec. 1, 1863.

re, e. April 1, 1863.

hos., e. Dec. 1, 1863.

id, e. Dec. 7, 1863.

drew, e. Jan. 4, 1864.

iel, e. Jan. 5, 1864.

F., e. Jan. 5, 1864, disd. Dec. 1863.

. P., e. Dec. 1, 1863.

enj., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

Company B.

Addis, e. Dec. 1, 1863.

a R. Berry, e. Dec. 1, 1863.

ustin, e. Dec. 1, 1863.

Hixon, e. Dec. 8, 1863.

, e. Dec. 13, 1863.

remiah, e. Jan. 4, 1864.

P., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky.

l H. Wise, com. March 15, Jan 22, 1863.

M. Kenderdine, e. as priv. Co. d lieut. Co. A Feb. 7, 1863, wd.

Miss., prmtd. 1st lieut. July 1863.

mt. capt. June 28, 1865, com. 28, 1865, m. o. as 1st lieut.

David S. Elliott, disd. Oct. 1863.

Company C.

on E., e. March 18, 1862, disd. 1863, disab.

Company F.

Second Lieut. Sumner Hemenway, e. as capt. March 11, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. July 1, 1865.

Sergt. Franklin Hobart, e. Feb. 21, 1862, capt. Tilton, Ga.

Corp. John W. Lozier, e. March 18, 1862, wd. Champion Hills, wd. Eastport, Tenn.

Brattain, Lemons, e. March 6, 1862, disd. Jan. 18, 1863.

Bixler, George W., e. March 22, 1862, vet. March 23, 1864.

Chase, Charles, e. March 27, 1862, wd. at Iuka, vet. March 30, 1864, capt. Tilton, Ga.

Douglas, Volney, e. April 2, 1862, wd. at Jackson, capt. Tilton, Ga.

Davis, Harrison, e. March 20, 1862, wd. at Corinth, vet. March 25, 1864.

Hobart, Wm. K., e. Jan. 5, 1864, capt. at Tilton, Ga.

Hobart, F., e. March 24, 1862, disd. June 23, 1863.

Hobart, Jos., e. March 22, 1862, capt. Tilton, Ga.

Hipwell, John H., e. March 15, 1862, vet. March 20, 1864.

Kenderdine, H. M., e. Feb. 25, 1862, wd. at Iuka.

Kelley, Robt., e. March 6, 1862, capt. at Tilton, Ga.

Lattissaw, George e. April 3, 1862, died Sept 6, 1862.

Lindermuth, Wm., e. March 1, 1862, capt. Tilton, Ga.

Murphy, John W., e. March 20, 1862, disd. Oct. 30, 1862, disab.

Mitchell, D. T., e. April 2, 1862, died Oct. 13, 1862.

Pixley, Webster, e. March 6, 1862, vet. March 8, 1864.

Stevens, John, e. March 28, 1862.

Wolf, Reese, e. March 19, 1862, vet. March 26, 1864, capt. Tilton, Ga.

Company I.

Corp. Zebedee F. Wood, e. April 7, 1862, wd. at Iuka, capt. Tilton, Ga.

Griffith, Hugh T., e. March 15, 1862, died Aug. 25, 1862.

Company K.

Capt. Chas. W. Woodrow, com. 2d lieut. April 16, 1862, prmtd. sergt. Co. E, 15th Inf., prmtd. 1st lieut. Oct. 1, 1862, prmtd. capt. June 17, 1865.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 10, 1865.]

Lieut. Col. Samuel McFarland, com. Aug. 2, 1862, from capt. Co. G, 11th Inf., kld. while leading charge on the enemy's battery, Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862.

Maj. Simeon F. Roderick, com. capt. Co. K, Aug. 22, 1862, capt'd. Sterling Farm, La., prmt'd. maj. July 3, 1865, m. o. as capt.

Company B.

Byrkitt, M. L., e. March 28, 1864.
Comeggs, e. Feb. 2, 1862.
Gassner, Wm. F., e. March, 23, 1863.
Woodward, Wm. A., e. March 28, 1864.

Company C.

Corp. Wm. A. Smith, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Bennett, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Company E.

Hilligross, Levi, e. June 29, 1863.

Company I.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Martin, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 6, 1862, prmt'd 2d lieut. Jan. 2, 1863, resd. Aug. 12, 1853.

Company K.

Capt. Daniel H. Roderick, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove Dec. 7, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. June 1, 1865, com. capt. after m. o. as com. sergt.
First Lieut. Richard Root, com. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Sept. 1, 1863, com. maj. 8th cav. Sept. 30, 1863.
First Lieut. Wm. L. Murphy, e. as sergt. Aug. 16, 1862, prmt'd 1st lieut. Oct. 12, 1863, resd. May 25, 1865.
First Lieut. James M. Cubbinson, com. July 28, 1865, after m. o. as sergt.
Second Lieut. John W. Roberts, com. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. at battle Sterling Farm, La.
Second Lieut. Noble E. Dawson, e. as corp. July 22, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieut. July 1, 1865, m. o. as sergt.
Sergt. George Cramer, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, disd. Feb. 22, 1863.
Sergt. H. H. Way, e. July 16, 1862.
Corp. Daniel H. Walker, e. Aug. 4, 1862.
Corp. S. D. Wright, e. July 26, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, died at Fayetteville, Ark.
Corp. E. H. Dickerson, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, died at Fayetteville, Ark.
Corp. Thos. N. Pritchard, e. July 21, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.
Corp. L. P. Service, e. Aug. 2, 1862, kld. at Prairie Grove.
Corp. John Terrell, e. July 22, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.
Corp. John D. Trowbridge, e. July 20, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, Ark.
Corp. B. F. Kaster, e. July 30, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, disd. April 22, 1865, disab.
Corp. P. H. Grant, e. Aug. 5, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya.
Corp. Benj. F. Harland, e. July 25, 1862, kld. at Prairie Grove, Ark.

Musician Chas. Pensyl, e. July 26, 1862.
Wagoner James L. Service, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disab.
Alter, F. H., e. July 22, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove.
Allsup, R. W., e. Feb. 7, 1863.
Anderson, Wm. G., e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, trans. to Inv. Corps. March 15, 1864.
Anderson, Geo. W., e. July 29, 1862, musician.
Bailey, Robert N., e. July 16, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, trans. to Inv. Corps April 10, 1864.
Bales, Alfred, e. May 11, 1863.
Burdett, John F., e. Aug. 22, 1862, capt'd. Atchafalaya, La.
Bales, Isaac, e. June 21, 1863.
Birge, Wm. T., e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, disd. April 27, '63, disab.
Bench, Wm., e. May 12, 1863.
Brown, Doctor F., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, and died there Feb. 15, 1863.
Brown, Robert S., e. Aug. 11, 1862, kld. at Prairie Grove.
Blowers, Charles, e. Aug. 2, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Jan. 15, 1864.
Bailey, James C., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disd. Feb. 24, 1863, disab.
Baxter, James e. Aug. 2, 1862.
Carter, George F., e. March 16, 1863.
Crocker, Charles, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
Cady, Charles, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Cook, Eli A., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Creekbaum, J., e. July 19, 1862, wd. Prairie Grove, disd. March 10, 1863.
Davis, David, e. July 26, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.
Dailey, W. F., e. Aug. 26, 1862, disd. May 31, 1865.
Doan, I., e. Aug. 1, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, died at home.
Erwin, William, e. Aug. 4, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, disd. March 18, 1863.
Eslinger, J. O., e. Aug. 5, 1862.
Evans, Samuel, e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, capt'd. at Atchafalaya.
Fox, Chas., e. July 18, 1862.
Farley, A. G., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
French, John, e. Aug. 6, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.
Gish, J., e. Feb. 7, 1863.
Gabbert, H. M., e. July 29, 1862, supposed to have died at home.
Grimes, Jacob, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. Prairie Grove.
Grant, H. B., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
George, Jacob, e. Aug. 12, '62, disd. March 23, 1863, disab.
Hodson, Z. L., e. July 18, 1862.
Huddleston, A. C., e. May 11, 1863.
Horsey, S. H., e. July 16, 1862.
Hamilton, J. S., e. July 16, 1862.
Holcomb, Thomas, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died Nov. 7, 1862.
Humphrey, S. H., e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove.

Huey, William, e. July 28, 1862, died at Salem.
 Horsey, H. C., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Ives, R. C., e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. Prairie Grove, disd. Feb. 21, 1863, disab.
 Jemison, R. E., e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, disd. Dec. 12, 1864.
 Jay, Mills, e. July 12, 1863, died Nov. 22, 1863.
 Jay, Wiley, e. July 21, 1862, wd. Prairie Grove, disd. March 12, 1863.
 Johnson, R. G., e. July 29, 1862, disd. Feb. 9, 1863, disab.
 Jay, J. C., e. July 18, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, died Jan. 11, 1863.
 Kenyon, W. E., e. Aug. 4, 1862, kld. at Prairie Grove.
 Loyd, Brant, e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. Prairie Grove, disd. March 13, 1863, disab.
 Langdon, O. J., e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Murphy, J. B., e. May 27, 1863, musician.
 McCoy, Marion, e. July 17, 1862, kld. at Prairie Grove.
 McCoy, Samuel, e. July 11, 1863.
 Murry, E. H., e. July 19, 1862, wd. Prairie Grove.
 Macy, W. R., e. July 22, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove.
 Morris, J. B., e. July 16, 1862, died Nov. 21, 1862.
 Moore, M. M., e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. at Prairie Grove.
 McBarnes, L. A., e. Aug. 2, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.
 McDonald, Jesse, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Perkins, S., e. May 22, 1863.
 Paxton, William, e. July 3, 1863.
 Roskelly, W. H., e. July 13, 1862.
 Roberts, Walter, e. July 11, 1863.
 Savage, Thomas, e. July 18, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, died Fayetteville, Ark.
 Smith, J. G. M., e. July 11, 1863.
 Straw, O. H., July 2, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, disd. March 3, 1863, disab.
 Smith, W. L., e. July 11, 1863.
 Stover, S. F., e. July 16, 1862.
 Sharp, Davis, e. July 26, 1862.
 Stewart, Eli, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Atchafalaya, La., died at New Orleans.
 Simpson, Alex., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died Oct. 19, 1862.
 Spring, W. J., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. Prairie Grove, died at Fayetteville, Ark.
 Smith, A. G., e. July 29, 1863.
 Smith, Thomas, e. July 29, 1862, kld. at Atchafalaya, La.
 Stewart, J. M., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Wood, J. W., e. July 26, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La., disd. May 22, 1865, disab.
 Wood, Harrison, e. Aug. 4, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.
 Weeks, Joseph, e. July 4, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, disd. April 6, 1863, disab.
 Williams, W. A., e. July 19, 1862, disd. March 28, 1865, disab.
 Wright, Elisha, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Wood, Charles, e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Woodcock, Charles, e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. May 23, 1863, disab.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Washington, June 6, 1865.]

Col. George A. Stone, com. Aug. 10, 1862, brevet brig. gen. U. S. Vols., March 13, 1865.
 Surg. Wm. S. Marsh, com. Sept. 16, 1862, resd. Feb. 7, 1863.
 Surg. Henry F. Farr, com. asst. surg. Sept. 16, 1862, prmt'd. surg. Feb. 8, 1863, resd. Sept. 26, 1864.
 Surg. Chas. F. Marsh, e. as hosp. steward, Feb. 8, 1863, prmt'd. surg. Nov. 11, 1864.
 Q. M. Frederick J. Clark, com. Aug. 20, 1862, resd. July 22, 1863.
 Chaplain Thos. E. Corkhill, com. Sept. 20, 1862, resd. April 28, 1863.
 Chaplain Abraham Hollens, e. as private Co. B, Aug. 13, 1862, prmt'd. chaplain June 8, 1863.
 Drum Major Welcome B. Wallace, e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Company B.

Capt. Jno. A. Smith, com. Sept. 27, 1862, resd. June 4, 1863.
 Capt. Jacob B. Ritner, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 27, 1862, prmt'd. capt. June 5, 1863, wd. Ringgold, Ga.
 First Lieut. Samuel L. Steele, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 27, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. June 5, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Baron H. Crane, e. as sergt. Aug. 13, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieut. June 5, 1863, wd. at battle Ringgold, Ga.
 Sergt. Thos. J. Yount, e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.
 Sergt. Jas. A. Freeman, e. Aug. 13, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
 Sergt. J. V. Whippo, e. Aug. 13, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
 Sergt. Wm. C. Harlan, e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, disd. Dec. 30, 1862, disab.
 Sergt. Sam'l W. Garvin, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Sergt. Chas. W. Payne, e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Atlanta.
 Corp. Jno. H. Keller, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Corp. J. P. Carpenter, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Aug. 21, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Jno. H. Eyre, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 27, 1864.
 Corp. Jas. H. White, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Corp. Wm. R. Morton, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Corp. Jas. E. Roberts, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Cleveland, Tenn.
 Corp. Jas. H. Stockton, e. Aug. 13, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
 Corp. David Coiner, e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, disd. July 29, 1863.
 Corp. J. S. Bereman, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Mt. Pleasant.

- Corp. Isaac N. Yount, e. Aug. 13, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
- Musician B. F. Taylor, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at St. Louis.
- Musician J. F. Bowman, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Wagoner Richard Lane, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Atwood, Thos. A., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Allen, Thos. H., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died on hospital-boat R. C. Wood.
- Black, Thos. A., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Black, Wm. P., e. Feb. 16, 1864.
- Banks, Jno. G., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. April 14, 1863, disab.
- Boyer, J., e. Aug. 13, '62, died at St. Louis.
- Brown, G. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Mt. Pleasant.
- Bebb, N., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died on steamer City of Memphis.
- Browning, Wm. S., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Carney, S. P., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Carney, G. W. T., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend.
- Calhoun, G. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. at battle Arkansas Post.
- Chatterton, H. D., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. for promotion to 2d lieut. 1st Ark. Sept. 19, 1863.
- Clark, C. B., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. July 15, 1863.
- Carper, H. C., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Clark, F. H., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Crowl, John, e. Oct. 13, 1862.
- Denny, Wm. H., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died near Vicksburg.
- Degeroodt, Wm. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Edwards, Lewis, e. Aug. 13, 1862, kld. at Chattahoochee River, Ga.
- Fleagle, Jacob H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
- Fleagle, Wm., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Gillaspy, L., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Gregg, Robt. C., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Gambell, Leroy, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Gregory, C. A., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Oct. 7, 1864, disab.
- Hite, Nathan, e. Aug. 13, 1862, capt'd. at Arkansas Post, trans. to Inv. Corps Oct. 1, 1863.
- Hagenbuck, Eli T., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Hite, Robt. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, capt'd. at Arkansas Post.
- Havens, Geo. C., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Hendrix, John C., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend.
- Imes, R. P., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Jolliff, Thos. J., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Mt. Pleasant.
- Jeffery, Francis I., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Jefferey, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.
- Johnson, Alfred, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Lock, Alvin, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. July 31, 1863, disab.
- Laughlin, B. G., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Lembeck, H. C., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at St. Louis.
- Lembeck, Silas, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died on steamer Aug. 18, 1863.
- McGill, James, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- McPheron, John W., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Miller, Samuel, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. July 30, 1863, disab.
- Miller, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Mason, Wm. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Ringgold, Ga.
- Milhorne, Harvey, e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.
- Milner, Samuel S., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Manning, Jas., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Miller, W. S., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Nicholson, Thos., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Nelson, John W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.
- Pratt, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862, capt'd. at Camden, S. C.
- Poucher, H., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. April 14, 1863, disab.
- Pollock, C. F., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Rock, Francis, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Oct. 30, 1862.
- Robinson, N. D., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Oct. 11, 1863.
- Randles, L. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Ross, Geo., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Ross, Thos. S., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Shumaker, John H., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Swinford, R. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. and died at Vicksburg.
- Scarff, Wm. O., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Scarff, Jas. H., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Simmons, A. C., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Swearingen, A. K., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Swearingen, Robert O., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Shelby, I. O., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
- Spry, M. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg and Ringgold, Ga., trans. V. R. C.
- Spry, Jos. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Camp Sherman, Miss.
- Turner, Z. E., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Tedraw, Wm., e. Aug. 13, 1862, capt'd. at Arkansas Post, trans. to V. R. C. March 15, 1864.
- Tulk, Jos., e. Aug. 13, '62, disd. Oct. 19, '63.
- Upton, Jas. E., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Updegraff, Wm., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- White, Thos. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Waitman, F., e. Aug. 13, 1862.

Company C.

- Capt. Joshua G. Newbold, com. Sept. 27, 1862, resd. April 14, 1864.
- Capt. Robert E. Stevens, e. as corp. Aug. 11, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. March 1, 1864, prmt'd. capt. April 5, 1864.
- First Lieut. A. J. Withrow, com. Sept. 27, 1862, resd. Feb. 29, 1864.
- First Lieut. Adam Kimple, e. as sergt. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post and Ringgold, Ga., prmt'd. 1st lieut. April 5, 1864, wd. Jonesboro, Ga., and died Sept. 17, 1864.
- First Lieut. Robert Davidson, e. as corp. Aug. 9, '62, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Nov. 7, '64.

Second Lieut. Edward A. Baldwin, e. as private Aug. 12, '62, wd. Atlanta, prmt'd. 2d lieut. May 2, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt. Sergt. G. W. Thompson, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Aug. 27, 1863, disab. Sergt. William D. Patton, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 21, 1863, disab. Sergt. Robert Elarton, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Sergt. Robert E. Stevens, e. Aug. 11, 1862. Corp. Robert Davidson, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Corp. Philip Almond, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Salem, Oct. 25, 1863. Corp. Robert J. Moyle, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Basten Iron Works, Ga. Corp. John L. Jordan, Aug. 11, 1862. Corp. James W. Thompson, e. Aug. 13, 1862, kld. at Arkansas Post. Musician Jas. J. B. Sneath, e. Aug. 9, '62. Adams, J., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Corinth. Arnold, James, e. Aug. 10, 1862. Arnold, S. D., e. Aug. 9, 1862. Boley, H. R., e. Aug. 14, 1862, kld. Arkansas Post. Bedinger, Philip, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Jan. 22, 1863, disab. Barnes, W. J., e. Oct. 31, 1861. Baldwin, E. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862. Campbell, Jos., e. Aug. 14, 1862. Chamberlin, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Clark, T., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Oct. 29, 1862, disab. Coddington, T. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Helena, Ark. Clark, Jas, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Memphis. Coner, F. A., e. Aug. 13, 1862. Grim, Jos. S., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Walnut Bluffs, Miss., died at Memphis. Grim, John J., e. Aug. 15, 1862. Gary, Nole E., e. Aug. 13, 1862. Graves, Aaron, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Hufstedler, Wm. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post. Huffman, T., e. Oct. 30, 1861. Johnson, T. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Sept. 28, 1863. Kendall, Nelson, e. Aug. 15, 1862. Layton, George A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Helena, Ark. Lucas, F. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. Walnut Bluffs, Miss., capt'd. at Atlanta. Mason, William C., e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Ringgold, Ga. Mickey, B., e. Aug. 11, 1862. Matthews, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Walnut Bluffs, Miss., died St. Louis. Mace, James W., e. Aug. 9, 1862. Newbold, J. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. accidentally, disd. March 28, 1863. Odle, Le Roy, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. June 22, 1863, disab. Pope, S., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Dec. 15, 1862. Rockey, Jacob, e. Aug. 14, 1862. Reed, Andrew, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Rains, James W., e. Aug. 9, 1862. Ream, John B., e. Aug. 9, 1862. Robertson, Calvin, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. near Atlanta.

Robertson, Charles, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Rhode, C. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, died Memphis. Saville, William, e. Jan. 5, 1864. Smith, Robert, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Walnut Bluffs, Miss. Standley, George W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Walnut Bluffs, Miss., died at Bridgeport, Ala. Standley, A. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862, kld. in battle of Arkansas Post. Simons, William, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at St. Louis. Smith, William T., e. Aug. 11, 1862, missing at Walnut Bluffs, Miss. Smith, N. S., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Young's Point, La. Shields, Robert, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Vicksburg. Toothaker, Isaac, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Hillsboro. Taylor, Oliver, e. Aug. 14, 1862. Turnham, William, e. Aug. 14, 1862. Walker, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Sept. 28, 1863. Wilmeth, Wm. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862. Weaver, Benjamin F., e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt'd. March 31, 1865. Wilson, C., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died St. Louis. Walker, John W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Jefferson Barracks. Walker, W. B., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Oct. 17, 1862, disab.

Company D.

Badley, Z., e. Aug. 12, 1862. Badley, S., e. Aug. 18, 1862, died Cairo, Ill. Crawford, Noble, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Feb. 18, 1863, disab. Haines, D. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862. Hillyard, Lewis, e. Aug. 19, 1862, wd. at Cherokee Station. Hillyard, Landon, e. Aug. 22, 1862. Hillyard, Paren, e. Aug. 19, 1862. Hillyard, George, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at St. Louis. Jeffers, Thomas, e. Aug. 20, 1862. Lowther, J. G., e. Aug. 12, 1862. Lute, G. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862. Ray, J. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862. Wroth, A. B., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Company H.

Capt. James D. Spearman, com. Sept. 27, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, disd. April 22, 1864, wds. Capt. Wm. A. Simons, e. as sergt. Aug. 14, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieut. April 3, 1863, prmt'd. 1st lieut. April 17, 1864, prmt'd. capt. April 23, 1864. First Lieut. Alexander Lee, com. Sept. 27, 1862, died at Mount Pleasant April 2, 1864. First Lieut. Chas. E. Barker, e. as private Aug. 10, 1862, prmt'd. 1st. lieut. April 23, 1864, wd. at Resaca.

Second Lieut. Alfred Wilson, com. Sept. 27, 1862, resd. April 2, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Wm. H. H. Willeford, e. as corp. Aug. 10, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. May 2, 1865, m. o. as Sergt.
 Sergt. John S. Athearn, e. Aug. 10, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died at St. Louis.
 Sergt. John Musgrove, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Sergt. Wm. A. Boyles, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Resaca, Ga.
 Sergt. John Parent, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Resaca, Ga., died there May 17, 1864.
 Sergt. H. Z. Zickafoose, e. Aug. 14, 1862, kld. at Arkansas Post.
 Corp. Robert Kirtley, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Corinth.
 Corp. James M. F. Andrew, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Corp. Thomas K. Clifton, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Ringgold, Ga.
 Corp. E. F. Warren, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Arkansas Post.
 Corp. S. F. Plunket, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Corp. T. P. Hall, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 3, 1865, disab.
 Corp. S. C. Gamble, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Musician B. F. Carey, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Musician Leander McDonald, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Aug. 21, 1863, disab.
 Musician W. P. Howe, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Wagoner William Barr, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Ainsworth, Calvin, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Allen, Reese, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Bledsoe, J. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Bledsoe, W. J., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Brotzer, A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, disd. June 15, 1863, disab.
 Burgess, William, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Aug. 21, 1863, disab.
 Burt, M. S., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Cole, John, e. Aug. 10, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, disd. Sept. 6, 1864, wds.
 Craig, Alex., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Corinth.
 Cauld, J. N., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Clark, W. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Clark, Solomon, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Dallas, Ga., died at New Hope, Ga.
 Crawford, J. K., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died on stmr. Nashville, La.
 Canfield, A. C., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, trans. to Inv. Corps May 15, 1864.
 Crawford, J. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Cummings, S. R., e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. April 13, 1864, disab.
 Doan, J. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Doan, A. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Edwards, George, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Eachus, J. K., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. May 1, 1864.
 Frazier, Asa, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Flam, J. B., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Fergus, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Forbes, L. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. March 15, 1864.
 Gailey, J. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Groves, James, e. June 29, 1863, wd. at Atlanta.
 Huffman, H. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Jan. 19, 1863.
 Hoborn, S. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Hummel, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Hester, Benjamin, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Hesler, Joseph, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.
 Hughes, I. M., Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 5, 1863, disab.
 Heald, Henry, e. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Haines, D. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Aug. 14, 1863, disab.
 Hamilton, John H., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Ireland, J., e. Aug. 20, '62, disd. Oct. 20, '63.
 Jeffers, Thos., e. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. and died at Vicksburg.
 Jones, Hiram, e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.
 Kerr, A. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 22, 1863.
 Kendall, Wm. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. for disability.
 Kehoe, Edw., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 10, 1864.
 Katrar, Henry, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Lavenburg, Lewis, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died at St. Louis.
 Lowther, John G., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Nashville.
 Long, Geo. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Lute, Geo. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Nashville.
 Lundbeck, Edw., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Melton, James, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Murphy, David, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Martin, A. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Matthews, Wm. B., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, disd. May 24, 1865.
 Mabee, S. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Mathews, W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps March 15, 1864.
 McBride, Ellis, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Miller, S. G., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. March 15, 1864.
 Mason, Lee, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Nov. 25, 1862.
 Nickel, Wm. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Nausler, Hiram, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Oct. 31, 1862.
 Pangburn, Wm. L., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Pinkerton, Josias, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Perine, Jacob, e. Aug. 10, 1862, disd. Feb. 21, 1863, disab.
 Peckover, C. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Dec. 15, 1862.
 Parlies, Jacob, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Repple, J., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Ray, John W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Rudd, Benj., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Stewart, Jas. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Skinner, J., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died St. Louis.
 Stout, Leander, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to
 Inv. Corp. Sept. 8, 1863.
 Vincent, Wm. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Wells, Richard, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Warren, C. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died on
 steamer Von Phul June 31, 1863.
 Warren, A. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at
 Camp Sherman, Miss.
 Warren, Wm. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd.
 Aug. 26, 1863, (disab.).
 Waibal, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 White Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at
 Helena, Ark.
 Wilson, Jonathan, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Wroth, A. B., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Washburn, Jesse M., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Young, John S., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died St.
 Louis.
 York, F. M., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died on
 steamer D. A. January.
 Zickefoose, Western, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Company I.

First Lieut. John Orr, com. Sept. 27, 1862,
 wd. at Arkansas Post.
 Sergt. John H. Cummings, e. Aug. 9, '62.
 Cummings, Jos., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Dec.
 17, 1862.
 Hipwell, E. H., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Neckell, Robt. A. e. Oct. 15, 1862, died at
 Camp Sherman, Miss.
 Ogden, M. C., e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. at Ar-
 kansas Post.
 Slaughter, Samuel B., e. Oct. 15, 1862, wd.
 at Vicksburg, died Pleasant Plain.
 Springston, G., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Springston, Jesse, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Widerspach, Chas., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd.
 Aug. 20, 1863.

Company K.

Capt. Hugh Gilmore, com. Sept. 27, 1862,
 resd. Dec. 29, 1862.
 First Lieut. Jno. Thompson, com. Sept.
 27, 1862, resd. March 13, 1863.
 First Lieut. Jno. P. McGrew, e. as pri-
 vate April 23, 1861, in 1st Inf., e. in 25th
 Inf., prmt'd. sergt. Aug. 9, 1862, prmt'd.
 2d lieut. March 26, 1863, prmt'd. 1st
 lieut. June 10, 1863, resd. Aug. 21, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Wesley C. Hobbs, com.
 Sept. 27, 1862, resd. March 25, '63.
 Second Lieut. Geo. H. Bell, e. as corp.
 Aug. 15, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Dec. 30,
 1864, m. o. as 1st sergt.
 Sergt. David C. Langston, e. Aug. 20, '62.
 Sergt. Wm. H. Nugen, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Sergt. Jno. P. Kennett, e. Aug. 22, 1862,
 kld. at Vicksburg.
 Sergt. Merrel Antrobus, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Corp. Stillman Northrop, e. Aug. 9, 1862,
 died Jan. 26, 1863.
 Corp. Geo. H. Bell, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Corp. Geo. W. Wilson, e. Aug. 22, 1862,
 kld. at Arkansas Post.

Corp. Jno. T. Laughlin, e. Aug. 8, 1862,
 disd. July 29, 1863.
 Corp. Thompson Wadkins, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Corp. Silas R. Nugen, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Corp. J. J. Hopkins, e. Aug. 4, 1862, died
 at Memphis.
 Corp. Wm. Lee, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Musician Jerome Rowland, e. Aug. 7,
 1862.
 Musician Jno. Ketcham, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Wagoner David Ferguson, e. Aug. 22, '62,
 died at St. Louis.
 Alter, Jas. C., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Banister, E., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Banister, H., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at St.
 Louis.
 Burge, R. A., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Crisinger, Jno. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Crisinger, Rob. V., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Dailey, Wm. F., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Dillon, Geo. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Edgar, Jno., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Jeffer-
 son, Ind.
 Edgar, Jos., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Vicks-
 burg, died at Walnut Hills, Miss.
 Ehrhart, Jas., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. July
 29, 1863.
 Fox, Thos., e. Feb. 5, 1864.
 Ferel, Wm. P., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Gipson, Ellis, Oct. 7, 1861, died at Helena,
 Ark.
 Gabbert, A. H., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Gidley, Geo., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Goff, Jacob, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. May 7,
 1863, (disab.).
 Gladman, Wm. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Gapen, Jno., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Sept.
 10, 1863.
 Gipson, A. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Hamel, Samuel, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Hamel, Garret, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at
 Camp Sherman.
 Harmon, Jas. H., e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at
 Arkansas Post.
 Hodge, Daniel M., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd.
 Feb. 7, 1864.
 Hill, Thaddeus, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Kimbale, John G., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Kirkpatrick, Jas. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Linkins, Geo. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Linder, Wm. L., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Lyon, Oliver L., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Leach, W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. to V. R.
 C. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Lee, I. P., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Lee, T. B., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 McComas, Wm. V., e. Oct. 13, 1862.
 Moran, W. P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at
 Vicksburg.
 Martin, Samuel, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Nickel, Robert A., e. Oct. 15, 1862.
 Nugen, Thos., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Nugen, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Pearson, Samuel J., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd.
 April 25, 1863.
 Prier, M. C., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Arkan-
 sas Post, trans. to V. R. C. March 15,
 1864.

Prier, Allen, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Feb. 15, 1864.
 Prier, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Helena.
 Robinson, Jas. B., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Rains, Z., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Roberts, Edw., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Redfearn, M., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. Vicksburg, died Walnut Hills.
 Steele, J. P., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Vicksburg.
 Simons, Edw., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Stafford, G., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Shepherd, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Shepherd, Jas. A., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Shepherd, Benj., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Stewart, U. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Stewart, S., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Stewart, Edgar, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. March 13, 1863, died March 22.
 See, Chas. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.
 Stewart, Clark, e. Oct. 28, 1862.
 Sullivan, Michael, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. April 17, 1863.
 Van Winkle, Henry, e. Oct. 13, 1862, disd. March 11, 1863, disab.
 Van Winkle, I., e. Oct. 7, 1862, disd. March 11, 1863.
 Wetstine, Daniel, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Willey, A. L., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Willey, Eli, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Camp Sherman, Miss.
 Wise, Milton, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Wetzell, Wm. G., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Wilson, Jas. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 6, 1863.
 Washburn, S. M., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Black, Wm., e. Feb. 16, 1864.
 Moore, Wm., e. April 6, 1864.
 Bledsoe, Wm. J., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Savill, Wm., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

(100 DAYS.)

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Keokuk, Sept 16, 1864.]

Col. Alvah H. Bereman, com. May 21, '64.
 Sergt. Major H. N. Crane, May 2, 1864.
 Q. M. S. Samuel A. Clark, May 13, 1864.
 Hos. Steward J. W. McFarland, May 2, '64.

Company A.

Capt. Geo. W. Edwards, com. May 25, '64.
 First Lieut. Samuel L. Pickel, com. May 25, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Edwin A. Vancise, com. May 25, 1864.
 First Sergt. Jas. B. Leisenring, e. May 2, 1864.
 Sergt. R. J. Borgholthaus, e. May 2, 1864.
 Sergt. Harris Palmer, e. May 2, 1864.
 Sergt. C. E. Miller, e. May 2, 1864.
 Sergt. John M. Allen, e. May 2, 1864.

Corp. George W. Thompson, e. May 2, '64.
 Corp. John W. Crusen, e. May 2, 1864.
 Corp. Thomas Henderson, e. May 2, 1864.
 Corp. E. M. Dougherty, e. May 2, 1864, died Aug. 12, 1864.
 Corp. F. S. Whitney, e. May 2, 1864.
 Corp. Jas. B. Britton, e. May 2, 1864.
 Corp. C. W. Chase, e. May 2, 1864.
 Corp. Wm. Campbell, e. May 2, 1864.
 Musician Wm. H. Strawn, e. May 2, 1864.
 Musician S. H. Tiffany, e. May 2, 1864.
 Wagoner Uriah W. Carson, e. May 2, 1864.
 Allen, D. S., e. May 5, 1864.
 Allan, Reuben, e. May 2, 1864.
 Beatty, Joseph T., e. May 20, 1864.
 Bird, Edw. E., e. May 10, 1864.
 Bloom, Van T., e. May 2, 1864.
 Bone, F. E., e. May 7, 1864.
 Britton, James W., e. May 12, 1864.
 Brenholts, J. P., e. May 2, 1864.
 Brown, G. S., e. May 2, 1864.
 Brown, John, e. May 2, 1864.
 Browning, Charles, e. May 2, 1864.
 Buchwatter, C. T., e. May 2, 1864.
 Campbell, Wm. H., e. May 2, 1864.
 Conner, William L., e. May 2, 1864.
 Cook, John C., e. May 5, 1864.
 Cure, Alonzo, e. May 2, 1864.
 Cure, Augustus, e. May 2, 1864.
 Douherty, E. e. May 2, 1864.
 Douherty, I. N., e. May 2, 1864.
 Draper, Charles R., e. May 7, 1864.
 Elliott, Simon C., e. May 2, 1864.
 Foreman, S. H., e. May 2, 1864.
 Force, Jefferson, e. May 2, 1864.
 Fulton, H. H., e. May 2, 1864.
 Gildey, Oliver D., e. May 2, 1864.
 Grant, B. A., e. May 2, 1864.
 Green, Charles, e. May 2, 1864.
 Griffith, Joel E., e. May 2, 1864.
 Gabelmann, F., e. May 7, 1864.
 Gabelmann, Charles, e. May 9, 1864.
 Hahn, Samuel C., e. May 11, 1864.
 Hart, Benjamin F., e. May 7, 1864.
 Haver, Nelson, e. May 2, 1864.
 Heatherington, J. H., e. May 2, 1864.
 Hull, S., e. May 11, 1864.
 Hobson, Jos., e. May 2, 1864.
 Jay, B. F., e. May 2, 1864.
 Jay, William H., e. May 2, 1864.
 Lapham, William T., e. May 2, 1864.
 Leeds, John C., e. May 2, 1864.
 Liesingring, H. M., e. May 12, 1864.
 Loomis, A. T., e. May 5, 1864.
 McClaran, John T., e. May 2, 1864.
 McDonald, George W., e. May 2, 1864.
 McGibbon, Henry, e. May 2, 1864.
 Morrison, A., e. May 2, 1864.
 O'Brien, Patrick, e. May 2, 1864.
 Osborn, S. J., e. May 2, 1864.
 Pearson, William R., e. May 2, 1864.
 Pickel, J. B., e. May 2, 1864.
 Poucher, William H., e. May 2, 1864.
 Pugh, James M., e. May 2, 1864.
 Ramsey, S. W., e. May 2, 1864.
 Randolph, John M., e. May 2, 1864.
 Riggs, John L., e. May 2, 1864.
 Ross, Ephraim, e. May 11, 1864.

Ross, Wesley, e. May 11, 1864.
 Rowland, Thomas H., e. May 2, 1864, died
 Sept. 20, 1864.
 Schreiner, John A., e. May 12, 1864.
 Sharp, Smith, e. May 2, 1864.
 Shaw, T. R. W., e. May 2, 1864.
 Shean, Wm. E., e. May 2, 1864.
 Simmons, P. A., e. May 2, 1864.
 Sisson, R. T., e. May 4, 1864.
 Skinner, G. A., e. May 13, 1864.
 Smith, Jno. A., e. May 2, 1864.
 Stewart, Sam'l, e. May 5, 1864.
 Straun, W. Scott, e. May 2, 1864.
 Swan, D. S., e. May 2, 1864.
 Taylor, W. H., e. May 2, 1864.
 Turner, Joel E., May 2, 1864.
 Vancise, Joel G., e. May 2, 1864.
 Vernon, Wm. S., e. May 2, 1864.
 Ward, James, e. May 2, 1864.
 Way, Alvin S., e. May 13, 1864.
 White, Chas. L., e. May 2, 1864.
 Whiting, Henry, e. May 2, 1864.
 Wilson, Jas. P., e. May 2, 1864.
 Worthington, J. L., May 2, 1864.
 Yancey, F. A., e. May 2, 1864, died White
 Station, Tenn.

Company B.

Butler, Jno., e. May 4, 1864.

Company E.

Capt. R. D. Emmons, com. May 25, 1864.
 Sergt. Joshua Cowgill, e. May 2, 1864.
 Corp. Wm. N. Dicks, May 5, 1864.
 Ashmead, C., e. May 4, 1864.
 Bruton, M. L., e. May 6, 1864.
 Cramblet, S., e. May 4, 1864.
 Conner, N., e. May 5, 1864.
 Cook, S. W., e. May 4, 1864.
 Eaton, W. B., e. May 4, 1864.
 Hefft, Emanuel, e. May 9, 1864.
 Jay, Alvin T., e. May 10, 1864.
 Lamm, H. J., e. May 5, 1864.
 Ratliff, Sam'l P., e. May 13, 1864.
 Reeder, J. N., e. May 5, 1864.
 Way, Theo. A., e. May 6, 1864.

Company G.

Second Lieut. Jas. V. Chandler, com.
 May 25, 1864.
 Sergt. Robert A. Long, e. May 3, 1864,
 kld. by falling from cars June 26, 1864.
 Sergt. Aaron Clingman, e. May 21, 1864.
 Corp. Jno. H. Gillmore, e. May 2, 1864.
 Corp. Jno. Z. Nugen, e. May 2, 1864.
 Musician Oliver J. Lyon, e. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Beames, Jno. M., e. May 5, 1864.
 Brown, N. H., e. May 11, 1864.
 Chrisinger, E. W., e. 11, 1864.
 Denny, J. F., e. May 3, 1864.
 Head, Jas. H., e. May 13, 1864.
 Linn, John E., e. May 13, 1864.
 Mittenberger, C. R., e. May 2, 1864.
 McColley, D. J., e. May 4, 1864.
 Pierson, J. Q. A., e. May 3, 1864.
 Smith, T. L., e. May 2, 1864.
 See, John W., e. May 11, 1864.
 Van Trump, R., e. May 2, 1864.
 Waters, W. S., e. May 14, 1864.

Company H.

Capt. Eli H. Coddington, com. May 25,
 1864.
 First Lieut. J. Newton Beatty, com. May
 25, 1864.
 Second Lient. Thos. C. George, com. May
 25, 1864.
 First Sergt. John M. Mansfield, e. May
 5, 1864.
 Corp. John R. Farriss, e. May 7, 1864.
 Corp. John Vanosdol, e. May 5, 1864.
 Corp. Isaac N. Elliott, e. May 2, 1864.
 Corp. Perry C. Hughes, e. May 5, 1864.
 Corp. Cyrus Siberts, e. May 5, 1864.
 Musician Benj. F. Stow, e. May 5, 1864.
 Wagoner Leroy Taylor, e. May 3, 1864.
 Barton, Samuel, e. May 2, 1864.
 Barton, Azur, e. May 2, 1864.
 Beeson, Jesse, e. May 2, 1864.
 Campbell, J., e. May 14, 1864.
 Cook, Jos., e. May 6, 1864.
 Carney, Jas., e. May 14, 1864, died at Mos-
 cow, Tenn.
 Carley, Cyrus, e. May 14, 1864.
 Chapman, M. L., e. May 3, 1864, died at
 Keokuk.
 Davis, D. A., e. May 3, 1864.
 Doulart, S. P., e. May 13, 1864.
 Dawson, John W., e. May 16, 1864.
 Fauble, Z., e. May 10, 1864.
 Groves, F., e. April 27, 1864.
 Hicks, P. T., e. May 16, 1864.
 Herrick, H. C., e. May 2, 1864.
 Hamilton, S., e. May 4, 1864.
 Hamilton, Wm. E., e. May 2, 1864.
 Hummel, Jos., e. May 2, 1864.
 Johnson, Marion, e. April 27, 1864.
 Kinsey, E. L., e. April 29, 1864.
 Lane, John E., e. April 2, 1864.
 Lynch, Wm. A., e. April 4, 1864.
 Maxon, John R., e. April 16, 1864.
 McLaughlin, O. P., e. April 16, 1864.
 Patterson, S. A., e. April 10, 1864.
 Runyan, J. T., e. April 3, 1864.
 Rich, Jas., e. April 4, 1864.
 Woodcock, Samuel, e. April 2, 1864.
 Young, N. H., e. April 5, 1864.

FIRST CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Austin, Texas,
 Feb. 15, 1866.]

Col. William Thompson, com. capt. Co. E
 Sept. 23, 1861, prmtd. maj. April 5, 1863,
 prmtd. col. May 29, 1864, brevet brig.
 gen. March 13, 1865.
 Maj. Thomas A. Bereman, com. 2d lieut.
 Co. E Sept. 23, 1861, resd. and com. capt.
 May 7, 1863, prmtd. maj. Feb. 15, 1865,
 resd. April 7, 1865.
 Q. M. William W. Fluke, e. as com. sergt.
 June 13, 1861, prmtd. Q. M. June 30, '64.
 Moses C. Chase, e. June 13, 1861.

Company E.

Capt. William A. Coulter, e. as sergt. June
 13, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. March 1, 1864,
 prmtd. 1st lieut. Sept. 11, 1864, prmtd.
 capt. Feb. 15, 1865.

- First Lieut. Wm. P. McClure, com. Sept. 23, 1861, resd. Sept. 8, 1862.
- First Lieut. Silas R. Nugen, e. as 1st sergt. June 18, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Sept. 8, 1862, capt. April 25, 1864, resd. Sept. 10, 1864.
- First Lieut. C. C. Kaufman, e. as sergt. June 13, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Sept. 11, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieut. Feb. 15, 1865.
- Second Lieut. Sumner B. Marshall, e. as sergt. June 13, 1861, wd. at Cedar Creek, Mo., prmtd. 2d lieut. Sept. 8, 1862, disd. Feb. 29, 1864.
- Second Lieut. George E. Ives, e. as private July 18, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Feb. 15, 1865, disd. July 15, 1865, disab.
- Second Lieut. Robert Baxter, e. as private July 21, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Aug. 7, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.
- Q. M. S. Malling Franklin, e. July 18, 1861.
- Sergt. James H. Blazer, e. June 13, 1861, disd. Dec. 31, 1862, disab.
- Sergt. Thomas J. Marsh, e. Jan. 1, 1862.
- Sergt. Cyrus H. Wills, e. July 18, 1861.
- Sergt. Henry Warner, e. July 18, 1861.
- Sergt. Alex. F. Wildason, e. July 28, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Sergt. J. F. North, e. July 28, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, prmtd. Q. M. S.
- Sergt. Turner B. Wing, e. July 20, 1861, died Oct. 31, 1862.
- Sergt. Arthur M. Comwell, e. June 18, '61.
- Corp. C. B. Weller, e. July 31, 1861.
- Corp. George W. Vanorsdel, e. Sept. 18, 1861, wd. at Arkadelphia.
- Corp. Henry Warren, e. June 18, 1861.
- Corp. Elias Prickett, e. July 25, 1861.
- Corp. Henry Pownall, e. July 18, 1861, died at Little Rock.
- Corp. John W. Hardin, e. June 22, 1861, capt. and wd. at Arkadelphia.
- Corp. C. M. Bird, e. Sept. 1, 1861.
- Corp. Wm. H. H. Ogan, e. July 18, 1861.
- Corp. John Thompson, e. July 27, 1861.
- Corp. Peter M. Redd, e. July 18, 1861.
- Corp. Jos. H. Arnold, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, kld. at Centralia, Mo.
- Corp. Josiah Lees, e. June 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Corp. F. M. Buck, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Little Rock.
- Corp. William Hull, e. June 13, 1861.
- Corp. Isaac N. Hall, e. July 18, 1861, wd. at Bayou Metoe, Ark., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Corp. Nathaniel Ives, e. June 26, 1861, disd. Dec. 31, 1862.
- Bugler C. M. Snyder, e. June 18, 1861.
- Farrier John T. Brooks, e. June 18, 1861, disd. Dec. 2, 1862.
- Farrier George Ruel, e. June 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Saddler Moses C. Chase, e. June 13, 1861.
- Wagoner D. C. Bumgarder, e. June 13, '61.
- Acton, George, e. July 18, 1861.
- Bartlett, E. H., e. Sept., 1861.
- Bigler, Theo., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, prmtd. saddler.
- Bird, C. M., e. Sept. 1, 1861, wd. at Leesburg, Mo., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Baxter, Robert, e. July 18, 1861, wd. Little Miami, Mo., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Baker, John W., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Beam, T. B., e. Sept. 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Blank, W. G., e. Aug. 27, 1862.
- Buck, Thomas, e. July 18, 1861.
- Beam, T. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Bereman, T. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Brown, A., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, '64.
- Canterbury, C., e. July 18, 1861, wd. at Bayou Metoe, Ark., vet. Jan. 5, '64.
- Chatterton, A. B., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Campbell, J. A., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Coats, G. F., July 18, 1861.
- Crally, William, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Craig, W. R., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Day, A. J., e. Sept. 6, 1861.
- Davis, Wm. A., e. Sept. 5, 1861, disd. Jan. 5, 1863, disab.
- Darnell, M. B., e. Oct. 2, 1861, trans. to accept promotion in U. S. Inf.
- Daily, Amasa, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at St. Louis.
- Ford, Milton M., e. June 12, 1863.
- Fowler, J. W., e. Aug. 27, 1862.
- Frank, John E., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Gray, Wm., e. Aug. 29, 1862.
- Grimes, Samuel, e. Aug. 30, 1862, died at Danville.
- Hall, E. W., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Hulbert, Jacob, e. Sept. 5, 1861, disd. June 11, 1862.
- Hess, H., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Dec. 9, 1863.
- Hancock, T. J., e. July 18, 1861.
- Hardin, John W., e. June 22, 1861.
- Hoffman, A. W., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Helfrey, T. P., e. Aug. 28, 1862.
- Heatherington, R. M., e. July 18, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1861.
- Helfrey, Daniel, e. Aug. 28, 1862.
- Howard, C. W., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Hill, Geo. W., e. Aug. 20, 1862, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Ives, Geo. E., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Jones, Charles E., Aug. 18, 1862, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
- James, Josiah, e. July 18, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Johnson, W. H., e. July 18, 1862, died at Mt. Pleasant.
- Kinnett, Z. M., e. July 18, 1862.
- Kitchen, Jeremiah, e. July 18, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Kauffman, C., e. June 13, 1862.
- Kincaid, Cyrus, vet. Dec. 9, 1863.
- Kincaid, O. D., e. July 1861, vet. Jan. 1, '61.

Lyman, G., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, '64.
 Lynch, Clark, e. July 18, 1861.
 Marsh, Thos., J., e. Jan. 1, 1862.
 Meredith, Martin, e. July 18, 1861, kld. by
 outlaws, May 15, 1862.
 Montgomery, James, e. Aug. 30, 1862, vet.
 Jan. 5, 1864, died at Little Rock.
 McCormick, John, e. July 18, 1861, vet.
 Jan. 1, 1864.
 McCormick, Aug. G., e. Aug. 23, 1862,
 disd. Oct. 25, 1864, disab.
 Masden, Joseph, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan.
 5, 1864.
 Oakes, J. C., e. July 18, 1861.
 Patterson, Andrew, e. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Patton, W. B., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan.
 1, 1864.
 Potter, J. J., e. April 14, 1864.
 Pfoutz, Jacob, e. July 18, 1861.
 Potter, Joseph M., e. July 18, 1861, died
 Feb. 25, 1862.
 Probasco, Jacob S., e. July 18, 1861, disd.
 Oct. 25, 1861.
 Ramsey, U. S., e. Aug. 14, 1862, vet. Jan.
 5, 1864.
 Ramsey, George W., e. July 18, 1864.
 Ramsey, J. B., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Sterling, S. S., e. July 18, 1861.
 Smith, John, e. Sept. 28, 1862, died Little
 Missouri River, Ark.
 Stapleton, E. M., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan.
 18, 1864.
 Shippen, Abraham, e. July 18, 1861, died
 Aug. 24, 1862.
 Thompson, Samuel, July 18, 1861.
 Tiffany, J. C., e. Dec. 10, 1863, died Aug.
 24, 1864, at Little Rock.
 VanVoast, John G., e. July 18, 1861.
 White, Oliver H., e. July 18, 1861, disd.
 Dec. 31, 1862.
 White, W. N., e. July 18, 1861, died at
 Springfield, Mo.
 Wildason, Alex., e. July 18, 1861.
 Wilson, John C., e. July 18, 1861, died
 Aug. 6, 1862.
 Wilson, Jas., e. July 18, 1861, died Nov.
 30, 1861.
 Walker, Ransom, e. July 18, 1861, wd. at
 Bayou Metoe, Ark.
 Wiggins, —, e. July 18, 1861.
 Warren, C., e. July 18, 1861, kld. accident-
 ally at Cassville, Mo.
 Worley, Geo., e. July 18, 1861.
 Wilford, J., e. Feb. 28, 1861, wd. at Bayou
 Metoe, Ark., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Wing, Harvey, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at
 Brownsville, Ark.
 Welpton, F. M., e. Aug. 20, 1862, vet. Jan.
 5, 1864.

Company H.

Corp. Chas. M. Williams, e. Sept. 11, 1861.
 *Grey, Thos. C., vet. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Holmes, Chas., vet. Dec. 9, 1863, died at
 Austin, Texas.
 Mason, C. W., vet. Jan. 4, 1864.

Company K.

Virden, Lewis, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Bereman, T. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Grantham, A. C., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 McCoy, Geo. W., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Tiffany, John C., e. Dec. 10, 1863.
 Frame, Benj. D., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Matthews, I. R., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Pickard, T. E., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Pickard, Hiram, e. March 1, 1864.
 Rhode, Thos. H., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Swan, R. M., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Wilmeth, I. J., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, August 10, 1865.]

Col. Asbury Porter, com. Oct. 1, 1861,
 disd. March 8, 1863.
 Col. Edward F. Winslow, com. capt. Co.
 F, prmtd. maj. Jan. 3, 1863, prmtd. col.
 June 20, 1863, brevet brig. gen. U. S. V.,
 Dec. 12, 1864.
 Lieut. Col. Simeon D. Swan, com. maj.
 Oct. 14, 1861, prmtd. lieut. col. June 4,
 1862, resd. July 13, 1863.
 Maj. George A. Stone, com. Nov. 2, 1861,
 col. 25th Inf. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Maj. Cornelius F. Spearman, com. capt.
 Co. D, prmtd. maj. Jan. 22, 1863, m. o.,
 term expired Nov. 24, 1864.
 Surg. Andrew W. McClure, com. Oct. 31,
 1861, resd. April 24, 1863.
 Asst. Surg. Wellington Bird, com. Nov.
 29, 1861, resd. March 12, 1862, appointed
 capt. and C. S. U. S. Vols., May 18, 1864.
 Adj. Edward Ketchum, e. as corp. Oct.
 16, 1861, prmtd. adjt. Sept. 15, 1862, resd.
 July 29, 1863.
 Q. M. Simon P. Lauffer, com. Nov. 19,
 1861, m. o. April 21, 1862.
 Bat. Adj. William P. Brazelton, com.
 bat. Q. M. Dec. 25, 1861, prmtd. bat. adjt.
 April 15, 1862, m. o. July 29, 1862.
 Bat. Q. M. Ira F. Phillips, e. as private
 Co. C, Sept. 21, 1861, prmtd. bat. Q. M.
 Dec. 25, 1861, dropped April 18, 1862, not
 being a company officer.
 Bat. Q. M., James H. Patterson, e. as sergt.
 Co. C, Sept. 24, 1861, prmtd. bat. Q. M.
 June 15, 1862, m. o. Nov. 17, 1862.
 Chaplain A. J. Kirkpatrick, com. Nov.
 29, 1861, honorably disd. Dec. 25, 1864.
 Bat. Q. M. Jacob Hart, e. Oct. 9, 1861.
 *Hos. Steward Joel R. Garritson, e. Jan. 1,
 1862, missing Haine's Bluff June 6, 1863.
 Sad. Sergt. George Foster, e. Feb. 23, 1862,
 vet. Feb. 26, 1864.
 B. S. M. J. B. Pennock, e. Oct. 9, 1861, m.
 o. Oct. 25, 1862.
 B. S. M. E. W. Houghton, e. Jan. 1, 1862,
 m. o. Oct. 25, 1862.
 B. Q. M. S. D. Cramer, e. Sept. 18, 1861.
 B. C. S. Benj. F. Housel, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 B. C. S. George W. Holt, e. Oct. 5, 1861
 capt. at Ripley, Miss.
 B. H. S. George Harvey, e. Feb. 5, 1862,
 m. o. Oct. 25, 1862.

B. S. S. George Foster, e. Feb. 23, 1862.
 B. V. S. F. M. Davis, e. Oct. 4, 1861.
 B. V. S. Levi Gaus, e. Nov. 16, 1861, m. o.
 Oct. 25, 1862.
 C. Bugler C. H. Bartruff, e. Sept. 15, 1861,
 m. o. Oct. 25, 1862.
 Musician George W. Marsh, e. Sept. 23,
 1861, m. o. Oct. 25, 1862.
 Trumpeter Harvey Buck, — m. o. vet.
 Feb. 29, 1864.

Company A.

Paguin, C. O., e. Nov. 5, 1861.
 Fleming, Orson, e. Dec. 25, 1861, disd. Dec.
 10, 1863, disab.
 Fisher, Rufus R., e. Dec. 24, 1861, died
 May 19, 1862.

Company B.

Evans, Samuel H., e. Nov. 25, 1861, died
 at Batesville, Ark.
 Morris, J., e. Feb. 25, 1862, wd. at Ripley,
 Tenn.
 Rinard, Isaac W., e. Feb. 28, 1862.
 Shreck, Paul, e. Dec. 18, 1861, disd. July 2,
 1862.
 Sterrett, D. T., e. Oct. 28, 1861, vet. Dec.
 19, 1863.
 Wells, F. L., e. Jan. 1, 1862, wd. Nov. 8, '62.
 Warner, Hiram, e. Feb. 28, 1862, died at
 Grand Gulf, Miss.

Company C.

Capt. Orrin Miller, elected Oct. 15, 1861,
 resd. April 14, 1862.
 Capt. Watson B. Porter, elected 1st lieut.
 Oct. 16, 1861, prmt'd. bat. adjt. Dec. 15,
 1861, prmt'd. capt. April 15, 1862, resd.
 Dec. 29, 1862.
 Capt. Wallen Beckwith, com. bat. adjt.
 Dec. 25, 1861, acting Q. M., Sept. 1, 1862,
 prmt'd. capt. Jan. 1, 1863.
 First Lieut. Losson P. Baker, e. as sergt.
 Sept. 23, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Dec. 1,
 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Feb. 1, 1862, wd.
 at Memphis.
 Second Lieut. Henry E. Winslow, elected
 Oct. 15, 1861, m. o. Feb. 28, 1862.
 Second Lieut. Chas. H. Smith, e. as pri-
 vate Sept. 1, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieut. May
 19, 1865, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.
 Q. M. S. John A. Dawson, e. Oct. 15, 1861.
 Q. M. S. Smith W. Crane, e. Oct. 15, 1861,
 vet. Dec. 12, 1863, wd. accidentally.
 Com. Sergt. Darwin E. Perry, e. Sept. 21,
 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Sergt. Geo. W. Smith, e. Sept. 25, 1861.
 Sergt. Chas. E. Vantress, e. Sept. 28, 1861,
 vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Sergt. Jonathan Ayers, e. Sept. 24, 1861,
 vet. Dec. 12, 1863, died at Mt. Pleasant.
 Sergt. Lyman L. Fluke, e. Sept. 23, 1861,
 died Dec. 19, 1862.
 Sergt. Chas. Rukgaber, e. Sept. 18, 1861,
 vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Corp. Benj. F. Browning, e. Dec. 11, 1861,
 capt'd. Little Red River, Ark., disd. Jan.
 1, 1863.

Corp. Darwin E. Perry, e. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Corp. C. B. Morehouse, e. Oct. 29, 1861,
 disd. Feb. 26, 1862,
 Corp. Chas. Butcher, e. Oct. 12, 1861, vet.
 Dec. 12, 1863, missing at Little Red
 River.
 Corp. Geo. W. Saint, e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet.
 Dec. 12, 1863, wd. at Guntown, Miss.,
 disd. Oct. 22, 1864.
 Corp. Richard Brown, Sept. 1, 1861.
 Corp. James H. Davidson, Feb. 22, 1862,
 capt'd. Grenada, Miss.
 Corp. N. S. Pepper, e. Sept. 24, 1861, vet.
 Dec. 12, 1863.
 Corp. Wm. Chandler, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Corp. Joseph W. McMillen, e. Sept. 23, '61,
 vet. Feb. 29, 1864,
 Musician Harvey Buck, e. Feb. 6, 1862.
 Farrier C. D. Tomey, e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet.
 Dec. 12, 1863.
 Farrier Levi Higgins, e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet.
 Dec. 12, 1863.
 Saddler N. S. Pepper, e. Sept. 24, 1861.
 Anderson, David, e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Dec.
 12, 1863.
 Andrews, Dennis H., e. Sept. 10, 1861,
 musician, disd. July 21, 1862.
 Boier, H., e. Feb. 25, 1862, died May 19, '62.
 Buck, Harvey, e. Feb. 6, 1862.
 Brier, Harrison, e. Feb. 23, 1862, died May
 19, 1862.
 Cole, Moses, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet. Dec. 12,
 1863.
 Caulk, Asbury, e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. July
 30, 1863, disab.
 Chandler, Wm., e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Dec.
 12, 1863, prmt'd. sergt.
 Cummings, S. R., e. Oct. 5, 1861.
 Crane, S. W., e. Oct. 15, 1861.
 Cassard, Isaac, e. Oct. 11, 1861, disd. June
 14, 1862.
 Drake, James, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Dawson, Elias, e. Oct. 15, 1861, musician,
 disd. July 20, 1862.
 Evans, M., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Fritz, James, e. March 31, 1864.
 Forbes, I. W., e. Feb. 27, 1862, vet. Feb.
 29, 1864.
 Garrison, Louis, e. Oct. 11, 1861, vet. Dec.
 12, 1863, prmt'd. corp.
 Gates, Andon, e. Nov. 10, 1861, missing La
 Grange, Tenn., June 12, 1864.
 Heller, Wm. J., e. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Hamilton, Wm. L., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Housel, Chas. C., e. Sept. 10, 1861, music'n,
 disd. July 20, 1862.
 Irwin, John C., e. Oct. 20, 1861, vet. Dec.
 12, 1863, prmt'd. bugler.
 Johnson, Mathew, e. Sept. 13, 1861, vet.
 Feb. 29, 1864.
 Kyle, E. P., e. Oct. 12, 1861, trans. to Inv.
 Corps, March 15, 1864.
 Lambert, J. R., e. Feb. 27, 1862, disd. June
 24, 1862.
 McGill, Patrick, e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. [Feb.
 29, 1864.
 Mason, A. J., e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Feb. 29,
 1864.

McCully, John, e. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Mason, Arch. Mc., e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.
 McCully, Robt. F., e. Sept. 28, 1861, died.
 Moore, Thos. E., e. Oct. 12, 1861, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.
 McCully, Philips, e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Pensyl, John R., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Pilgrim, Garrett, vet. Feb. 29, 1864, kld. Guntown, Miss.
 Phillips, Ira F., e. Sept. 21, 1861, prmt'd. B. Q. M.
 Ranard, C. B., e. Feb. 26, 1862, disd. July 15, 1862.
 Rukgarber, David, e. Sept. 18, 1861.
 Rogers, F. M., e. April 7, 1864, disd. April 29, 1865.
 Rogers, Thos. E., e. Oct. 12, 1861, died at Memphis, Tenn.
 Rollins, Chas., e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863, prmt'd. corp.
 Stedwell, Abram, e. Feb. 27, 1862, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Straw, John, e. Sept. 20, 1861, disd. March 19, 1863.
 Steifer, Henry, e. Dec. 20, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Strough, O. V., e. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Schloeder, A., e. Jan. 5, 1864, wd. Guntown, Miss.
 Sheber, B., e. Sept. 27, 1861, disd. Feb. 21, 1863.
 Smith, Chas. H., e. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Shane, John T., e. Nov. 10, 1861, disd. May 29, 1862.
 Smith, Martin, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Tucker, M. L., e. Sept. 24, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Templin, C., e. Jan. 2, 1864.
 Tucker, W. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Trimble, H., e. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, '63
 Tedraw, Walter, e. Oct. 12, 1861, disd. June 23, 1863.
 Viney, C. A.
 Virden, Jerome, e. Oct. 8, 1861.
 Virgin, Thos. E., e. Jan. 1, 1862, disd. June 14, 1864.
 Wilson, Wm. N., e. March 23, 1864, kld. at Atlanta.
 Wilson, C. M., e. Feb. 24, 1862, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.
 White, E. R., e. Dec. 29, 1863, died Jeffersonville, Ind.
 White, John E., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Company D.

Capt. Lot Abraham, e. as 1st sergt. Sept. 28, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. July 1, 1862, prmt'd. capt. Jan. 23, 1863.
 First Lieut. E. T. Coiner, elected Oct. 5, 1861, died at Jacksonport.
 First Lieut. John T. Tucker, elected 2d lieut. Oct. 5, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. June 3, 1863, died at Milldale, Miss.
 First Lieut. Hugh M. Pickel, e. as private Oct. 2, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. July 20, 1863.

Second Lieut. Geo. J. Sharp, e. as corp. Sept. 28, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Jan. 23, 1863, resd. July 23, 1863.
 Second Lieut. A. L. Ogg, e. as private Oct. 1, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Feb. 2, 1864.
 Q. M. S. Jas. M. Housel, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Q. M. S. Horton M. Detrick, e. Sept. 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 21, 1863, wd.
 Com. Sergt. Geo. Westfall, e. Sept. 25, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Sergt. Martin L. Rice, e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Feb. 10, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Evan E. Bebb, e. Sept. 18, 1861.
 Sergt. Benj. F. Housel, e. Oct. 5, 1861.
 Sergt. Jas. P. Rumble, e. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Sergt. John Porter, e. Oct. 30, 1861, vet. Dec. 15, 1863, prmt'd. com. sergt.
 Corp. Robt. K. Miller, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863, prmt'd. sergt.
 Corp. S. McBarnes, e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. Dec. 19, 1862, disab.
 Corp. Wm. Smith, e. Oct. 2, 1861.
 Corp. Gabriel J. Cobb, e. Oct. 5, 1861, disd. June 30, 1863.
 Corp. Asa Andrews, e. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. at Raymond, Miss.
 Corp. Jacob M. Munger, e. Oct. 20, 1861, vet. Dec. 21, 1863, prmt'd. sergt.
 Corp. J. Henthorn, e. Oct. 20, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Corp. A. J. Nelson, e. Oct. 2, 1861.
 Bugler Daniel W. Arnold, e. Oct. 2, 1861.
 Saddler George Foster, e. Feb. 23, 1862.
 Saddler Jas. W. Lease, e. Oct. 4, 1861, vet. Dec. 22, 1863.
 Acker, John A., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Allen, Geo. S., e. Sept. 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863, prmt'd. bugler.
 Anderson, Alex., e. Jan. 1, 1862.
 Arnold, D. W., e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
 Allen, O. F., e. Dec. 11, 1861, disd. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Andrews, Geo. W., e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet. Dec. 21, 1863, prmt'd. corp.
 Bodkins, Jos.
 Bebb, E. J., e. Sept. 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
 Bebb, S. E., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Bebb, John, e. Jan. 2, 1862, vet. Jan. 2, 1864.
 Brown, Henry, e. Oct. 30, 1861, disd. July 11, 1863, disab.
 Butler, E. O., e. Oct. 22, 1862, disd. July 28, 1863, disab.
 Benson, John N., e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Dec. 14, 1863.
 Bowman, E. J., e. Jan. 4, 1864, disd. Sept. 4, 1865.
 Barton, John, e. Oct. 4, 1861, vet. Dec. 15, 1863.
 Burt, N., e. Dec. 8, 1863.
 Batchelder, Geo. H., e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863, captd. June 7, 1864.
 Bradford, E. W., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Barton, Jos., e. Oct. 20, 1861, wd. at Tupelo, Miss.

- Cooper, William W., e. Dec. 8, 1863, disd. April 5, 1865, disab.
- Cramer, Densmore, e. Sept. 18, 1861.
- Clouse, Geo. N., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Clifton, E. P., e. Oct. 2, 1861, died June 5, 1862.
- Cure, Geo., e. Nov. 20, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863, corp.
- Cure, Jasper, e. Oct. 20, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
- Clark, Michael, e. Oct. 18, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Drake, Jas., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Cornwell, Alpheus, e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863, prmtd. farrier.
- Davis, Samuel E., e. Nov. 10, 1862.
- Davis, John E., e. Oct. 2, 1861, disd.
- Day, Chas., e. Jan. 4, 1864, vet. Feb. 26, 1864.
- Davis, Hiram, e. Sept. 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 21, 1863, prmtd. corp.
- Foster, Geo., e. Feb. 23, 1862.
- Forbes, F. A., e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. March 12, 1863.
- Fuller, E. B., e. March 14, 1864.
- Frank, J. W., e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Dec. 21, 1863, disd. June 5, 1865, disab.
- Houseman, J. F., e. March 23, 1864.
- Fishburn, H. D., e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Hayden, W. E., e. Dec. 18, 1862, vet. Dec. 21, 1863.
- Haynes, J. F., e. Oct. 18, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
- Hathaway, Murray, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
- Heater, John, e. Dec. 25, 1863.
- Haines, J. A., e. March 22, 1864.
- Hole, John M., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Hathaway, C. O., e. Oct. 1, 1861.
- Horsev, Lewis, e. Sept. 18, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
- Hinxon, John, e. Sept. 25, 1861, capt'd. at Helena, Ark., vet. Dec. 15, 1863.
- Heft, Ezra, e. Sept. 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 15, 1863, died at Memphis.
- Harmon, Thomas, e. Oct. 2, 1861, died May 9, 1862.
- Jenkins, A. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864, disd. June 29, 1865, disab.
- Johnson, John, e. Dec. 8, 1863.
- Jolliff, William, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
- Johnson, T. J., e. Dec. 15, 1863.
- Jessup, Jonathan, e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Dec. 15, 1863, disd. for promotion 68th U. S. Vols.
- Johnson, W. A., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Loyd, Joseph, e. Oct. 7, 1862, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Loomis, William, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Linn, S. J., e. Sept. 17, 1861, disd. Feb. 26, 1862, disab.
- Leroy, John, e. Aug. 19, 1864.
- Lynch, W. A., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Lamb, B. F., e. Jan. 15, 1864.
- Maulding, John, e. Aug. 2, 1863.
- Moreton, Benjamin, e. Sept. 17, 1861.
- Maulding, Laban, e. Feb. 25, 1862, vet. Feb. 26, 1864.
- Maulding, William, e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Dec. 18, 1863.
- Maulding, K. F., e. Feb. 24, 1862, vet. Feb. 26, 1864.
- McCoy, Joseph, L. e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Miller, J. P., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Morgan, B. F., e. Oct. 2, 1861, wd. Nov. 8, 1862, vet. Dec. 21, 1863.
- Mosher, David, e. Oct. 2, 1861, kld. at Helena, Ark.
- Messer, Josephus, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
- Maynard, M., e. Sept. 18, 1861.
- Nott, Henry, e. Oct. 2, 1861, disd. Feb. 26, 1862, disab.
- Nickleson, J. H., e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Ogg, E. F., e. Oct. 26, 1863, wd. at Columbus, Ga.
- Patterson, W. J., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Pickle, H. M., e. Oct. 2, 1861.
- Pickle, S. L., e. Oct. 2, 1861, disd. May 31, 1862.
- Ray, William, e. Oct. 2, 1861, wd. at Raymond, Miss.
- Ross, William, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Rumble, J. A., e. Oct. 6, 1861.
- Ramsey, Thomas, e. Sept. 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Russell, C. A., e. Oct. 8, 1861, died at Paducah, Ky.
- Reed, J. P., e. Nov. 5, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, '63.
- Roberts, Richard, e. Nov. 5, 1861.
- Saxton, Daniel, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Sexson, E. A., e. Sept. 25, 1861.
- Stewart, J. G., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Stansbury, J. M., e. Oct. 4, 1861, died at Helena, Ark.
- Saunders, W. S., e. Dec. 30, 1863, wd. at Town Creek, Miss.
- Stansbury, Thomas, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
- Sheets, G. W., e. Jan. 13, 1864.
- Shaffer, Thomas, e. Sept. 28, 1861, died at Memphis.
- Smith, William, e. Oct. 2, 1861, disd. April, 1862, disab.
- Shields, J. R., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
- Shiddler, Isaac, e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
- Shoppell, Henry, e. Nov. 4, 1861, capt'd. at Helena, and exchanged.
- Spainhour, L. L., e. Oct. 9, 1861, died at Batesville, Ark.
- Trump, W. D., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Thomas, G. W., e. Nov. 8, 1863.
- Worth, J. C., e. Sept. 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
- Williams, E. D., e. Dec. 23, 1863, trans. to Inv. Corps Nov. 15, 1864.
- Worth, J., e. Sept. 25, 1861, wd. at Helena, vet. Dec. 12, 1863, wd. Columbus, Ga.
- Williford, S. J., e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. Feb. 6, 1863, disab.
- Williford, J. H., e. Sept. 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Wells, C. J., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
- Washburn, S. M., e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. Aug. 15, 1862.

Westfall, J. E., e. Sept. 18, 1861, disd. Feb. 14, 1862, disab.
 Wilson, J. M., e. Sept. 27, 1861, wd. Nov. 8, 1862, vet. Feb. 26, 1864.
 Yokum, Cyrus, e. Sept. 30, 1861, vet. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Yokum, W. T., e. Sept. 30, 1861.

Company E.

Second Lieut. Exum R. Saint, e. as sergt. Sept. 14, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 24 1862.
 Corp. Wm. B. Brown, e. Nov. 22, 1861.
 Canby, Wm. H., e. Dec. 30, 1863.

Company F.

Corp. Simon Smith, e. Nov. 16, 1861, capt. at Black River, Miss., vet. Dec. 12, 1863, wd. at Ripley, Miss., trans. to 172 Co. 2d bat. V. R. C.
 Pelham, Abraham, e. Feb. 22, 1862, capt. at Black River, Miss.
 Noble, Francis M., e. Feb. 24, 1862, wd. at Guntown, Miss.
 Kinkade, David, e. Feb. 24, 1862.
 O'Connor, Jno. P., e. Oct. 17, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.

Company G.

Sergt. Ansel B. Conner, e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. April 5, 1863.
 Sergt. Thos. W. Hanks, e. Sept. 6, 1861, wd. Oct. 11, 1862, died Nov. 28, 1862.
 Corp. Thos. Jones, e. Oct. 16, 1861, wd., trans. to V. R. C. May 15, 1864.
 Corp. Jno. Steel, e. Oct., 1861, disd. Dec. 1, 1864, disab.
 Teamster Ezra C. Conner, e. Sept. 16, '61, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Teamster Thos. A. Mann, e. Jan. 29, 1862, vet. Feb. 1, 1864, prmtd. sergt.
 Allen, O. F., e. Dec. 11, 1861.
 Arnold, T. E., e. Jan. 3, 1862, capt. Oct. 11, 1862, vet. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Barton, Jas. S., e. Nov. 23, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
 Billingsly, W. H., e. Feb. 25, 1862, vet. Feb. 26, 1864.
 Browning, B. F., e. Dec. 11, 1861.
 Butler, E. O. e. Oct. 22, 1861.
 Cole, A., e. Oct. 24, 1861, wd. Dec. 30, 1864, trans. to V. R. C.
 Davis, F. M., e. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Gard, W., e. Dec. 20, 1861, missing near Selma, Ala., supposed to be capt. or killed.
 Haynes, T. J., e. Oct. 19, 1861.
 Haden, Wm. E., e. Dec. 18, 1861.
 Hilt, Jno., e. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Hobson, Geo., e. Nov. 21, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863, prmtd. corp.
 Hobson, Calvin, e. Jan. 11, 1864.
 Hockett, Henry, e. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Jackson, D. C., e. Jan. 1, 1862.
 Litzenburgh, Chas., e. Oct. 24, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Mills, A. S., e. Jan. 11, 1864.

McLean, Sam'l W., e. Nov. 9, 1861.
 Mills, S. W., e. Jan. 11, 1864.
 Mann, Sam'l B., e. Dec. 7, 1861, capt. and exchanged, vet. Dec. 12, 1863, disd. Feb. 10, 1865.
 Mann, Thos. A., e. Jan. 29, 1862.
 Marshall, Jno. E., e. Nov. 23, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863, prmtd. corp.
 Nicholas, E., e. Feb. 5, 1864.
 Odell, J., e. Feb. 25, 1862, capt. Helena, Ark., vet. Feb. 26, 1864.
 Perkins, Wm., e. Dec. 9, 1861, disd. July 10, 1863, disab.
 Reeves, Jno., e. Nov. 25, 1861, disd. Nov. 11, 1863, disab.
 Sleifer, Henry, e. Dec. 20, 1861.
 Sowell, T. B., e. Oct. 19, 1861.
 Thatcher, Wm., e. Jan. 22, 1862, disd. Dec. 10, 1862, disab.
 Williford, W. W., e. Sept. 16, 1861.

Company H.

Burnam, Jno. D., e. Nov. 13, 1861, died from fall of his horse Dec. 17, 1862.
 Bogue, Sam'l, e. Jan. 1, 1862.
 Carson, Jno., e. Dec. 9, 1861.
 Davis, F. M., e. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Fisher, R. R., e. Dec. 24, 1861.
 Fleming, Orson, e. Nov. 25, 1861.
 Fusby, C. A., e. March 15, 1864.
 Greenland, Aaron, e. Nov. 11, 1861.
 Grant, T. W., e. Nov. 13, 1861, disd. June 25, 1863, disab.
 Garritson, J. R., e. Jan. 1, 1862, capt. at Mechanicsburg, Miss., disd. Jan. 4, '65.
 Howard, Wm., e. Dec. 29, 1861.
 Huddleston, J. L., e. Nov. 13, 1861, vet. Dec. 11, 1863.
 Hodge, Ambrose, e. Nov. 13, 1861, prmtd. B. Q. M. S.
 Hunt, Alfred, e. Jan. 29, 1862, disd. April 19, 1862.
 Lozier, Franklin, e. Jan. 1, 1862.
 McBride, J. L., e. March 15, 1864.
 Paxton, Wm., e. Nov. 13, 1861, disd. Oct. 16, 1862.
 Stone, Geo. A., e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Stradley, Sam'l, e. Nov. 13, 1861.
 Townsend, Jno. R., e. Jan. 1, 1862.

Company I.

First Lieut. Isaac H. Bodkin, e. as corp. Co. C, Oct. 15, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. of this company Feb. 18, 1865.
 Davis, C. W., e. Dec. 5, 1863.

Company K.

Capt. Jas. T. Drummond, com. in 1861. m. o. term expired Jan. 21, 1865.
 First Lieut. Jacob Hart, com. Nov. 25, 1861, prmtd. bat. Q. M. April 18, 1862, returned to Co. Oct 1, disd. Jan. 18, '64.
 First Lieut. Jas. C. Van Orsdol, e. as sergt. Oct. 9, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 9, '64.
 Second Lieut. Joshua Gardner, com. in 1861, wd. at Black River, Miss., died at Memphis.

- Second Lieut. Wm. A. Bereman, e. as priv. Oct. 26, 1861, wd. at Mechanicsburg, prmt'd. 2d lieut. April 27, 1864, m. o. Dec. 4, 1864, term expired.
- Second Lieut. John R. Hallowell, e. as priv. Nov. 2, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Dec. 5, 1864.
- First Sergt. Samuel O. Miller, e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863, capt'd. at Raymond, Miss.
- Sergt. C. O. Moulton, e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Q. M. Sergt. Geo. W. Holt, e. Oct. 5, 1861, prmt'd. bat. com. sergt. June 9, 1862.
- Q. M. Sergt. John R. Hallowell, e. Nov. 2, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Com. Sergt. Wm. Foster, e. Oct. 5, 1861.
- Sergt. Jesse D. Pennock, e. Oct. 9, 1861, prmt'd. bat. sergt. maj.
- Sergt. Samuel P. Baker, e. Oct. 31, 1861, disd. Sept. 18, 1863, disab.
- Sergt. John W. Vernon, e. Oct. 9, 1861.
- Sergt. E. M. Payne, e. Aug. 17, 1863, wd. at Guntown, Miss.
- Corp. Wm. F. Nixon, e. Oct. 9, 1861.
- Corp. J. Davis, e. Oct. 9, 1861, disd. March 19, 1864.
- Corp. J. Hart, e. Oct. 9, 1861, disd. March 31, 1863.
- Corp. Wm. M. Burrows, e. Oct. 9, 1861.
- Corp. B. W. Spry, e. Oct. 22, 1861.
- Corp. A. Wolff, e. Oct. 9, 1861, disd. Aug. 9, 1862, disab.
- Corp. John M. Frame, e. Oct. 25, 1861, kld. at Black River, Miss.
- Corp. Wm. H. Ogg, e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Corp. Wm. Miller, e. Oct. 9, 1861.
- Corp. David Cavenee, e. March 12, 1862, capt'd. at Big Black River, Miss.
- Corp. John J. Olinger, e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863, died at Memphis, Tenn.
- Bugler Hugh Brady, e. Oct. 9, 1861, trans. to 2d Bat. Inv. Corps.
- Bugler Moses E. Crawford, e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1864.
- Farrier Goodman Noble, e. Oct. 9, 1861.
- Farrier A. G. Courtney, e. Oct. 9, 1861, disd. Jan. 29, 1863, disab.
- Saddler Elias H. Burris, e. Oct. 10, 1861.
- Wagoner Phineas K. Williams, e. Nov. 6, 1861, disd. Aug. 18, 1862.
- Atwood, Wm. C., e. Oct. 21, 1861, kld. at Snyder's Bluffs, Miss., accidentally.
- Anderson, D. M., e. Aug. 1, 1863.
- Adams, Wm., e. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Baylis, Robt. W., e. Sept. 1, 1862.
- Barker, D. H., e. Oct. 12, 1861, died at Keokuk.
- Bereman, S. O., e. Oct. 25, 1861.
- Bowers, C. J., e. Feb. 13, 1864.
- Black, John, e. Oct. 9, 1861.
- Bowers, W. H., e. Jan. 5, 1864, died at Memphis.
- Bedsworth, B., e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Bright, L., e. March 18, 1864.
- Bright, Jas. H., e. March 18, 1864.
- Blisard, C., e. Oct. 9, 1861, disd. Dec. 20, 1862, disab.
- Bogue, Samuel, e. Jan. 1, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Bogue, Silas, e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863, prmt'd. corp.
- Campbell, T. F., e. March 26, 1864.
- Cavenee, Jas. M., e. Oct. 9, 1861, died Dec. 2, 1862.
- Cavenee, Solomon, e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Cook, Jas. H., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Cantwell, Alonzo, e. Feb. 25, 1862, wd. at Mechanicsburg, died May 26, 1864.
- Cox, Wm. H., e. Oct. 5, 1861, disd. Aug. 9, 1862.
- Dutton, A. S., e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Dutton, W., e. Oct. 9, 1861, disd. Feb. 3, 1863, disab.
- Draper, O. H., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
- Draper, John, e. Oct. 9, 1861, disd. Aug. 9, 1862.
- Draper, Wm., e. Jan. 2, 1864.
- Davis, Wm. H., e. Oct. 19, 1861, disd. Aug. 9, 1862.
- Davis, Geo. W., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
- Foster, Chas., e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Farley, F., e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Frost, Moses, e. Oct. 9, 1861, disd. Jan. 24, 1864, disab.
- Gaskill, Asbury, e. Oct. 9, 1861, disd. April 13, 1862.
- Gregg, Jas. B., e. Nov. 13, 1861.
- Hanson, H. W., e. Aug. 24, 1863.
- Hales, H. B. A., e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Hole, Wm., e. Feb. 25, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge.
- Haynes, T. J., e. Oct. 9, 1861.
- Holt, Geo. W., e. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. and capt'd. at Ripley, Miss.
- Holt, I. J., e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Hanson, C. A., e. Sept. 1, 1862, disd. April 22, 1863, disab.
- Heatherington, E. D., e. Aug. 9, 1861, disd. to be capt. in 3d Mo. Cav. Oct. 19, 1862.
- Howard, W. H., e. Dec. 29, 1861, vet. Dec. 28, 1863.
- Johnson, John P., e. Oct. 11, 1861, disd. Feb. 1, 1862, disab.
- Jameson, Harlan, e. Oct. 5, 1861, capt'd. at Big Black River, Miss.
- Jewett, C. M., e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863, wd. at Tupelo.
- Jay, Allen, e. Nov. 23, 1861, disd. Nov. 28, 1862.
- Kirkpatrick, J. A., e. Feb. 3, 1862, capt'd. at Big Black River, Miss., vet. Feb. 29, 1864.
- Kapperer, Robt., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Kafferer, Aug., e. March 19, 1864.
- Kelley, Geo. W., e. Feb. 17, 1862, vet. Dec. 29, 1863.

James B., e. Oct. 5, 1861, died in Mo.
S. W., e. Nov. 9, 1861, vet. Dec.

M., e. Oct. 14, 1861.

m., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

as. D., e. Oct. 9, 1861, died at is.

H. S., e. Feb. 27, 1864.

, Wm., e. Oct. 8, 1861, vet. Dec. disd. June 16, 1865, disab.

J. F., e. Jan. 5, 1864, died at Pleasant.

o. T., e. Oct. 8, 1861, vet. Dec.

I., e. March 21, 1864.

, David, e. Jan. 4, 1864.

S., e. March 23, 1864.

M., e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet. Dec. 19,

S., e. Oct. 9, 1861, capt'd. at River, Miss., vet. Dec. 19, 1863, corp.

, Jas., e. Oct. 8, 1861, vet. Dec. wd. at Tupelo, Miss.

C. B., e. July 15, 1863, wd. at Miss., disd. Sept. 1, 1865.

E. F., e. Oct. 12, 1861, died Feb.

Geo. W., e. Jan. 2, 1864, prmt'd. n.

Zur., e. Jan. 2, 1864, wd. at n, Miss.

hew, e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, gt.

Robt. S., e. Jan. 16, 1862, capt'd. Black River, Miss.

h, O. R., e. Nov. 6, 1861, disd. 1863, for promotion 3d Regt.

I., e. Aug. 25, 1862.

m. W., e. Oct. 9, 1861.

W., e. March 26, 1864.

Jas. M., e. Oct. 23, 1861, died 1862.

lson, e. Jan. 4, 1864.

B., vet. Dec. 19, 1863.

aniel, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.

ah L., e. Oct. 9, 1861, died at ort, Miss.

A., e. Jan. 5, 1864, capt'd. at Gun-iss.

B., e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, and capt'd. at Ripley, Miss.

N., e. Dec. 29, 1863, wd. Tupelo,

Wm. H., e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Dec. prmt'd. corp.

. M., e. Sept. 1, 1862, wd. at Me-urg, died at Memphis.

eo. B., e. Oct. 5, 1861, disd. Feb.

, F. M., e. July 25, 1863, wd. at Miss.

I. K., e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet. Dec.

ohn F., e. Oct. 5, 1861, disd. Aug.

Wolff, Jacob I., e. Jan. 2, 1864.

White, Geo. F., e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.

Young, W. P., e. Nov. 9, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863, prmt'd. Q. M. S. May 1, 1864.

Yancy, John W., e. Sept. 30, 1861, kld. at Black River, Miss.

Company L.

Capt. Samuel M. Proy, e. as sergt. Sept. 23, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Aug. 1, 1862, prmt'd. capt. Sept. 27, 1864.

Brown, Wm. A., e. Feb. 25, 1862.

Boyd, E. B., e. Feb. 25, 1862, disd. April 8, 1862.

Bond, Wm. A., e. Feb. 27, 1862, trans. to accept prmt'n. col. regt.

Evans, Saml., e. Nov. 25, 1861, trans. to Co. B.

Elliott, W., Jan. 4, 1862, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Jones, Eli, e. Feb. 24, 1862.

Kelly, John, e. Feb. 24, 1862, disd. April 3, 1862.

Lash, Chas. W., e. Sept. 14, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863, wd. at Raymond, Miss.

Mann, Wm., e. Oct. 7, 1861.

Mendenhall, John T., e. March 30, 1864, died at Selma, Ala.

Montgomery, S. A., e. Jan. 4, 1862, capt'd. Nov. 21, 1862, died at St. Louis.

Maris, J., e. March 30, 1864.

Company M.

Q. M. S. Gilbert E. Rowe, e. Nov. 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 11, '63, died at Paducah, Ky.

Sergt. Charles B. Pangborn, e. Nov. 26, 1861, disd. May 9, 1862.

Corp. Jacob Wright, e. Nov. 6, 1862, capt'd. and exchanged, vet. Dec. 11, 1863.

Bugler Samuel Schoonover, e. Nov. 7, '61.

Brown, F. L., e. March 26, 1864.

Brakeville, D., e. Feb. 7, 1862.

Brakeville, H., vet. Feb. 5, 1864.

Day, Charles.

Dougharty, L. G., e. March 1, 1862.

Dorman, W. H., e. Feb. 27, 1862.

Grant, Joseph, e. Feb. 23, 1862, disd. July 22, 1862, disab.

Howe, Samuel, e. Feb. 14, 1862, trans. to 15th Co. 2d bat. V. R. C.

Lee, William, e. March 2, 1862.

Majors, A. A., Feb. 27, 1862.

Stickler, S. B., e. Feb. 20, 1862, disd.

Skeers, Eli, e. March 2, 1862, died Lock-ridge, Jefferson Co.

Thompson, George, e. Oct. 20, 1862, prmt'd. 2d sergt.

Foley, Dennis, e. Aug. 29, 1862.

McConnaughey, S., e. Aug. 22, 1862.

McConnaughey, T. H., e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet. Feb. 20, 1864, prmt'd. sergt.

Parker, Amos, e. Sept. 23, 1862.

Steel, William, e. Aug. 26, 1863.

Smith, B. F., e. Aug. 23, 1862, disd. March 7, 1863.

Kirkpatrick, Samuel, e. Dec. 14, 1861, vet. Dec. 11, 1863.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Acker, J. A., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Bowers, W. H., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Bebb, S. E., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Bradford, E. W., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Clouse, G. N., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Draper, I. H., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Davis, C. W., e. Dec. 15, 1863.
 Davis, G. W., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Freeman, F., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Griffie, William, e. Jan. 2, 1864.
 Gard, Henry, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Heater, John, e. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Hobson, C., e. Jan. 11, 1864.
 Holt, G. W., e. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Jenkins, A. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Lamb, B. T., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Linch, W. A., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Mills, A. S., e. Jan. 11, 1864.
 Mills, S. W., e. Jan. 11, 1864.
 Moore, Webb, e. Nov. 23, 1864.
 Morrison, J. F., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Martin, William, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Miller, J. P., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Patterson, W. J., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Pensyl, J. R., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Rumsey, J. E., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Rockhold, G. W., e. Jan. 2, 1864.
 Rockhold, Zur, e. Jan. 2, 1864.
 Shields, J. R., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Templin, Cyril, e. Jan. 2, 1864.
 Tucker, J. P., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 White, J. E., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Wells, C. G., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Wolf, J. J., e. Jan. 2, 1864.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Macon, Ga. August 13, 1865.]

Maj. Richard Root, com. capt. Co. E.
 Sept. 30, 1863, prmtd. maj. April 5, 1864,
 col. 136th U. S. C. Inf. July 1, 1865.
 Hos. Steward, Hiram T. Bird, Sept. 22,
 1863, capt. at Newnan, Ga.

Company A.

Scholes, F. M., e. July 13, 1863.

Company C.

Smutz, David M., e. Aug. 3, 1863.

Company E.

Second Lieut. George W. Pease, e. as pri-
 vate Sept. 19, 1863, prmtd. 2d lieut.
 April 6, 1864, wd. and capt. July 30,
 1864, capt. 136th U. S. C. Inf.
 First Lieut. E. B. Doane, Aug. 16, 1863,
 from 2d sergt. Co. K, 19th Inf.
 First Sergt. Wm. P. Dunham, e. June 23,
 1863, capt. Newnan, Ga., died Savannah,
 while prisoner.
 Sergt. John H. Schooley, e. July 13, 1863,
 disd. June 4, 1865, disab.
 Sergt. E. J. Seamans, e. Aug. 3, 1863.

Sergt. Charles Warren, e. July 31, 1863.
 Sergt. Wm. J. Carlisle, e. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Corp. Wm. I. Marriott, e. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Corp. James Hamilton, e. July 1, 1863,
 capt. died at Andersonville.
 Corp. D. F. Sharp, e. July 5, 1863.
 Trump. N. L. Ives, e. Aug. 17, 1863, capt.
 at Newnan, Ga.
 Trump. H. F. West, e. Aug. 2, 1863.
 Saddler, Jacob Peterson, e. Aug. 16, 1863,
 wd. at Franklin, Tenn., died Nashville.
 Arnolds, Samuel, e. Sept. 10, 1863.
 Bennett, A. J., e. June 15, 1863, capt. at
 Newnan, Ga., died at Salem.
 Bennett, L. W., e. Aug. 1, 1863, kld. at
 Pulaski, Tenn.
 Beach, George W., e. July 14, 1863.
 Babb, W. J., e. Aug. 18, 1863.
 Breach, John A., e. Aug. 10, 1863, capt.
 at Newnan, Ga., died at Andersonville.
 Bede, Jackson, e. June 27, 1863, wd. at
 Florence, Ala.
 Bryant, Wm. H., e. Aug. 16, 1863, drowned
 in Sipsey River, Ala.
 Clark, Jacob, e. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Chapman, F. A., e. Aug. 2, 1863, died at
 Keokuk.
 Cooper, James, e. July 29, 1863, wd. New-
 nan, Ga.
 Coleman, Mills, e. July 16, 1863.
 Davis, Jesse D., e. Aug. 7, 1863.
 Denven, John, e. July 7, 1863.
 Grisham, Wm. T., e. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Grisham, James T., e. July 27, 1863, wd.
 at Cleveland, Tenn., died at Keokuk.
 Grant, P. F., e. July 27, 1863, wd., trans.
 to V. R. C. May 15, 1865.
 Holmes, John W., e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Haipley, M. W., e. July 25, 1863.
 Haipley, Alfred, e. Aug. 3, 1863.
 Head, John, e. Sept. 9, 1863, wd. Florence,
 Ala.
 Hunt, S. D., e. Sept. 13, 1863.
 Johnston, R. C., e. July 20, 1863.
 Jack, John M., e. Sept. 23, 1863.
 Lowry, R. H., e. July 15, 1863.
 Mann, Leonard, e. Sept. 9, 1863.
 Myers, D. J., e. Aug. 7, 1863, capt.
 Moon, J. N., e. July 4, 1863,
 Moon, J. G., e. July 4, 1863, capt. New-
 nan, Ga., died at Andersonville.
 Marritt, Wm. S., e. Aug. 1, 1863, wd. at
 Dallas, Ga.
 Pease, George W., e. Sept. 19, 1863.
 Roberts, J. J., e. July 20, 1863, wd. and
 capt. at Newnan, Ga.
 Reeves, H. C., e. Sept. 18, 1863, died at
 Keokuk.
 Sickler, Wm. H., e. Aug. 10, 1863.
 Wright, A. R., e. Aug. 10, 1863, kld. Blue
 Mountain, Ala.
 Wright, William W., July 30, 1863, disd.
 March 11, 1864.
 Willson, P., e. July 18, 1863, capt. New-
 nan, Ga.

Company F.

Stover, N. B., e. Aug. 21, 1863.

NINTH CAVALRY.

Chaplain Jas. W. Larimore, com. Nov. 7, 1863, hosp. chaplain U. S. Vols. March 20, 1865.

Company D.

Bennett, Jas. W., e. Oct. 27, 1863.

Company E.

Sergt. Chas. H. Farrar, e. Sept. 28, 1863.
Anderson, A. J., e. Sept. 26, 1863.

Company H.

Second Lieut. Elihu L. Cook, com. Sept. 9, 1863, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Co. D, 14th Inf., resd. Oct. 22, 1864.
Logan, C. C., e. Sept. 10, 1863.
Price, M. E., e. Sept. 10, 1863.

Company I.

First Lieut. Wm. H. H. Ogan, e. as corp. in Co. E, 1st Cav., July 18, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. July 28, '64, resd. April 21, '65.
Sergt. L. W. Brattain, e. Sept. 16, 1863.
Corp. Edwin T. Beers, e. Oct. 2, 1863.
Trumpeter Otto Kapferer, e. Oct. 3, 1861, trans. to V. R. C. April 28, 1865, wd.
Adcox, John T., e. Sept. 23, 1861, disd. Jan. 24, 1865, disab.
Barber, Robt., e. Oct. 9, 1861.

FIRST IOWA INFANTRY (A. D.)

Company B.

First Sergt. Wm. Jones, e. Aug. 18, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Company D.

Second Lieut. Wm. A. Bond, from priv. Co. L, 4th Cav., died at Helena, Ark.
Walker, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Company E.

Second Lieut. Alex. F. Rice, com. Oct. 11, 1863, from artificer Co. K, Eng. Regt. of the West, resd. June 6, 1865.

Company H.

Corp. Geo. Howard, e. Oct. 10, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
Corp. Wm. Gray, e. Sept. 5, 1863, died Aug. 29, 1864.
Baxter, Geo., e. Sept. 12, 1863, died June 7, 1864.
Edwards, Wm., e. Sept. 30, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
Ford, E. P., e. Sept. 9, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
Granville, P., e. Sept. 15, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
Homes, A., e. Sept. 30, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
Johnson, Geo., e. Sept. 3, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
Jones, W., e. Sept. 7, '63, died Sept. 25, '64.
Kinsellow, Frank, e. Aug. 22, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Todd, Geo., e. Aug. 22, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Wright, Geo. A., e. Sept. 21, 1863.

FIRST BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

[NOTE.—This Battery was mustered out at Davenport, July 5, 1865.]

Sr. Second Lieut. Dan. J. DeLong, com. Oct. 14, 1861, form Q. M. sergt.
Corp. Bolivar Anthrobus, e. Aug. 17, '62.
Corp. A. J. McClure, e. Oct. 26, 1862, disd. March 5, 1863, disab.
Everett, Thos., e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 2, 1864.
Harwood, Geo. W., e. Aug. 17, 1861, disd. June 3, 1862.
Harwood, A., e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 2, 1864, disd. June 6, 1865, disab.
Viney, Chas. A., e. Aug. 17, 1861, disd. Aug. 9, 1862, disab.
Nelson, I. B., e. Sept. 1, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. June 3, 1862, disab.
Young, Ewd., e. Sept. 1, 1861.
Conklin, Samuel, disd. March 20, 1864, disab.
DeLong, D. I., e. Jan. 4, 1864, prmt'd. Q. M. sergt.
Hathaway, E., e. Jan. 18, 1864.
Roberts, W. B., e. Jan. 18, 1864.

FOURTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

[NOTE.—This Battery was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865.]

Sr. First Lieut. Jas. H. Beatty, com. Nov. 23, 1863.
Sergt. Benj. L. Cozier, e. Aug. 24, 1863.
Corp. Jos. W. Stout, e. Sept. 28, 1863, served in Co. F, 16th Ill. Inf.
Musician Wm. Martin, e. Aug. 5, 1863.
Byrd, S. S., e. Aug. 20, 1863.
Hawbaker, Samuel, e. Aug. 11, 1863, disd. March 24, 1864, disab.
Kingsbury, Wm. R., e. July 28, 1863.
Marshall, Jos. R., e. Aug. 17, 1863.
Pollock, John F., e. Aug. 17, 1863.
Pollock, N. W., e. July 21, 1863.
Stubbs, Geo., e. Aug. 14, 1863.
Spencer, Wm. H., e. Aug. 14, 1863, died at Thibodeaux, La.
Tieman, Christian, e. Oct. 6, 1863.
Wilson, P. D., e. Aug. 21, 1863.

ENGINEER REGIMENT OF THE WEST.

[NOTE.—Adjutant General's Report gives no date of muster-out.]

Company I.

Bixler Israel, e. Oct. 5, 1861.
Bixler, Levi, e. Nov. 6, 1862.
Byrd, Harmon, e. Oct. 5, 1861.
Holloway, W., e. Nov. 6, 1862.
Way, N. J., e. Nov. 6, 1862.

Company K.

Second Lieut. Nathan W. Wilcox, e. Aug. 13, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Co. G July 14, 1862.
 Corp. Alex. F. Rice, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Corp. Robt. D. Middleton, e. Sept. 16, '61.
 Corp. Chas. B. Anderson, e. Oct. 5, 1861.
 Corp. Cyrus, W. Dover, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Druggist Wm. A. Neal, e. Oct. 5, 1861, promtd. to hospital steward, Dec. 15, 1862.
 Artificer David Anderson, e. Oct. 5, 1861.
 Artificer Joseph Benn, e. Oct. 5, 1861.
 Artificer Julius Cox, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Artificer J. D. Conklin, e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. May, 1862.
 Artificer Wm. H. Hampton, e. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Artificer Isaac Hamell, e. Oct. 1, 1861, deserted Nov. 1, 1862.
 Artificer Almarin Martin, e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. July 1, 1862.
 Artificer Benj. F. Wilson, e. Sept. 18, '61.
 Cone, Aug. S., e. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Coad, James C., e. Oct. 3, 1861, prmt'd. to Artificer.
 Hampton, James V., e. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Montgomery, John F., e. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Stewart, Z. P., e. Sept. 26, 1861, prmt'd. to artificer.

MISCELLANEOUS.**Second Infantry.**

Corp. Geo. W. Morehouse, e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson, disd. April 8, 1862.
 Morehouse, C. B., e. May 6, 1861, disd. Oct. 20, 1861.
 Dowell, Jno., e. Feb. 4, 1864, m. o. 1864.

Seventh Infantry.

Young, W. R., e. 1861, m. o. July 12, 1865.
 Davenport, Geo. C., e. July 28, 1861, disd. Dec. 28, 1861, disab.
 Sergt. Francis Wing, disd. April 25, 1862.
 Bruton, Jas. A., Jan. 1, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Corinth, m. o. July 12, '65.
 Cowgill, S. A., e. July 24, 1861, kld. at battle of Belmont.
 Collins, John, e. 1861, m. o. July 12, 1865.
 Deveraux, Polk, vet. Dec. 24, 1863, wd. at Donelson, m. o. July 12, 1865.
 Hiatt, C., e. July 24, 1861, kld. Nov. 7, '61, at battle of Belmont, Mo.
 Norris, Alex., vet. Dec. 24, 1863, wd. at Corinth, m. o., July 12, 1865.
 Seaton, Jno. A., kld. Oct. 4, 1862.
 Thomas, Eli, m. o. July 12, 1865.
 Wing, C. C., wd. at Belmont, disd. at Corinth July 1, 1862.
 Watson, J., e. July 24, 1861, kld. at battle Belmont.
 Peckover, Ed. A., disd. April 3, 1862.
 Warren, Sam'l H., m. o. July 12, 1865.
 Warren, Jesse P., died March 25, 1861.

Eighth Infantry.

First Lieut. Jno. Haver, prmt'd. 2d lieut. March 4, 1863, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Sept. 11, 1863, resd. May 25, 1865.
 Crusen, Jno. W., e. Oct. 19, 1864, m. o. April 20, 1866.
 Caughery, Homer, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disd. May 20, 1862.
 Johnson, Wm. J., e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. April 20, 1866.
 Johnson, Thos. H., e. Aug. 10, 1861, prisoner at Shiloh, m. o. April 20, 1866.
 Mick, Levi, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. April 20, 1866.
 Young, S., e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. April 20, 1866.
 Haver, Jno., e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmt'd. sergt., m. o. April 20, 1866.

Ninth Infantry.

Hall, A. H., e. Aug. 12, '61, m. o. July, '65

Twelfth Infantry.

Hinkle, E. G., e. Nov. 23, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Knox, Sam'l A., e. Nov. 23, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.

Fifteenth Infantry.

Sergt. Wm. C. Laird, vet. Feb. 1, 1864, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain, m. o., July 24, 1865.
 Laddushaw, Geo., e. Dec. 1, 1861, deserted Feb. 21, 1862.
 First Sergt. C. W. Woodrow, e. Oct. 20, 1861, m. o. July 24, 1865.
 Buck, Wm. C., vet. Feb. 4, 1864, m. o. July 24, 1865.

Sixteenth Infantry.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.]

Q. M. Fred. Hope, Jr., com. Sept. 3, 1862, m. o., term expired May 31, 1865.
 Musician Edw. Todd, e. Nov. 28, 1862, disd. Nov. 11, 1862, disab.

Eighteenth Infantry.

First Lieut. Jos. F. Murray, June 19, '62, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.
 Sergt. Chas. E. Davis, e. July 7, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.
 Corp. Alpheus S. Curtis, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 19, 1863, disab.
 Day, Jno. F., e. July 7, 1862, kld. Dec. 20, 1863, by guerrillas.
 Donahue, M. D., e. July 7, 1862, deserted Aug. 11, 1862.
 Finch, Jno. D., e. July 14, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.
 Gage, L. S., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disab.
 Peet, Chas. E., e. July 7, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.
 Paddieford, Edw., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 19, 1863, disab.

Ino., e. July 7, 1862, m. o. July 5.

Wm., e. July 7, 1862, kld. May 27, by guerrillas.

Burg, H. L., e. July 7, 1862, m. o. 10, 1865.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.

1 F. F. Kiner, com. Dec. 31, 1864, 14th inf., m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.

Thirtieth Infantry.

uren Dewey, com. Sept. 3, 1862, March 12, 1863.

ent. Thos. B. Howell, e. as corp. 1, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. March 4, m. o. June 5, 1865.

1 James L. Berry, e. Aug. 11, '62. an. 13, 1863.

John R., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. 1865.

James L., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. Corps.

nd, Henry, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. 1865.

id, John W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died 16, 1863.

. G., e. Feb. 23, 1864, wd. July 22, m. o. June 5, 1865.

Thirty-ninth Infantry.

Lieut. Wm. C. Ghost, e. as 1st Aug. 16, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieut. 1863, m. o. June 5, 1865.

Fortieth Infantry.

Wm. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. 1865.

Forty-fourth Infantry.

Theo., e. May 6, 1864, m. o. Sept. 1865.

Forty-eighth Infantry.

k, James, e. June 23, 1864, m. o. 1864.

Wm., e. June 23, 1864, m. o. Oct. 1865.

ohn F., e. June 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 1865.

Second Cavalry.

W. B., e. Aug. 23, 1862, disd. 10, 1863, wds.

Levi S., e. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 1865.

T. A., e. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 1865.

Third Cavalry.

m A. Jefferson, e. Aug. 23, 1861, March 30, 1863.

win Burr, e. Aug. 23, 1861, m. o. 1865.

leo. W., e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. Aug. 1865.

. F., e. Aug. 23, 1861, disd. Jan. 1862, disab.

mes, e. Feb. 27, 1864, m. o. Aug. 1865.

Wheat, James, e. Aug. 23, 1861, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.

Bowers, A. e. Feb. 26, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.

Walker, Thomas, e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Jamieson, I., e. Feb. 27, 1864, died July 2, 1864, at Little Rock.

Odell, Leroy, e. Dec., 14, 1863, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.

Weeks, Thos. E., e. March 14, 1864, disd. Sept. 1, 1865.

Walker, James M., e. Dec. 14, 1863, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.

Dehart. Hiram, e. Feb. 29, 1864, died June 18, 1864, at Memphis.

Garvin, W. J., e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.

Stewart, M. B., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.

Hyatt, Zimri, e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.

Fifth Cavalry.

Anderson, T. (or J.) B., e. Jan. 9, 1862.

Cochran, G. W., e. Jan. 9, 1862.

Conner, John, e. Jan. 9, 1862.

Craig, James, e. Jan. 9, 1862.

Jackson, James, e. Jan. 9, 1862.

Jones, John, e. Jan. 9, 1862, capt'd. Feb. 10, 1863.

Seventh Cavalry.

Hamilton, William, e. May 18, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1864.

Shepherd, William, e. May 18, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1864.

U. S. Infantry (Colored.)

UNASSIGNED.

Hedge, J. W., e. Oct. 19, 1864.

Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Gladman, J. W., e. May 24, 1861.

Stout, J. E., e. May 24, 1861.

Thirty-Sixth Illinois Infantry.

Prouty, A., e. Aug. 1, 1861.

Roseman, W. F., Aug. 1, 1861.

Seventy-Second Illinois Infantry.

Dewey, H. D., e. Aug. 13, 1861.

Eighty-Fourth Illinois Infantry.

Cadwalader, T. B., e. Sept. 1, 1862.

Second Cavalry. M. S. M.

Teamster Joseph Farber, e. March 28, '62.

Byrd, M. C., e. Feb. 29, 1862.

Seventh Missouri Cavalry.

Corp. Homer H. Jewett, e. Sept. 17, 1861, prmt'd. com. sergt.

Twenty-First Missouri Infantry.

Weaver, John, e. Nov. 6, 1862.

CAMP HARLAN.

In the fall of 1861, Col. A. B. Porter, who was formerly Major of the First Iowa Infantry, and who had been authorized by the Secretary of War to form a regiment of cavalry in this State, erected barracks for his regiment, the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, on the farm of Hugh Swan, one and a half miles west of Mount Pleasant. With the consent of Gov. Kirkwood and Adj. Gen. Baker, Col. Porter named his camp after the Hon. James Harlan, "Camp Harlan." The camp consisted of twelve buildings, large enough to accommodate one hundred men each; twelve stables, sufficiently commodious to care for an equal number of horses; and all the necessary quarters for field officers, Quartermaster, etc. The Fourth was mustered into the service in October; was ordered to St. Louis to report to Gen. Halleck on the 22d day of February, 1862, and vacated Camp Harlan the same day.

The Twenty-fifth Infantry occupied the camp some time after the Fourth left. Shortly after the latter regiment vacated, the camp was destroyed by fire, presumably through the criminal act of an incendiary.

POPULATION OF HENRY COUNTY, AS SHOWN BY THE STATE CENSUS OF 1875.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND CITIES.	Number of Families	WHITE POPULATION.			COLORED POPULATION.			Total Population
		Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Baltimore.....	223	575	562	1137	19	16	35	1172
Canaan.....	163	485	443	928				928
Center, exclusive of Mount Pleasant.....	263	1020	950	1970	10	9	19	1989
Jackson.....	207	566	548	1114	21	14	35	2149
Jefferson.....	259	660	605	1265	2		2	1267
Marion.....	223	609	642	1251	5	8	13	1264
New London, exclusive of town.....	236	633	608	1241	7	6	13	1254
New London, town of.....	129	268	282	550	1	2	3	553
Rome, town of.....	92	176	188	364				364
Salem, exclusive of town.....	239	659	593	1252	5	5	10	1262
Salem, town of.....	112	233	246	479				479
Scott.....	205	569	553	1122				1122
Tippecanoe, exclusive of Rome.....	264	708	659	1367	30	20	40	1407
Trenton.....	296	735	689	1424	20	13	33	1457
Wayne.....	263	740	624	1364				1364
Total.....	3174	8636	8192	16828	110	93	203	17031
Mount Pleasant, city of, C. H.								
Mount Pleasant, First Ward.....	350	764	794	1548	87	80	167	1715
Mount Pleasant, Second Ward.....	245	526	566	1092	45	43	88	1180
Mount Pleasant, Third Ward.....	175	423	405	828	3	5	8	836
Mount Pleasant, Fourth Ward.....	175	398	429	827	1	4	5	832
Total of city.....	945	2101	2194	4295	136	132	268	4563
Total of county.....	4119	10737	10886	21123	246	225	471	21594

A GLANCE AT MATERIAL STATISTICS.

The county of Henry is pre-eminently an agricultural one. Lying far enough away from the Mississippi River to partake of the prairie character, and yet watered by streams of ample dimensions to afford superior drainage; covered with timber in certain localities—in the neighborhood of water-courses—but free from that hindrance to the better purposes of agriculture in the major part of the county, it is a grand one in all respects, healthy in climate, fertile in soil and capable of high development.

In a State which might be made the granary of the nation, and which has the capacity of producing breadstuffs sufficient to feed the people of the United States, if a system of cultivation equivalent to that of many of the countries of Europe were to be inaugurated, one unconsciously falls into the habit of accepting marvels in the form of development with a sang froid which none but Americans can exhibit. An invention which is destined to revolutionize methods and expand capabilities in almost an infinite degree, produces a momentary ripple on the surface of society, and then is accepted with a practical estimate of its applicability to the machinery already employed.

In no quarter of the inhabited globe is this spirit of progressiveness more manifest than here in Iowa. We are willing to go even further than that, and honestly affirm, after a careful investigation into the characteristics of the people of this State, which the work of preparing a detailed history peculiarly enables us to prosecute, that no section of Iowa evinces more marked air of intelligent industry than does the rich county of Henry.

At the close of the second decade in the history of Henry County, there were but five counties in the State which surpassed it in population, viz.: Lee, 7,273; Dubuque, 25,871; Scott, 25,521; Des Moines, 20,198, and Van Buren, 15,921. Then came Henry, with 15,395 inhabitants. The steps by which this number was reached were as follows:

1838 (one year after organization).....	3,058
1840.....	3,784
1844.....	6,017
1846.....	6,875
1847.....	6,759
1849.....	7,229
1850.....	8,707
1851.....	8,915
1852.....	9,683
1854.....	10,159
1856.....	15,395

There were 64,640 acres of improved land, 10,459 of which were devoted to wheat, from which 129,102 bushels were harvested in 1856. The same year, there were gathered 295,835 bushels of oats; 1,133,667 bushels of corn; 18,796 bushels of potatoes, and 45,740 bushels of winter wheat.

The live-stock product for 1856 was as follows: 15,629 hogs, valued at \$132,597; 2,847 neat cattle, valued at \$77,252.

The dairy product for that year was 184,864 pounds of butter, and 13,618 pounds of cheese.

There were 31,040 pounds of wool clipped, and the manufactures were valued at \$47,155 for general, and \$20,271 for domestic products.

Ten years later, the census shows that the county had increased in population thus :

1859.....	16,299
1860.....	18,701
1863 (during the war).....	16,780
1865.....	17,816
1866.....	20,110

In 1866, the farm products were: Spring wheat, 102,980; winter wheat, 44,802; oats, 263,768; corn, 1,622,322; rye, 20,946; barley, 4,920; potatoes, 49,209; sorghum sirup, 66,687 gallons; tame hay, 22,260 tons; grass-seed, 6,014 bushels, and a proportionate amount of miscellaneous small crops.

There were 82,181 fruit-trees in bearing; 14,934 pounds of tobacco secured; 17,624 pounds of honey taken, and 31,460 pounds of grapes raised; besides which there were many minor products.

The last census taken, 1875, is the latest reliable authority for the compilation of present statistics. Owing to unfavorable but most extraordinary meteorological disturbances during the past few years, no just statement can be made of the real products of this region. All of Southeastern Iowa was included in the storm-belt, and suffered immensely from too much rain. However, an approximate estimate of the development of the county can be reached by an examination of the census report of 1875. Therein we find a completion of the table of population, which runs thus :

1869.....	20,971
1870.....	21,463
1875.....	21,594

The agricultural reports read as follows: Number of acres improved in 1875, 182,080; spring wheat harvested, 180,229 bushels; winter wheat, 113,203 bushels; corn, 2,415,670 bushels; rye, 13,735 bushels; oats, 358,221 bushels; barley, 4,528 bushels; buckwheat, 3,664 bushels; sorghum sirup, 33,969 gallons; sugar, 8,057 pounds; tame hay, 25,315 tons; grass-seed, 10,325 bushels; tobacco, 3,283; potatoes, 110,974; sweet potatoes, 6,708 bushels; onions, 1,074 bushels, and many thousand bushels of turnips, beets, etc.

There were 131,873 fruit-trees in bearing, from which were taken 99,150 bushels of apples, 1,673 bushels of pears, 4,500 bushels of peaches, 538 bushels of plums, and 13,654 bushels of cherries. There were 100,119 pounds of grapes gathered.

The average productiveness of the county rates high, compared with the entire State.

There was consumed in manufactures the following crude material: Iron, 26,500 tons; wood, 242,300 cubic feet; wool, 85,000 pounds; leather, 116,200 pounds; wheat, 237,400 bushels; corn, 95,850 bushels; barley, 3,000 bushels. The total value of goods manufactured in 1874 was \$508,490. There was over \$16,200 worth of mine products lifted.

DAIRY BUSINESS.

This chapter will be far more suggestive and prophetic than historic, and might be introduced into some current publication with more propriety, perhaps, than into the pages of a work of permanent value. But we give place to this article for the sake of the prediction implied or expressed.

At the present time, one of the greatest industries within the reach of the people is almost untouched. The region is designed by nature for a dairy country. There is an abundance of everything needed in a crude state to introduce and conduct this important business. But in spite of all the advantages of soil, water and climate, there have been but two or three attempts to carry on dairying here, and those, for obvious reasons, proved only moderately successful.

In the first place, let us consider the question in a practical manner, and judge by the prosperity of other localities whether Henry County can safely invest in the manufacture of butter and cheese.

What are the primary requisites in the case? First, a fertile soil, which will produce a perennial sod, from which hay can be cut for winter use, and also which will furnish proper green pasturage during the outdoor feeding season. Second, a soil and climate which will produce corn and small grains, artichokes, pease, etc. Third, good water, and a cheap and abundant ice crop.

These may be regarded as the fundamental conditions necessary to the economical manufacture of dairy products. There are others which may be suggested to the minds of practical dairymen, but surely these are the first and most important points to be considered. Has Henry County these advantages? Yes. There is no longer a doubt as to the quality and durability of her sod; the abundance and richness of her grasses, of her hay crop. She has a climate between that of Minnesota and Kansas—an intermediate grade which enables her to raise luxuriant corn, and at the same time reap rich harvests of small grains. It may be said that no country surpasses this for *diversity* and quantity of yield of crops. Others are better exclusive corn regions or wheat regions, but none combine wheat, oats, corn and the small grains in the same degree. Therefore, we say that this county is adapted by natural productiveness for dairying.

Can cattle thrive here? Yes. A grade of common stock crossed with blood of pure strain, are hearty, strong in flesh and rich milkers. We doubt if pure bloods do as well as coarser textures; but mixed stock is suited to the climate in admirable degree.

Is the water and ice supply ample? Yes. In quality and quantity there is sufficient water to warrant the erection of many creameries in the county.

If these statements are true, why is it that so few good butter-makers are found in the county? We are not speaking of private dairying, but of the introduction of skilled men and approved machinery. Private butter-making has no more comparison to creamery business than hand-spinning has to the power loom.

In 1866, this county produced 386,047 pounds of butter and 13,050 pounds of cheese; and in 1874, 546,518 pounds of butter and 5,581 pounds of cheese. This exhibit shows that no systematic attention is paid to the work, but that the natural increase forces people into a greater production. At the same time, the quality ranks only as "grease" in the Eastern market, except in the few rare cases of choice butter-makers among the farmers' wives. This is not intended as a reflection upon the women of the county, for it is true that the fault lies fully as much at the men's door as theirs. The men have not prepared suitable places in which to make and preserve the butter that is made, and, consequently, the most careful products deteriorate because of lack of ice and dairy-rooms. We do not blame the women for not working with better heart under such circumstances. Dairying is laborious in the extreme and

scarcely worth the time expended on it, if the butter so made is salable only at third rate or as grease.

This article is designed to benefit both men and women. It is intended to point out a way by which the men can effect a revenue 365 days in the year, instead of having two seasons of hurry and distraction and then an idle time, so far as production goes; and it is also intended to indicate this desirable improvement in a way to relieve the hard-worked women of a portion of their task.

As we have said, the present system of farming furnishes a time of bustle and expense at seeding season, and another when harvest approaches. The profit rests almost entirely upon the result of one crop. If wheat runs light, the net result of all that year's labor is most discouraging. Between harvest and harvest there is work enough to do, but it does not bring in money. The farmer feels depressed over the hazard of his main crop, and loses half the comfort of living.

Suppose the system is slightly changed. The farmer increases his pasturage and meadow lands, and puts more stock on his farm. He hires men to milk his cows, and twice a day places 300 to 500 pounds of milk on the platform near his barns. The teamster employed in the neighborhood drives by and carries the milk to the creamery, a mile or two distant. When he returns he deposits the cans filled with buttermilk on the platform, and the men care for them.

Thus, day after day, an income is derived from the herd. The labor on the farm is not increased, for men perform the work that once so dragged upon the mothers and daughters.

The milk is not the only product of the herd. There is the increase of the stock. In Linn County, one man who milked a herd of sixty crossed breeds, told the writer that those cows netted him \$48 per head, the year before, in milk and calves, without counting the original herd. They more than paid for themselves in one year. This is not an isolated case. All over Linn County the farmers are going into dairying. They milk from ten to seventy-five cows each. Many of them still cling to the common stock, but the more careful find that the value of calves is greater with better grades, and that the *weight* and quality of blooded milk is more profitable, while the cost of keeping is but little increased.

Linn County has been in the creamery business but four years, and most of the factories have been going but one year; but already there are 6,000 cows milked for them, or about three-quarters as many as are milked in this entire county. We predict that Linn County will use the milk of 50,000 cows before another century begins.

But Linn is cited merely incidentally. Delaware County holds the prize. From the history of Delaware, prepared by the Western Historical Company, we make the following selection, which explains itself and our motive in using it:

"About twenty years ago, the farmers of Delaware began to turn their attention to the dairy, and gradually the industries of the county have changed, until now (1878), it has become one of the leading dairy counties in the State, and the manufacture of butter, cheese and raising pork have been its leading agricultural interests.

"Delaware butter commands the highest price in Eastern markets. Manchester has become the great butter market of Iowa, rivaling that of any other State in the Northwest, and immense quantities of the dairy products of the county are shipped every week.

“In 1858 or 1859, George Acres and Watson Childs, of Delaware Township, began the manufacture of cheese, and, in 1862, Mr. Acres was working up the milk of about thirty cows.

“In a public address, delivered last winter, before the Dairymen's Association, Mr. Childs stated that he was obliged to peddle out his cheese for two or three years, when he first commenced, and used to realize eight or ten cents a pound, mainly in trade.

“Asa C. Bowen, who began cheese-making in 1858, just south of the county line, says that while in the mercantile business in Hopkinton, in 1856, he brought butter to the town from Albany, selling it for 33½ cents a pound, and A. R. Loomis brought butter to Manchester from Marengo, Ill., about the same time. The introduction of the cheese-vat, Mr. Bowen says, made the handling of large quantities of milk comparatively easy, and he was among the first to bring the improved plan into use in Iowa.

“In June, 1866, the Delaware Cheese Company was organized at Delaware; William H. Hefner, President, and K. W. Kingsley, Secretary. A building was erected there 24x40, two and a half stories, and an experienced cheese-maker from Madison County, N. Y., engaged to take charge of the factory, which commenced operations during the month of June. It continued in operation until about 1872, when it suspended, and the building was converted into a stable.

“A cheese-factory was established at Almoral in 1870, which had a remunerative run until 1875, when cheese-making was given up and butter only manufactured, which was kept open but two seasons, but with indifferent success. Soon after, R. L. and O. E. Taylor built a cheese-factory in Milo Township, which was very skillfully managed, but in 1877, cheese-making was given up and butter made instead. It was found that making butter was more profitable than making cheese, and now comparatively little cheese is manufactured.

“The first stimulus to the butter industry was given by L. A. Loomis, of Manchester, who made a contract in 1862 with the Northwestern Packet Company to supply its boats with butter. Buying for cash only, although at the low rate of eight or nine cents a pound, he became master of the situation, and would take only the best offered. Mr. Loomis bought butter without opposition until 1864, when W. G. Kenyon began to buy, followed, in 1867, by Percival & Ayers, which made competition quite sharp.

“The manufacture of butter increased steadily until 1872, when the creamery system was introduced by Mr. John Stewart, and gave the dairy business of the county a powerful impetus. Mr. Stewart had been dealing in dairy products for several years, when, in 1872, he built the first creamery or butter-factory in the county, and, it is thought, the first in the State, on Spring Branch, near E. Packer's, three or four miles east of Manchester. Here he commenced buying milk of the surrounding farmers, and making the cream into butter, according to the most approved method practiced by Eastern dairymen. His business increased, and the following year he established similar 'creameries' at Yankee Settlement, Forestville, Ward's Corners and other places.

“A. C. Clark & Company started a creamery at Manchester in 1874, and at Masonville in 1875.

“Having obtained the first premium for butter for several years at St. Louis, in 1876, Mr. Stewart determined to compete for the golden prize offered at the International Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, and received the gold medal for the best butter in the world. His success removed the prejudice

existing in New York and other Eastern markets against Western, and especially Iowa, butter, and placed Delaware butter very high in the estimation of dealers and consumers, and the best grades soon commanded a higher price than the best New York creamery butter.

“The award of this medal to Delaware and Iowa was of almost incalculable benefit to the county and State, and is worth to the farmers of the State many hundred thousand dollars annually. Mr. Stewart is of the opinion that this region possesses certain peculiarities of climate and soil that give it superiority over other dairy districts.

“An association of the dairymen was formed at Manchester, in February, 1877, under the name of ‘Northwestern Dairymen’s Association.’ The meeting continued two days, and much instruction was given and received. John Stewart was elected President, and Col. R. M. Littler, of Davenport, was chosen Secretary. The Association met at Manchester in February, 1878, with added numbers and increased interest.

“From abroad came Messrs. Folsom, J. N. Reall and Francis D. Moulton, of New York; Mr. McGlincey, Secretary of the Dairy Board of Trade, Elgin, Ill.; and A. Ondesleys, Baltimore. The subjects discussed covered the whole business of dairying, from raising grass to shipping butter and cheese to market.

“Mr. L. O. Stevens furnished a description of the creamery at Almor, which will answer, in a general way, to describe the system pursued:

“The Almor Creamery was established in 1876, under the name of ‘The Almor Dairymen’s Company.’ It is an incorporated company, with a capital stock not exceeding \$10,000. Farmers are the stockholders. Farmers not stockholders patronize the institution, receiving for their milk, or rather the butter product—for butter entirely is made at this creamery—their pro-rata share of the net sale in market of the butter, deducting all expenses, viz.: rents, ice, marketing, commissions, brokerage, etc. The butter is shipped weekly, and, in warm weather, in a refrigerator-car, from Manchester to New York. The Company’s works are equal to 500 cows. Our building is thoroughly fitted, with flagstones laid in cement as the groundwork, with all needful tanks, ventilation, etc., and with all requisites for *sweetness* and *neatness*. We require the manufacturer of the butter to be scrupulously tidy in all branches of the business, and also all packages of butter to be placed on the track free from all stains and carelessness; the milk to be delivered in first-class condition, as respects neatness in milking and proper care as to cleanliness of cans and cooling of the milk. We propose at this creamery never to make either skim butter or skim cheese; but to ever make the best article possible of cream butter, and to continue to fight it out, steadily and protractedly, ‘on that line.’

“We regard the sour milk returned to the patrons of the creamery worth a very large per cent in the raising of calves to replenish the dairy, and young stock hogs. Whey is comparatively valueless, compared with sour milk, and there exists no substitute for sour milk for calves and pigs. As we run our creamery, we find it profitable, and are content to run it in our (the farmers’) best interest.

“There are now in successful operation in the county thirty-three creameries. The production for 1877 was largely in excess of any previous year, and the value of butter and cheese shipped was not far from half a million of dollars. Over twelve hundred thousand pounds of butter were sent from Manchester. The product is shipped in refrigerator cars twice a week, and most of it goes to

New York. Manufacturers estimate that the dairy product of the county for 1878 will be materially greater than in 1877. Mr. Stewart thinks the shipments of butter for Manchester alone, this year, will reach the enormous quantity of 1,500,000 pounds."

SWINE CULTURE.

A controlling factor in the question of profitable dairying is the raising of hogs. If the products of a region are not suited to the growth of swine, the scheme might better be abandoned before much money is wasted in experiment. Here the advantages of the climate stand out bold and enticing. The cultivation of the cereals necessary to hog culture is one of the established facts. Corn, Brazilian artichokes, pease, and all vegetables—roots or grains—needed by the hog raiser, here grow in great abundance and with certainty of yield.

There is a feature of this business that has not been sufficiently enlarged upon, as yet, by the agriculturists of Henry County. Attention has not been bestowed upon the breed of hogs raised, nor has the subject been considered in a scientific manner. Farming, hog-raising and dairying are as susceptible of scientific analysis as are any of the several branches of trade and industry. Fixed laws govern them, and these rules cannot be deviated from one iota without hazard to the enterprise.

For example, if a farmer insists that coarse stock will breed as well and sell as readily as fine strains: if he insists that care is not required to fatten pork and place it in marketable condition, he will surely find that his neighbor, who differs from him in theory and practice, wins the prize away from him in every case.

The statistics show that, in 1866, there were 41,381 hogs of all ages returned in the county; but the grades are not named. In 1874, the total number shown was 56,324, of which but 1,229 were Berkshire and 9,530 were Poland-Chinas. Only 19 per cent of the entire hog crop was blooded; while the long-nosed, thin-flanked animal was pushed upon the market, bringing less in price per pound and a less number of pounds in weight than better animals would have done with the same care and feeding.

There is no animal so exceedingly sensitive to climatic changes as a hog. The best of care should be bestowed upon it. Bushes or low sheds should be furnished for protection against sharp winds or scorching sun, while stagnant pools are as injurious to a hog as they are to a man. Pens should be kept dry and clean, deodorized and disinfected several times each week by the use of carbolic acid and water. The too prevalent typhoid fever, which infects the air and the wells of so many farm homes, arises from the filthy sty or the uncared-for barn-yard.

Man and animal alike demand cleanliness, or disease will surely follow the violation of natural laws.

SHEEP CULTURE.

Although the culture of sheep does not properly belong to this chapter, we introduce it here in order that it may be comprehensive.

This is a grand region for sheep, when the proper grades are decided upon and necessary preparations made. The flock numbered only 16,806 in 1874, but the farmers are becoming satisfied that there is money in sheep-raising. The best informed men agree with this statement. The wool clip in 1874 amounted to 70,451 pounds.

FRUIT CULTURE.

The first obstacle in the way of successful fruit-growing here is an ignorance of the varieties which can be grown in this climate. This difficulty can be obviated only by careful and intelligent experiment.

When the pioneers first settled on the prairies of Henry County, they gave neither thought nor labor to the planting of fruit-trees. The wild crab-apple, the wild grape and the prolific small fruits which filled wood and marsh were sufficient to satisfy taste for variety of diet.

It was several years before trees were set out in any numbers, and then a majority of farmers merely stuck small trees into the ground, and expected that the marvelous stories told by traveling venders would prove true, without care on the part of the farmer.

The result of such orcharding was naturally very discouraging. If the trees were not killed during the first winter, they were so stunted by transplanting in unsuitable soil and climate that years of patient nursing alone could save them or make them profitable. As no such attention was given them, they struggled into a blighted life and proved barren.

In 1866, there were 82,181 fruit-trees in bearing, while 130,469 were unproductive. Only 31,460 pounds of grapes were gathered in all the county. This was at a time when the fruit crop should have been abundant, but the causes assigned were too powerful to be overcome by a mere desire on the part of the farmers.

In 1875, there were 131,873 apple-trees, 31,274 cherry-trees, 1,451 plum-trees, 3,629 pear-trees and 1,505 other varieties of fruits, all in bearing. The number of trees not in bearing aggregated only 125,864, and these included young orchards.

These figures show that fruit can be raised here. In most parts of the county, apples will eventually become an excellent crop; but the prize can be won only by skillful management.

A farmer would not think of using an unknown variety of wheat for seed, or a new kind of corn for planting, and then expect to reap a full harvest without proper cultivation of the soil. Why, then, should he expect to grow fruit from unknown trees, without even watching them, to protect them in their early stages from weather and insects?

POST OFFICES IN THE COUNTY.

The following list shows the post offices now in existence in Henry County: Boyleston, Cotton Grove, Hillsborough, Lowell, Marshall, Mount Pleasant, Mount Vernon, New London, Oakland Mills, Rome, Salem, Swedesburg, Trenton, Wayne, Winfield, Winona.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

The original plat of the village of Mount Pleasant contained forty blocks. The County Commissioners, George W. Patterson, Samuel Brazelton and Henry Payne, made the first entry, but did not receive a patent until nine years later. One year after the Commissioners' entry, Presley

Saunders made an entry. The following is an exact transcript of the original entry :

UNITED STATES,
TO
GEORGE W. PATTERSON
SAMUEL BRAZELTON,
HENRY PAYNE.
The Board of County Com.
for Henry County, I. Ty.

Entered 2d July, 1839.
Patented 1st July, 1848.
Recorded O. E. p. 190.

S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9, 71, 6=160 Acres at \$1.25 per acre=\$200. Certificate No. 8188.

The following is a Copy of the Patent on said Entry :

Filed for Record Nov. 25,
1869, at 11:45 o'clock A. M.
Recorded Nov. 25th, 1869,
in Book W., p. 859.

[Pre-emption Certificate No. 8188]

*The United States of America,
To all to whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting.*

WHEREAS, George W. Patterson, Samuel Brazelton and Henry Payne, Commissioners of Henry County, Iowa, in trust for said County, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved on the 26th May, 1824, granting to Counties or Parishes the Right of Pre-emption, have deposited in the General Loan Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Fairfield, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said George W. Patterson, Samuel Brazelton and Henry Payne, Commissioners as aforesaid, according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provisions for the sale of the public lands," for the South-east quarter of Section Nine, in Township Seventy-one of Range Six West, in the District of lands subject to sale at Fairfield, Iowa, containing one hundred and sixty acres, according to the official plat of the survey of the said lands, returned to the General Land Office, by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said George W. Patterson, Samuel Brazelton and Henry Payne, Commissioners as aforesaid. Now know ye, that the United States of America, in consideration of the premises and in conformity with the several Acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the said George W. Patterson, Samuel Brazelton and Henry Payne, Commissioners as aforesaid, and to their successors in office the said tract above described ; to have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging to the said George W. Patterson, Samuel Brazelton and Henry Payne, Commissioners as aforesaid, and to their successors in office and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Washington the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-second.

{ L. S. }

By the President,
JAMES K. POLK.

By L. P. Stephens, Assistant Secretary.

Recorded Vol. 28, page 328.

S. H. LAUGHLIN,

Recorder of the General Land Office.

Coming after this is the copy of Mr. Saunders' entry :

UNITED STATES,
TO
PRESLEY SAUNDERS. }

Entered March 9th, 1840.
Patented Dec. 1st, 1841.
Recorded O. E. p. 190.

S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9, 71, 6—160.
E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9, 71, 6— 80.
W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9, 71, 6— 80.

The Original Entry Book shows that for this land Saunders paid \$400, being at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, and took Receipt No. 4,521, which being surrendered, he received the U. S. Patent, which was filed for Record in Henry County, May 21st, 1857, and Recorded in Book V, page 104, and there reads as follows :

The United States of America.—To all to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting :

WHEREAS, Presley Saunders, of Henry County, Iowa Territory, has deposited in the General Land office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land office at Burlington, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Presley Saunders according to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further

provisions for the sale of the Public lands " for the South West quarter, and the East half of the North West quarter and the West half of the North-East quarter of Section Nine, in Township Seventy-one, North of Range Six West, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Burlington, Iowa Territory, containing three hundred and twenty acres, according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Presley Saunders. Now know ye, that the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the Several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, unto the said Presley Saunders and to his heirs, the said tract above described, to have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging unto the said Presley Saunders, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, John Tyler, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington the first day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the Sixty-sixth.

{ L. S. }

By the President,
JOHN TYLER,
By R. Tyler, Secretary.

Recorded Vol. 9, page 377, J. Williamson, Recorder of the General Land Office.

The original survey was in 1837, by Charles H. Fish, Deputy Surveyor.

During the 1836-37 session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, the county of Henry was organized and the county seat located at Mount Pleasant. Millspaugh's Mills, Trenton and Paton Wilson's locality, near Oakland Mills, were rivals of Mount Pleasant in locating the county seat.

The first county election was held January 13, 1837, when Robert Caulk, Samuel Brazelton and George J. Sharp were elected Commissioners; D. C. Roberts, Treasurer, and John Riddle, Coroner.

Joseph Moore opened the first store at this place in 1835, where Tiffany's book store now stands, and, in 1836, the first Postmaster was appointed in the person of Alvin Saunders.

The first Court House built here was a log cabin.

Mary Saunders, a daughter of Presley Saunders, was the first white child born at Mount Pleasant.

The first brick house put up in town was built by John B. Lash, Esq., in the fall of 1838, and he moved into it in the spring of 1839. This is the house now standing immediately south of the Court House and owned by G. W. Flora, Esq. The Hon. John P. Grantham made the mortar and carried the brick that went into this house. The first brick chimney was built by L. B. Hughes, to a little frame building north of Whiting's bank.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The town of Mount Pleasant was first incorporated January 25, 1842. The charter provided for a government consisting of a President, four Councilmen and a Recorder, but in two years the government was abandoned, and on February 5, 1851, the town of Mount Pleasant was again incorporated. An election was held in April, 1851, which resulted in the choice of Col. William Thompson, Mayor; Harper Briggs, T. V. Taft, John S. Green and Alvin Saunders, Councilmen; John F. Bartruff, Treasurer; H. H. McMillan, Recorder, and M. C. Shaw, Marshal. This charter existed until 1857, when, by virtue of an act of July 15, 1856, Mount Pleasant was endowed with the powers of a second-class city.



J. H. Woolson

MT. PLEASANT.



A transcript of the original act follows :

“ AN ACT for the incorporation of the town of Mount Pleasant, in Henry County, Iowa Territory.

“ SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa*, That all that part or tract of land lying in Township Seventy-one north, Range Six west, in the county of Henry, which is comprised in the town plat of Mount Pleasant, together with all additions that may hereafter be made and recorded thereto, be and the same is hereby constituted a town corporate, and shall be known by the name and title of the town of Mount Pleasant.

“ SEC. 2. That the qualified voters for members of the Legislative Assembly, who have resided within the limits of said corporation, for thirty days immediately preceding any such election, shall meet within some suitable place within said corporation, on the first Monday in March next, and annually thereafter, then and there proceed to elect by ballot a President, four Councilmen, and a Recorder, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified ; and the President and any two of the Councilmen shall be a Board for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time ; Provided, that in case of the death or absence of the President, the Councilmen shall choose a President, pro tem. from their own body.

“ SEC. 3. At the first election to be held under this act, there shall be chosen by the electors present, three Judges and a Clerk of said election, who shall each take an oath or affirmation, faithfully to discharge the duties required by this act ; and, at all subsequent elections, the Councilmen, or any three of them, shall be Judges, and the Recorder, Clerk of Election ; and at all elections to be held under this act, the polls shall be opened between the hours of nine and ten in the forenoon, and closed at five in the afternoon of the same day ; and at the close of the polls the vote shall be counted and a true statement thereof proclaimed to the electors present by one of the Judges ; and the Clerk shall make a true record thereof ; and within five days after such an election, the Clerk shall give notice to the persons elected of their election ; and it will be the duty of the Recorder, at each annual election, to give at least five days' notice thereof, by posting up notices at three of the most public places in said town.

“ SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the President to call meetings of said Councilmen, by posting up written notices of such intention in three of the most public places in said town, at least three days previous to such meeting, and also to preside at all such meetings ; Provided, that in case of the absence of the President, it shall be the duty of the Recorder to give notice of such meeting as above prescribed. And it shall be the duty of the Recorder to keep a fair and accurate record of all their proceedings ; and the said Recorder is authorized, under his hand and seal, to appoint some competent person as his deputy, who in his absence shall do and perform all the duties enjoined upon the said Recorder, and for whose acts the said Recorder shall be liable.

“ SEC. 5. The President, Councilmen and Recorder of said town shall be a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession to be known and distinguished by the name of the President and Council of the town of Mount Pleasant ; and shall be capable in law, in their corporate name, to acquire property, real and personal, for the use of said town and sell and convey the same ; may have a common seal, which they may alter at pleasure ; may sue and be sued, defend and be defended in any court of competent jurisdiction ; and when any suit shall be commenced against such corporation, the first process shall be by summons, which shall be served by an attested copy, to be left with the Re-

corder, not less than seven nor more than twelve days before the return day thereof.

“ SEC. 6. The officers elected by this act shall each take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and the organic law of this Territory (or the Constitution of this State, as the case may be), and also faithfully to discharge the duties of his office.

“ SEC. 7. The President and Councilmen shall have power to ordain and establish by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of said town, and the same to alter, repeal or re-ordain at pleasure; and to provide in said by-laws for the election of a treasurer, two assessors, a town marshal, and other subordinate officers, which may be for the good government and well-being of the town; to prescribe their duties, declare their qualifications and determine the period of their appointments, and the fees they shall be entitled to receive for their services; and require them to take an oath or affirmation, faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; and may require of them such securities for the performance of the duties of their respective offices as shall be thought necessary. Said President and Councilmen shall also have power to fix, to the violation of the by-laws and ordinances of the corporation, such reasonable fines and penalties as they may deem proper, and provide for the disposition of such fines and penalties. Provided also, That no by-laws or ordinances of said corporation shall have any effect until the same shall have been published, three weeks successively, in a newspaper published in said county, or by written notices posted up in three of the most public places in town; Provided that nothing done under the provisions of this section shall be incompatible with the laws of this Territory.

“ SEC. 8. The President and Councilmen shall, at the expiration of each six months, cause to be made out and published a correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding six months.

“ SEC. 9. The electors of said town, in legal meeting, shall have power, by vote, to direct the levy of taxes upon all real and personal estate within the limits of said corporation, not exceeding one-half per centum upon said real and personal estate in any one year; to regulate and improve the lanes and alleys, and determine width of sidewalks; Provided, that no property shall be taken from any individual until such individual shall be paid therefor, the value thereof to be ascertained by twelve disinterested freeholders, to be summoned by the Marshal for that purpose; they shall have the power to remove all nuisances and obstructions from the streets and commons, and all other places within said town and to provide for the removal of the same.

“ SEC. 10. The President and Councilmen shall be authorized to grant or withhold, at their discretion, all licenses for the retailing of ardent spirits within the limits of the corporation, and to grant licenses and to regulate or prohibit all shows and public exhibitions, and to appropriate the proceeds of all such licenses for the benefit of said town; Provided, however, That the powers herein granted shall not be construed as to conflict with the general laws of this Territory, or the future State of Iowa.

“ SEC. 11. The streets, lanes and alleys of said town shall constitute one road district, including the several traveled highways for the distance of one mile from the limits of said town or corporation, and the President and Councilmen of said town shall appoint one Overseer of the same, who shall hold his office for one year from the time of his appointment.

“ SEC. 12. The Recorder shall receive such fees for his services as the by-laws and ordinances of said corporation shall prescribe; but the President and

Councilmen shall receive no compensation unless the same shall be considered necessary and right by the electors of said town in legal meeting assembled.

“SEC. 13. For the purpose of enabling the President and Councilmen to carry into effect the provisions of this act, they are hereby authorized annually to levy a tax on all real and personal estate within the bounds of said corporation, as the same has been or may be appraised; Provided said tax shall in no case exceed the sum for the year, voted for and directed according to the provisions of the ninth section of this act; and provided that the said tax shall not exceed in any one year one-half per centum of aggregate amount of real and personal estate within the limits of said town; and the said President and Councilmen shall, between the first Mondays of April and May, in each year, determine the amount of tax to be assessed and collected within the current year.

“SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the President and Councilmen to make out a duplicate of taxes, charging each individual therein the amount of tax, in proportion to the real and personal estate of such individual within such town; which duplicate shall be signed by the President and Recorder, and delivered to the Marshal, or such person as shall be appointed Collector, whose duty it shall be to collect the same, within such time and in such manner as the by-laws shall direct.

“SEC. 15. The said Collector shall have power to sell personal estate, and for want thereof, shall sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes within said town; but no real estate shall be sold by the reason of the non-payment of such tax or taxes unless the assessment of such tax shall have been duly notified in some public newspaper printed in this Territory, once each week, for at least six weeks before the day when such taxes are payable; nor unless the intended sale thereof be duly notified by posting up three written notices of such sale, in three of the most public places in said town, for at least ten days before the day of such sale; nor unless such assessment and proceedings thereon be regular and in all things conformable to the provisions of this act; and moreover, all such real estate so sold may be redeemed in the same manner and within the same period of time as is or may be provided by law, in case of any real estate sold for any county tax.

“SEC. 16. This act may be altered, amended or repealed by any future Legislature of this Territory, whenever a majority of the citizens of the said town of Mount Pleasant shall petition for the same.

“Approved January 25, 1842.”

Then came an amendment, as below:

“AN ACT to amend an act entitled ‘An act for the incorporation of the town of Mount Pleasant, in Henry County.’

“SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa:* That the qualified voters for members of the Legislative Assembly, who have resided within the limits of said corporation for thirty days immediately preceding any such election, shall meet at some suitable place within said corporation, on the first Monday in May next, and annually thereafter, then and there proceed to elect by ballot such officers as are named in the second section of the act to which this is amendatory, which said officers, when so elected, shall be governed in all respects agreeably to the provisions of said act.

“SEC. 2. Any failure heretofore on the part of the qualified voters of said corporation to hold an election agreeable to the provisions of the act, to which this is amendatory shall not be so construed as to work a forfeiture of said
 charter

"SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

"Approved February 3, 1843."

Not satisfied, another step was taken as follows :

"AN ACT to amend an act, entitled 'An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act for the incorporation of the town of Mount Pleasant, in Henry County,' approved February 3, 1843; also an act entitled 'An act for the incorporation of the town of Mount Pleasant, in Henry County,' approved January 25, 1842.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa:* That hereafter the election of the officers of said corporation shall be held on the first Monday in March of each year, except in cases of vacancy; in which case it shall be the duty of the President, Recorder, or a majority of the Councilmen to call an election to fill such vacancy by giving ten days' notice thereof, by posting up three written notices thereof at three of the most public places in said corporation.

"SEC. 2. That the President and Councilmen shall be authorized to grant or withhold at their discretion all licenses for the retailing of ardent spirits within the limits of said corporation, and to grant licenses, and to regulate or prohibit all shows and public exhibitions, and to appropriate the proceeds of all such licenses for the benefit of said corporation; Provided, That in no case shall the amount charged for said licenses exceed the amount established by the general law regulating licenses.

"SEC. 3. That the streets, lanes and alleys of said town, including the several roads and highways for the distance of one mile from the Court House, in said town, shall constitute one road district. The President and Councilmen shall appoint one Overseer of the same, who shall hold his office for one year. That said Overseer shall supervise and direct the road labor of all persons residing within the limits of said corporation. That nothing in this section contained shall prohibit other road districts from extending to the limits of said corporation, or other Overseers from working all roads adjacent to said corporation.

"SEC. 4. That the tenth and eleventh sections of the act to which this is amendatory, approved Jan. 25, 1842, and all other parts of the acts to which this is amendatory, which come in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

"SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

"Approved Feb. 8, 1844."

The following is the official list of city officers from 1852 (the 1851 list above) :

1852—Mayor, David Z. Frick; Councilmen, T. V. Taft, E. B. Ogg, John B. Lash, N. Shipman; Treasurer, John P. Grantham; Recorder, H. H. McMillan; Marshal, M. C. Shaw.

1853—Mayor, James Craig; Councilmen, P. C. Tiffany, E. B. Ogg, Charles S. Clark, Arthur Miller; Treasurer, John P. Grantham; Recorder, Samuel McFarlan; Marshal, Ezekiel Cooper.

1854—Mayor, Edwin Trin; Councilmen, Reuben Allen, S. Smith, H. M. Snyder, W. P. Brazelton; Treasurer, John P. Grantham; Recorder, H. H. McMillan; Marshal, Thomas Ginn.

1855—Mayor, Harpin Riggs; Councilmen, W. P. Brazelton, Samuel Smith, Charles N. McDowell, Arthur Miller; Treasurer, John P. Grantham; Recorder, H. C. Saunders; Marshal, W. H. Willeford.

In 1856, two elections were held, one on April 7, and the other on August 9. This latter under a new charter. The first resulted as follows: Mayor, Samuel McFarland; Councilmen, A. H. Bereman, Moses Beers, C. N. McDowell, D. C. Frick; Treasurer, W. P. Brazelton; Recorder, H. C. Saunders; Marshal, H. C. Fisher.

The second election gave for Mayor, Harpin Riggs; Councilmen, D. C. Frick, J. C. Lockwood, John B. Lash, Leroy G. Palmer, Peter Smith, M. L. Edwards, C. N. McDowell; Treasurer, Alvin Saunders; Recorder, John Tyner; Assessor, A. Goan; Marshal, Abner Wells.

1857—Mayor, James B. Shaw; Councilmen, John B. Lash, D. Z. Frick, John Craig, F. J. Clark, Henry Musgrove, G. W. Arms, J. C. Lockwood; Treasurer, John P. Grantham; Recorder, John B. Shaw; Assessor, Harper Riggs; Marshal, Abner Wells.

1858—Mayor, M. B. Darnell; Councilmen, John B. Lash, D. Z. Frick, John Craig, W. N. White, F. J. Clark, William Jones, Sumner Stebbins; Treasurer, John P. Grantham; Recorder, A. Goan; Assessor, Harper Riggs; Marshal, W. T. Spearman; City Engineer, S. S. Watley.

1859—Mayor, T. W. Woolson; Councilmen, W. B. Chamberlain, W. N. White, R. T. Coburn, John Tyner, James Brunough, R. Allen, John B. Lash; Treasurer, John P. Grantham; Recorder, A. Goan; Assessor, Harper Riggs; Marshal, W. T. Spearman.

1860—Mayor, T. W. Woolson; Councilmen, John Tyner, J. M. Kibben, H. Musgrove, Harper Riggs, J. Kauffman, W. A. Saunders, John Eshelman; Treasurer, John P. Grantham; Recorder, A. Goan; Assessor, W. T. Spearman; Marshal, H. Penny.

1861—Mayor, W. D. Leedham; Councilmen, Harper Riggs, H. Musgrove, John Tyner, John Eshelman, John Craig, John S. McGregor, W. A. Saunders; Treasurer, George Cooper; Recorder, T. A. Bereman; Assessor, W. P. Smith; Marshal, W. S. McClaren.

1862—Mayor, W. D. Leedham; Councilmen, John Craig, Harper Riggs, M. L. Edwards, R. Allen, John Tyner, A. Roads, W. A. Saunders; Treasurer, George Cooper; Recorder, O. H. Snyder; Assessor, H. H. McMillan; Marshal, A. Wells.

1863—Mayors, A. H. Bereman (part term); John Tyner (to fill vacancy); Councilmen, John Tyner, W. A. Saunders, R. Allen, M. L. Edwards, John P. Grantham, Thomas Dodds, Joseph Howe; Treasurer, George Cooper; Recorder, A. Goan; Marshal, John Grabill.

1864—Mayor, W. D. Leedham; Councilmen, M. L. Edwards, W. A. Saunders, Peter Jericho, F. White, A. Roads, Thomas Dodds, W. Bird; Treasurer, George Cooper; Recorder, H. C. Saunders; Assessor, Harpin Riggs; Marshal, John Grabill.

In 1864, the city was re-organized under a general incorporation act, and the place divided into four wards.

1865—Mayor, M. L. Edwards; Councilmen: First Ward, G. W. Edwards, W. Bird; Second Ward, Charles Snider, L. W. Taylor (part term), Peter Jericho (to fill vacancy); Third Ward, R. Allen, A. Roads; Fourth Ward, L. Snell, W. L. Smith; Treasurer, George Cooper; Solicitor, H. Ambler; Assessor, W. P. Smith; Marshal, E. D. Heatherington.

1866—Mayor, W. D. Leedham; Councilmen: First Ward, O. H. Snyder, W. J. Parker; Second Ward, L. W. Taylor, Peter Jericho; Third Ward, H. Musgrove, A. Roads; Fourth Ward, W. L. Smith, L. Snell; Treasurer,

George Cooper; City Clerk, J. Van Cise; Assessor, F. White; Marshal, E. D. Heatherington.

1867—Mayor, J. P. Grantham; Councilmen: First Ward, W. J. Parker, N. Greusel; Second Ward, R. Allen, L. W. Taylor; Third Ward, R. S. Cole, H. Musgrove (part term); L. G. Palmer (to fill vacancy); Fourth Ward, J. W. Satterthwaite, W. L. Smith; Treasurer, John H. Whiting; City Clerk, C. H. Snyder; Assessor, W. P. Smith; Solicitor, E. A. Van Cise; Marshal, L. Virden.

1868—Mayor, F. White; Councilmen: First Ward, R. Root, W. J. Parker; Second Ward, Peter Jericho, R. Allen; Third Ward, Addison Roads, Smith Lyon; Fourth Ward, John B. Lash, J. W. Satterthwait; Treasurer, J. H. Whiting; City Clerk, W. McCoy; Assessor, W. P. Smith; Marshal, N. J. Rogers.

1869—Mayor, A. C. Strawn; Councilmen: First Ward, R. Root and W. J. Parker; Second Ward, H. Ambler, Peter Jericho; Third Ward, L. G. Palmer and S. Lyon; Fourth Ward, W. P. Smith, John B. Lash; Treasurer, John H. Whiting; City Clerk, W. McCoy; Assessor, S. T. Trimble; Solicitor, R. J. Borgolthaus; Marshal, N. J. Rogers.

1870—Mayor, W. D. Leedham; Councilmen: First Ward, R. Root, W. J. Parker; Second Ward, Peter Jericho, H. Ambler; Third Ward, George Cooper, S. Lyon; Fourth Ward, John B. Lash, W. P. Smith; Treasurer, John H. Whiting; City Clerk, W. McCoy; Assessor, S. T. Trimble; Marshal, B. Beeson.

1871—Mayor, W. D. Leedham; Councilmen: First Ward, John D. Dugdale, R. Root; Second Ward, Peter Jericho, G. W. Trimble; Third Ward, P. Saunders, George Cooper; Fourth Ward, T. A. Bereman, John B. Lash; Treasurer, T. J. Van Hon; City Clerk, W. McCoy; Solicitor, W. I. Babb; Assessor, S. T. Trimble; Marshal, John S. Craig.

1872—Mayor, A. T. Brooks; Councilmen: First Ward, John S. McGregor, John D. Dugdale; Second Ward, A. C. Strawn, G. W. Trimble; Third Ward, George Cooper, G. D. Trites; Fourth Ward, Dr. A. W. McClure, T. A. Bereman; Treasurer, T. J. Van Hon; City Clerk, W. McCoy; Assessor, G. W. Trimble; Marshal, J. W. Herbert.

1873—Mayor, W. D. Leedham; Councilmen: First Ward, John D. Dugdale, J. S. McGregor; Second Ward, Peter Jericho, A. C. Strawn; Third Ward, S. Lyon, George Cooper; Fourth Ward, W. L. Smith, Dr. A. W. McClure; Treasurer, T. J. Van Hon; City Clerk, W. McCoy; Assessor, S. T. Trimble; Solicitor, W. I. Babb; Marshal, J. S. Craig.

1874—Mayor, A. T. Brooks; Councilmen: First Ward, J. P. Brenholtz, John D. Dugdale; Second Ward, W. F. Dougherty, Peter Jericho; Third Ward, George W. Cooper, S. Lyon; Fourth Ward, O. V. Stough, W. L. Smith; Treasurer, T. J. Van Hon; City Clerk, W. McCoy; Assessor, S. T. Trimble; Marshal, M. T. Bevans.

1875—Mayor, A. T. Brooks; Councilmen: First Ward, J. S. McGregor, J. P. Brenholtz; Second Ward, George H. Spahr, W. F. Dougherty; Third Ward, S. Lyon, George Cooper; Fourth Ward, Calvin Gamage, O. V. Stough; Treasurer, T. J. Van Hon; City Clerk, W. A. Boyles; Assessor, S. T. Trimble; Solicitor, W. I. Babb; Marshal, John Powell.

1876—Mayor, Peter Jericho; Councilmen: First Ward, W. J. Parker, J. S. McGregor; Second Ward, W. F. McClary, George H. Spahr; Third Ward, C. J. Leedham, S. Lyon; Fourth Ward, P. C. Tiffany, Calvin Gamage;

Treasurer, T. J. Van Hon ; City Clerk, W. McCoy ; Assessor, S. T. Trimble ; Marshal, John Powell.

1877—Mayor, Peter Jericho ; Councilmen: First Ward, J. W. Hampton, W. J. Parker ; Second Ward, George H. Spahr, W. F. McClary ; Third Ward, W. J. Jeffries, C. J. Leedham ; Fourth Ward, S. M. Pyle, P. C. Tiffany ; Treasurer, T. J. Van Hon ; City Clerk, W. McCoy ; Assessor, H. D. Walker ; Solicitor, W. I. Babb ; Marshal, John Powell.

1878—Mayor, Peter Jericho ; Councilmen: First Ward, J. W. Hampton, J. S. McGregor ; Second Ward, George H. Spahr, W. F. McClary ; Third Ward, W. J. Jeffries, C. J. Leedham ; Fourth Ward, S. M. Pyle, P. C. Tiffany ; Treasurer, T. J. Van Hon ; City Clerk, W. McCoy ; Assessor, S. T. Trimble ; Solicitor, W. I. Babb ; Marshal, J. S. Craig ; Street Commissioner, J. A. Higgins ; Weighmaster, T. Mathews ; City Engineer, J. A. Schreiner.

That an idea may be conceived of the business capacity of Mount Pleasant at an early day, a directory of the town, made in 1846, is appended :

John H. Randolph, P. & A. Saunders, D. Gilchrist & Co., E. S. Hill, A. McKinney, H. Ray.

Druggists—B. F. Stephenson, Dr. Davis.

Saddlers—Edward Trine, J. D. Waugh.

Tinners—J. & W. Craig.

Tailors—Douglas & Rogers, John Eshelman, J. Pollock.

Cabinet-Shops—Reuben Allen, E. D. Young.

Blacksmiths—Rucker & Gass, John Campbell, Jacob Shoup.

Wagon-Shop—Pixley & Thomas.

Plow Manufactory—Mr. Buckley.

Gunsmith—Mr. Hixon.

Three shoe manufactories, four carpenter-shops, one turner, one paint-shop.

Lawyers—William Thompson, John T. Morton, William H. Wallace, Frank. lin Street, A. Lotspeich.

Physicians—Dr. Darling, J. H. Temple, Charles S. Clark, J. D. Payne, G. W. Snyder, Dr. Farriss, Dr. Harper.

Magistrates—P. C. Tiffany, A. McKinney.

Postmaster—John S. Bartruff.

Hotels—Henry House, P. C. Tiffany ; Mount Pleasant House, J. Bowman.

Churches—Methodist Episcopal, Pastor, Rev. Mr. Simpson ; Baptist, Rev. Mr. Burnett ; Christian, — ; Presbyterian, — ; Congregational, —.

Lodges—Mount Pleasant (Masonic Lodge) No. 8.

Schools—"Mount Pleasant High School" and Female Seminary, Samuel L. Howe, Principal ; 120 students.

Select School—By Miss Huestis and Miss Mary Jane Young.

Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute—This institution, chartered by the Legislature of Iowa, is in a flourishing condition ; endowed with Professors in natural and moral philosophy, literature, languages, etc. The buildings are spacious and convenient, affording every facility for the accommodation of youth. Rev. A. J. Huestis, President.

By comparing the above with the present directory, the growth of the place is encouraging. The place now contains 6,000 inhabitants. There are seventeen churches, two colleges, two seminaries, five public-school buildings, one railroad, with a prospect of another, one woolen-mill, one glove factory, hospital for the insane, one public library, gas works, two foundry and machine shops, one scale works, one pork-packing house, three newspapers, five hotels, four planing-mills and sash factory, two steam flouring-mills, one trunk-factory, one boot and

shoe factory, one cigar-factory, four broom-factories, besides a number of wagon, harness, shoe, blacksmith and other shops, and many dry goods, hardware, drug, grocery, millinery, queensware and variety stores, livery-stables, restaurants and eating-houses, usually found in a city of this size.

There are as comfortable hotels in Mount Pleasant as can be found in the State.

Among the "dead issues" of Mount Pleasant, may be included those that come after :

HOME STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st of February, 1866, the Home Stock Insurance Company of Mount Pleasant organized with a capital of \$50,000. Col. R. Root was made President; C. H. Colby, Secretary; W. A. Colby, General Agent. The Directors were Col. R. Root, B. F. Colby, W. P. Lay, Hugh Templin, W. A. Colby, D. E. Root and John Farriss.

Policies were issued insuring stock against accidental death, death by disease, or theft. The company run but two or three years, and it is said the first horse that died on their hands broke them up. In other words, the income was exceeded by the outlay.

MT. PLEASANT FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.

This company was organized on May 17, 1866. The officers were U. L. Phillips, President; O. F. Griffith, Secretary and Treasurer, and H. H. Ballard, Superintendent.

The works were operated until about 1874, when a woolen-factory was was started in the building, and has been in working order since.

PLANTATION SPINNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

One of the branches of industry that would have been, but was not, was the "Plantation Spinner Manufacturing Company." It was organized June 17, 1867, and on the 24th, the election of officers took place. Col. George B. Corkhill was chosen President; J. B. Coat, Secretary and Treasurer, and Hon. James Harlan, Col. A. H. Bereman and N. Hoyt, Directors.

The Company never did any business.

A gold stock exchange was once set on foot in this place, but the life of the enterprise did not extend beyond the undertaking.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Agricultural Society of Henry, was regularly organized in 1865, and in the autumn of that year held their first fair.

Prior to this, however, efforts had been made to establish a permanent society, but the attempts resulted in failure, and, at the end of two or three seasons the project was given over until the establishing of the Society in 1865, of which John M. Hanson was President.

The present officers of the association are: T. E. Stevens, President; Charles McMillen, Vice President; S. M. Pyle, Secretary; H. T. Bird, Treasurer. The Society owns a good fair-ground, to which an addition has recently been made of twenty acres, by purchase. Its last exhibition was very successful and netted the Society handsomely, after paying liberal premiums. The influence of the Society has been salutary in inducing farmers to purchase better stock and take more pains in grain and fruit growing. The past year especially has witnessed the introduction of a number of valuable short horns, several excellent horses, some fine sheep and many varieties of good stock hogs. Several

breeders and shippers of the Poland China already realize a handsome revenue annually, while there are two or three quietly organizing a herd of Durham short horns from which to make sales within a few years.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This organization among the farmers plays a very conspicuous part in the history of the county.

Each township of the county has one or more, some four or five, subordinate granges, and there is a county council to which these send representatives of the latter. Frank Matthews is President, and R. W. Buchanan, Secretary. They manage a farmers' store in Mount Pleasant, of which John F. Houseman is Superintendent, and have a very flourishing insurance company, of which W. A. Coulter is President, and B. C. Kauffman, Secretary, and which has taken \$500,000 worth of risks among farmers, on the mutual assessment plan, with mere incidental policy fee to pay expenses.

There are 36 working granges in the county, with a membership of 2,500 to 3,000. Their store has a capital of \$10,000, and their average daily cash receipts on sales are \$300.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 8, A., F. & A. M., was chartered January 8, 1845, with J. F. Kinney, W. M.; William Thompson, S. W.; Thomas McMillen, J. W.; and N. C. Hubbard, James Mahan, T. H. Curtz, T. H. Orendorf, J. C. Hall, Master Masons. The present officers are: T. A. Bereman, W. M.; T. J. Van Hon, S. W.; W. T. Johnson, J. W.; A. Roads, Treasurer, and A. H. Roberts, Secretary.

Xenium Lodge, No. 207, was chartered June 5, 1867. The officers were William L. Smith, W. M.; C. B. Gillis, S. W.; J. McLellan, J. W. The names of the charter members, besides those of the officers mentioned, were W. H. Hatch, A. G. Davis, John L. Brown, E. H. Bartlett, F. C. Pitcher, L. W. Vale, William Dudley, F. T. Jamison, C. J. Leedham, William Gladden, J. H. Keller, David Fisher, E. A. Van Cise and D. L. Paramore. The present officers are J. McLellan, W. M.; J. W. Williams, S. W.; J. H. Keller, J. W.; S. N. Thompson, Secretary; J. D. Dugdale, Treasurer.

Henry Chapter, No. 8, held the first meeting under dispensation, February 5, 1855. The members under the dispensation were George Munson, H. J. Howard, John Craig, J. W. Winn, Reuben Allen, Robert Wilson and David Fisher. The charter officers were George Munson, E. H. P.; H. J. Howard, King; John Craig, S.; J. N. Sater, Secretary; Reuben Allen, Treasurer; J. W. Winn, C. of H.; Jacob Hare, P. S.; Robert Allan, R. A. C.; David Fisher, M. 3d V.; Perry Master, M. 2d V.; D. M. Adams, M. 1st V.; Mr. Webster, Guard. The present officers are John McLellan, H. P.; W. I. Babb, King; L. D. Lewelling, S.; T. J. Van Hon, Treasurer; B. L. Cozier, Secretary.

Jerusalem Commandery.—The first meeting of Jerusalem Commandery, No. 7, was April 2, 1866, and on June 3 of the same year a charter was granted. The members under dispensation were: T. Schreimer, W. L. Smith, H. Kronheimer, D. W. Robinson, J. W. Satterthwait, James Piper, H. Ambler, J. R. Fayerweather, D. F. Carnahan, W. E. Woodward, F. G. Kendall and F. Phelps. The officers under dispensation, and who served for a considerable time, were: R. F. Bower, E. C.; J. W. Satterthwait, Gen.; W. L. Smith, C. G.; James P. Sanford, Prel.; D. F. Carnahan, S. W.; D. B. Smith, Jr., J. W.; W. E. Woodward, Treas. and Rec.; D. W. Cowdrey, St. B.; Mr. Humphry, Sw. B.; James Piper, W.; J. M. Shaffer, 1st G.; William Shaffer,

2d G.; D. W. Cowdry, 3d G.; Theodore Schreimer, S. The officers under the charter were: W. E. Woodward, E. C.; J. W. Satterthwait, King, and W. L. Smith, C. G. The present officers are: J. W. Satterthwait, E. C.; John McLellan, Gen.; T. J. Van Hon, C. Gen.; W. I. Babb, Prel.; J. G. Dugdale, Treas.; B. L. Cozier, Rec.

Henry Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 22, 1848. The charter members were D. Gilchrist, H. C. Saunders, L. D. Housel, William P. Wightman and Charles Cliftman. The present officers are: Samuel Eicher, N. G.; John Craig, V. G.; H. D. Walker, Sec.; W. F. McClary, Treas. The Trustees are Andrew Goan, O. V. Stough and Charles Kellogg. The cash assets of the Lodge are about \$3,000.

Mystic Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F., was organized February 2, 1854. The present officers of the Lodge are: E. W. Evans, N. G.; M. L. Bingham, V. G.; M. M. Cary, R. S.; W. McCoy, P. S., and E. Baines, Treas.

In connection with the I. O. O. F. Lodge, is *Industry Encampment, No. 18, I. O. O. F.* This order was instituted October 15, 1857.

There are two regularly-formed temperance societies here.

Centre Lodge, No. 47, I. O. G. T., was chartered January 6, 1859.

Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 201, I. O. G. T., was chartered October 1, 1865.

There is, also, a Red-ribbon Club, of much prominence, located here.

Post No. 13, G. A. R., was organized September 27, 1866. The Post numbers about one hundred and twenty-five members.

There is also a military organization here, known as the Harlan Guards.

CITY INSTITUTIONS.

The city of Mount Pleasant has no fire department. The only approach to it is a hook and ladder company.

The reason no fire-engine has been purchased, or fire-brigade been formed, is, because the citizens look upon such an undertaking with suspicion. They would pattern after their neighboring townsmen, "but," they say, "were we to do so, the result would be as it has been in other Iowa cities. Some one would set a building on fire that he might enjoy the pleasure of seeing the engines work."

And thus the matter rests. There has never been an extensive fire here, and until there is, Mount Pleasant is not likely to purchase an engine.

There is a city hall here, a comparatively new building. The upper portion is used as a council-room, while the lower part is finished for an engine-room.

Within the walls of the engine-house is a calaboose, for confining city prisoners. It was finished six years ago. The capacity is only two cells; but with the small amount of crime at Mount Pleasant, the two little rooms are sufficient.

THE POORHOUSE.

About one and one-half miles southeast of town, and adjoining the Insane Hospital Farm, is the Henry County Poor-farm, whereon is located the Poor-house.

The farm contains 120 acres. The Poorhouse consists of a main (brick) building, size, 40x30, and a brick wing, 26x30. These buildings are used for the family and female departments. Adjoining this is a frame building, occupied by the male paupers. All of the buildings are two stories in height.

The capacity of the buildings is intended for thirty paupers. The products of the farm are sufficient to keep the Poorhouse in supply.

The house was erected in 1854, during the period the County Judge system was in vogue—Judge Edwards on the bench. There was, therefore, no board of officers, the Judge attending to the business.

Sherman Crane was the first steward.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first religious society formed in Henry County, and the Mount Pleasant class was the original one here. The history of that primitive society is in reality the history of the commencement of religious exercises in this region. It is fortunate that there is a detailed statement of the organization and development of the Mount Pleasant M. E. Church.

In 1867, the Asbury Quarterly Conference authorized the preparation of a history of the Church, and selected Mr. John P. Grantham as the proper person to compile the record. The task was so ably performed by him that a literal copy of the paper has been offered us by the society, for preservation herein. The period covered by the document is from 1835 to 1850. Here follows the history :

“As early as the latter part of the year 1835, that part of the Black Hawk Purchase in which Mount Pleasant is situated was made missionary ground, and the Rev. John Ruble, who had just been transferred from the Illinois to the Missouri Conference, was, by the latter sent on as a missionary to occupy and cultivate the new field. The exact date is not known, but it is understood that he came on promptly, and preached his first sermon in the house of Presley Saunders. Soon after his arrival, wisely concluding that it was not well for man to be alone, Mr. Ruble was united in marriage to Miss Diana C. Bowen, daughter of Isaac Bowen. But his work was short. In the month of May, an all-wise, yet inscrutable Providence released him from his labors on earth, and the man of God, the self-sacrificing missionary, was taken to his reward “beyond the river.” He died and was buried in Burlington, but his remains were subsequently removed to the old cemetery in Mount Pleasant, where his ashes now rest by the side of the wife of his youth.

“Mrs. Ruble lived to see the remains of her husband thus removed, and to bury by his side a second husband, Dr. W. C. Stephenson ; and to leave at the time of her own death a third husband, Samuel Smith, who has since been buried in the same lot. Thus four sleep together till the resurrection morn, when they will ‘neither marry nor be given in marriage.’

“John Ruble was esteemed a man of God by all who knew him—all bore testimony to his faithful and efficient labors in the ‘Master’s vineyard.’ And, notwithstanding his race was so short, he had the consolation, in his last hours, of knowing that his labors had not been in vain. Success had attended his efforts to rear the standard of Emmanuel in the wilds of the Black Hawk Purchase, and to organize on an enduring basis the church of his choice.

“The spring of 1837 found the village of Mount Pleasant growing rapidly, and the Methodist element, under the wise, efficient and spiritual economy of the Church, not only keeping pace with other denominations, but in advance of them all. The society at this time probably numbered from thirty to forty members. These were not all in the village, but were scattered around for miles. They were all in one class, of which Henry M. Snyder, of precious memory, was leader.

“ Among those who were pioneers of Methodism in Mount Pleasant, and who were members of Father Snyder's class at the above date, Dr. Jesse D. Payne, Dr. W. L. Jenkins, Samuel Nelson and their families, are remembered by the writer.

“ At that time, Norris Hobart was the ‘ Circuit Rider,’ and administered the Word of Life to his Mount Pleasant hearers once in four weeks, extraordinary excepted—for it must be borne in mind that it required a ride of from one hundred to two hundred miles each round, over a country destitute of roads, except such as were designated as ‘ bridle paths,’ and with streams unbridged—hence the hungry flock could not always rely upon the monthly visitations of their preachers.

“ It is worthy of remark, that in those primitive days of our Methodism, all this labor, toil and suffering were required and generally actually performed on a paid salary of from \$100 to \$200. Now, when we look at our stationed preachers, with salaries of from \$1,000 to \$1,200, and who are expected, ordinarily, to preach only on the Sabbath, we are forced to the conclusion that some of the old landmarks of Methodist economy are being swept away—and so mote it be.

“ Rev. Henry Summers was then Presiding Elder. He visited Mount Pleasant in the winter of 1837, and preached several sermons, handling, without gloves, as was his wont in those days, all who *tied* to the theological dogmas of Alexander Campbell.

“ Norris Hobart was succeeded by Asa D. West, and then in turn came Thomas M. Kirkpatrick, Joel Arrington and Daniel G. Cartwright. Under the faithful labors of these men, Methodism took deep root and has had a steady growth.

“ The Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Pleasant, is not in possession of any official data, showing its history in detail prior to the year 1843. Up to that date, it had constituted a part of the Burlington circuit. Those persons who were on the ground, during the period from 1837 to 1843, can scarcely fail to remember that the most successful means employed by the Church in waging an aggressive warfare on the Empire of Darkness, was its annual camp-meetings. They were most emphatically the Church's latter-day pentecostal occasions. At these, hundreds were converted and added to the Church, and returned to their respective localities full of zeal. These annual meetings were at first held near Burlington, but were subsequently removed to the vicinity of New London.

“ The official record of the Mount Pleasant Church are here taken up: September 30, 1843, the first Quarterly Meeting for the Mount Pleasant circuit, Burlington district, in the Rock River Conference, was held in connection with a camp-meeting, near the residence of Robert Monroe (a local preacher), three and a half miles southeast of the village. Bartholomew Weed was Presiding Elder, and Isaac I. Stewart, Preacher in Charge. The official members who held over from the Burlington circuit, were Ezra Rathbun, local Deacon; Robert Cock and John Jay, Exhorters; John P. Grantham, Steward; Joseph Echard, Henry M. Snyder and Samuel Nelson, Leaders. The latter was elected Secretary. The new Board was composed of John P. Grantham, Robert Cock, George W. Kesler, Henry Payne and John Jay. Mr. Grantham was chosen Recording Steward. The amount of quarterage paid in at the time was \$14.68. Of this amount, Elder Weed received \$2.75, as compensation for his time and ride from Dubuque, to hold the meeting, and Mr. Stewart received \$11.93.

“The second quarterly meeting for this year was held at Mount Pleasant December 9, 1843. The Elder and preacher were both present. Dr. George W. Teas and John Jay were licensed to preach. In this connection, the following anecdote is apropos: Dr. Teas had formerly been in the traveling connection and held license as an Elder. In the spring of 1836, he settled near Burlington. The fall of that year found the Doctor fully launched on the sea of politics, as a candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the Territory of Wisconsin, from Des Moines County. He was successful, and served in the Legislature which convened at Belmont in the fall of 1836. But, alas, his success in politics, as is too often the case, proved his downfall in spiritual matters. During that session, some brother in the church criticised, with some severity, his political course, which called forth from the Doctor a publication in one of the newspapers, stating in substance that he had been wounded in the house of his friends, and closing with the following lines:

“‘Be it known from shore to shore
That I’m a Methodist no more.’

“In the year 1837, the Doctor became a resident of Mount Pleasant and engaged in the practice of law. Finally, in 1843, he recovered his former bearing and joined the Church on probation. In December, he was licensed to preach. When the Doctor united a second time with the Church, some enemy of his noticed the fact in the papers and closed by saying:

“‘Know ye from Florida to Maine
That I’m a Methodist again.’

“The Doctor ever afterward maintained his Christian integrity, joining the traveling connection and filling several important churches. He died at Washington, Iowa, early in the sixties.

“The total sum paid Elder Weed during the year was \$12.75. The amount paid Preacher Stewart for the same time was \$105.

“Up to 1844, there had been no church accommodations in Mount Pleasant. As early as 1836, a rough log schoolhouse was erected in the western part of the village, and though its dimensions were only 16x20 feet, it furnished the only place of worship for the different denominations, who occupied it by turns until the erection of the old Court House, in 1839. The latter building was used by the several societies from the time of its completion. Prayer-meetings and class-meetings were held in private houses.

“On the 11th of July, 1842, while Daniel G. Cartwright was preacher in charge, an abstract of organization was made out and duly recorded as the initial step toward church-building. The following-named persons composed the first Board of Trustees: Ephraim Kilpatrick, John P. Grantham, Nelson J. Smith, Daniel Stanton, Samuel Nelson and Joseph Echard. On the 11th day of March, 1843, Samuel Dickey and wife deeded to the Trustees Lot 8, in Block 9, the site of the Asbury Church, for a consideration of \$100. A substantial frame building, 35x45 feet in size was in process of erection at that date on the west end of the lot. The church was completed and dedicated by Elder Weed, at the Quarterly Meeting held in December, 1843, under the pastorate of Isaac J. Stewart. The building cost about \$1,200, and was believed to be at the time the best church in the State, with the single exception of Old Zion at Burlington. The society worshiped in this edifice until the building of the Asbury Church, when it was removed.”

What is spoken of as the Main Street Church was an outgrowth of the University. It was regarded as a chapel until about 1865, when a separate society

was deemed advisable, and for several years thereafter an interchange of ministerial duties was observed between the Pastor of Asbury and the University.

In the year 1867, at the session of the Iowa Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, W. Dennett and C. A. Holmes were appointed Pastors, respectively, of the Asbury and Main Street charges at Mount Pleasant. During the year, it was thought best by them and the members of their charges to start a Sabbath school in the northeast part of the city. Finding it impossible to procure a room suitable for that purpose, it was determined to build a house of worship. Messrs. Snyder, Whiting and Snell were appointed a committee to secure friends and build the church.

And it was from that start that arose the society known as the Henry Street Church.

The cost of the building was about \$1,500. The society was regularly organized in 1867, and, in 1868, the church was completed, while the Rev. James H. Hopkins was Pastor. Since that date, the records are not complete, and a list of the ministers could not be procured.

The growth of the Church has been encouraging. The society still support the Sunday school, out of which grew the Church proper.

Since 1845, the Pastors connected with the work in Mount Pleasant have been as follows; Elder Weed was still Presiding Elder, and William Simpson was Pastor. Total receipts, \$179.61.

1846—Andrew Coleman, Presiding Elder; William Simpson, Pastor, and Landon Taylor, Assistant. Total receipts, \$149.96.

1847—No change in Presiding Elder. Alcinous Young, Pastor; J. W. B. Hewett, Assistant.

1848—Joel Arrington in charge.

1849—L. B. Dennis in charge.

1850—Isaac J. Stewart was this year appointed Presiding Elder, and Erastus Lathrop was in charge.

1851—John Harris in charge.

1852—M. H. Hare in charge.

1853-54—J. McDowell in charge.

1855—J. H. White in charge.

1856-57—M. H. Hare, Asbury Chapel; and W. Dennett, University Chapel.

1858—P. P. Ingalls, Asbury Chapel; and M. H. Hare, University Chapel.

1859—P. P. Ingalls, Asbury; J. Q. Hammond, University.

1860—I. A. Bradrick, Asbury; T. Audas, University.

The foregoing list may not be exactly correct, but it is as nearly so as we are able to make it, from the newspaper files and the minutes of the Conference from 1855. There were no minutes issued for the year 1857. The following list is full:

1861—T. E. Corkhill, Presiding Elder; I. A. Bradrick, Pastor.

1862-63—G. B. Jocelyn, Pastor.

1863-65—D. Worthington, Presiding Elder; H. W. Thomas, Pastor. During the last of the term, A. C. Williams acted as Assistant Pastor.

1866—A. Robinson, Presiding Elder; M. H. Hare and H. W. Thomas, Pastors.

1867-68—W. Dennett, Pastor of Asbury Church, and C. A. Holmes, of Main Street.

1869—W. Dennett, Pastor of Asbury, and T. E. Corkhill, of Main Street. E. H. Wearing was appointed Presiding Elder this year.

1870—John Haynes, Asbury; W. F. Cowles, Main Street.

1871—John Haynes, Asbury; A. P. Morrison, Main Street; O. C. Shelton, Henry Street.

1872—L. N. Power, Asbury; A. P. Morrison, Main Street; W. C. Shippen, Henry Street.

1873—W. F. Cowles, Presiding Elder; L. N. Power, Asbury; A. P. Morrison, Main Street; John Hayden, Henry Street.

1874—J. A. Wilson, Asbury; D. Murphy, Main Street; J. L. King, Henry Street.

1875—J. A. Wilson, afterward transferred to Des Moines Conference, and F. W. Evans placed in charge here; D. Murphy, Main Street; Henry Street was connected with Richwoods circuit, and supplied by J. L. King.

1876—F. W. Evans, Asbury. This year the Asbury and Main Street charges were consolidated, and named the First M. E. Church of Mount Pleasant.

1877—John Wheeler, Presiding Elder; F. W. Evans, Pastor.

1878—J. T. Simmons, the Pastor now in charge.

The society is worshipping in one congregation, in the Asbury building. The Main Street property is still retained. The latter consists of a comfortable frame structure, and two fine lots. Henry Street society also exists and holds its property, and is trying to resuscitate its former life. The present membership of the entire charge is about six hundred. There is a large Sunday school maintained, having 1,500 volumes in its library.

Herein has been traced only the center stem of Methodism in the county. From official statements it is learned that during or about the year 1850, there were churches formed at Brighton, Salem, Marshall and New London. These were the germs from which grew up in the adjacent country, in all directions, societies and Sunday schools. No less than twelve such organizations can be traced, which sustain regular worship, and contribute about \$1,000 annually to the missionary cause. At the present time there are nineteen church edifices belonging to the Methodists in Henry County, worth in the aggregate \$58,000. There is a total membership of 1,815. There are 20 Sunday schools, with 244 officers and teachers, and 1,500 children in attendance.

Thus from the small seed planted in the early days has grown up a powerful organization for the diffusion of Gospel truth.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian Church of Mount Pleasant, was organized April 28, 1840, by the Rev. L. G. Bell, "the apostle of Presbyterianism in Southern Iowa." The meeting at which the organization was effected was held in the Court House, then standing in the public square. The original record of the organization is still preserved among the archives of the Church, and reads as follows:

"MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa Territory, April 25, 1840.

"Several individuals having expressed, at a meeting formally held, a wish that a Presbyterian Church should be organized in this place, and to be connected with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and the time having arrived when said organization, by previous appointment, should, by the good providence of God, take place;

"Therefore, after a sermon had been preached by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, the following individuals handed in certificates of membership in the Presbyterian Church, to give other satisfactory evidence of it, to wit: John McCoy,

Dr. Tom C. Stephenson, Sullivan S. Ross, Francis Myers, Ann McMurrin, and the following individual was received on examination, to wit: Huldah Cheney. The individuals above named were then declared members of the Presbyterian Church in Mount Pleasant, and the Church is to be known by the name of the Mount Pleasant Church."

After this, follows an account of the election and ordination of Elders, John McCoy and Dr. Tom C. Stephenson being chosen and set apart to that office. The whole being signed by the Rev. L. G. Bell, Missionary of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, to the Territory of Iowa.

Of the six members originally composing this Church, John McCoy is, probably, the only one still living.

The first supply of the Church was the Rev. Mr. Leonard, who preached the sermon at the time of the organization.

In 1844, the Rev. C. P. Cummins, of Philadelphia, began to labor with encouraging prospects, and was soon after elected to the pastorate.

In 1845, the membership of the Church had increased to fifty-six. For a period of three years, there is no record of any meeting or session, and the date in which Mr. Cummins ceased his labors is not certain, although it was probably prior to 1848.

The spread of denominationalism, and other causes, had reduced the membership, by this time, to a mere nothing. It was evident that there could be no assurance of permanency until a church-building was erected, and measures were thereupon taken to build a house of worship, the Rev. F. B. Dinsmore agreeing to become permanent supply if the building of the church be guaranteed. The few remaining members, ten in number, were called together for mutual consultation at the house of Mrs. Patterson.

A subscription was begun at the suggestion of Father Bell, he starting the paper with \$150, which he afterward increased to \$200. The step was a successful one, and a house was soon erected. There was some struggling with poverty, but, by building a kiln, the Rev. Mr. Dinsmore attended to the curing of the lumber, and studied his sermons at the same time. The church was erected upon the site on which now stands the present Presbyterian edifice. The old building, at the erection of the existing edifice, was sold to the colored Methodists.

In 1851, the Church was left devoid of session, and a meeting of the congregation was called, at which John Sype and John Gray were chosen to that office. In 1852, Rev. Mr. Dinsmore removed to West Point. He was succeeded by the Rev. Bloomfield Wall, who remained three years. In 1855, the Rev. Timothy Stearns was called to the pastorate. His ministry was a successful one. Taking the Church when its membership was but 45, he had only labored three years (1858) when the number increased to 166; and which number being too great for the dimensions of the church, a new edifice was erected, at a cost of \$12,000, the same being that now used by the congregation. The Rev. Mr. Stearns afterward removed to Fort Madison, where he died, and is buried here.

The next two years, the Church had the service of Rev. A. C. McClelland, present Secretary of the Freedmen's Committee at Pittsburg. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. W. Larrimore, who left in 1863, and entered the army as Chaplain. He had increased the membership to 204. The Rev. G. Bergen then filled the pulpit for a period of six months. The next year, the Rev. E. L. Belden occupied the pulpit. On September 18, 1865, the Rev.



Benjamin E. Schuman

MT. PLEASANT

J. C. McClintock was chosen Pastor, and served until January, 1871, and since then has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Burlington; 150 scholars in the Sunday school; John Whiting has been Superintendent for fifteen years. In February of that year, the Rev. D. S. Tappan was called to the pastorate, and has remained in the pulpit since.

A parsonage was purchased in 1872, at a cost of \$2,000.

In 1873, a Woman's Missionary Society was organized, and in the spring of 1874, in co-operation with the Church, a Ladies' Society for Home Work was established.

There is a Sabbath school in connection with the Church, and the denomination is in a state of prosperity.

The Baptist Church.—The organization of this society dates back to February 8, 1843. Submitted is a history of the society given by the *Journal* in May, 1878:

“Thirty-five years ago, the first germs of the religious organization were planted in this city, then a village, by the advent of Elder H. Burnett and wife. Alternately with others of differing creeds and practices, Elder Burnett preached sometimes in the Court House and sometimes in a house built by Mr. Viney, where now stands the house of Dr. Bird, there being no house of worship in the place. Surely the strongest faith, or the most vivid imagination might well be blameless if it failed to foresee the time when, fronting and overlooking that very spot and that humble house of worship, lent by the generosity of a private citizen, there would stand to-day the beautiful house which, dedicated wholly to worship and service of God, is at once a blessing and an ornament to our beautiful city. Within a few months, under the earnest preaching of Elder Burnett, six persons had embraced the truth he set forth and banded themselves together as a church of Christ, after the simple manner of the primitive disciples.

“For years, the little company of disciples, gradually increasing in numbers by the accession of willing converts brought in during the frequent revivals with which God blessed them, worshiped here and there, as they found opportunity, sometimes in Brother Burnett's house, where he now lives, and sometimes elsewhere. Other organizations had built houses of worship, and this band of believers was the last to build then, as now. They struggled on, amid opposition, to maintain the truth and to commend it to others, and after a very weary effort they completed the house now transformed into the home of Mrs. Woolson. This building they occupied for many years. Revival after revival added new converts to their ranks, till the place became too strait for them, and they cast about for larger accommodation.

“Finally it was determined to sell the old house to the United Presbyterians and build a new one.

“Retaining the right to use the old house for one service each Sabbath, the Church met there till the summer of 1869, when Mr. Saunders offered the use of his hall, rent free, which was accepted, and the Church met there till October of that year, when they entered the finished basement of the new edifice.

“The enterprise was first talked of in 1866, the foundation was laid in 1867, the walls were erected and covered in 1868, and the State Convention of the denomination met with the Church and dedicated the basement in 1869. At that time, the liabilities of the Church were nominally met and provided for; but it was found, on attempting to make collections, that owing to the shrinkage of subscriptions and values there was a deficiency of about \$2,500. This was provided for. It was further determined, as the policy

of the Church, that the enterprise of completing the house should be carried forward piecemeal. During several years, the church wrestled with the indebtedness already incurred; but, in 1875, a forward move was made in taking down the unsightly board coverings, and putting in their place the stained window-glass which now adorns the building. The vestibule above and below was also finished, with exception of the stairways. In the mean time, the Church determined to ask aid from brethren at the East, and Miss Hannah Beard, of Salem, undertook and accomplished that mission so successfully that the funds thus obtained, together with those raised by the efforts of the Church, the entire liabilities have been paid, and the house completed and dedicated free of debt."

The house is 50x80 feet, built with solid 13-inch wall, supported by heavy buttresses. The intention is to continue the spire until its top shall have reached 180 feet from the ground.

The cost of the new church was between \$22,000 and \$24,000.

The edifice was dedicated on Sunday, April 28, 1878. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. E. Gunn, of Fort Scott, Kan., and former Pastor of the congregation at Mount Pleasant.

In that sermon, he spoke of the blessings attending the public worship of God, and why desirable and precious; not on account of the building, however beautiful, but on account of God's presence.

The edifice, as it now stands, is one of the finest churches in Mount Pleasant. The membership is large.

There is a Sabbath school connected with the Church. Attending upon this are nearly two hundred scholars. There is also a fine library.

Congregational Church.—This society was organized June 27, 1841. Seven years later, the church edifice, now standing, was built. At an early date, the society was exceedingly prosperous, but circumstances have conspired to render the present condition somewhat less so. Still, the leading members have always been characterized by a degree of firmness and determination to hold the society together, which is highly commendable.

Taking the ministers in rotation, the following is the list from the beginning, the first being in 1847:

Simeon Waters, three years; Rev. Mr. Sands, one year; Rev. Theophilus Packard, two years; Rev. Mr. Hurlbut, six months; Rev. Mr. Haskell, six months; Rev. A. J. Drake, three years; Rev. Joseph Pickett, six years; Rev. James Barnard, two years; Rev. Mr. Marts, six months; Rev. Robert Nourse, one year; Rev. Mr. Cakebake, two years; Rev. Mr. Jones, one and one-half year; Rev. Mr. Sharp, present Pastor.

Seventh-Day Adventists.—The doctrines of the Seventh-Day Adventists were first preached in Henry County at Mount Pleasant, in 1860, by Elder M. Hull. A very few embraced their views. In the following spring, he preached at Liberty Schoolhouse, in Center Township, and several families were made believers. In March, 1863, Elder B. F. Snook organized a Church of about sixteen members, which met for worship regularly at Liberty Schoolhouse, until 1865, when they changed their place of meeting to Center Schoolhouse, which they continued to occupy until June, 1867. At that time, they purchased their present house of worship, from the United Presbyterians, for the sum of \$875, and in this they have held regular Sabbath services until the present time.

This property consists of one and one-half lots, one block and a half south of the southeast corner of the square, and a building, containing, above, a hall, which is used for Church purposes, and below, a room used for several years

past by the city as a primary schoolroom. This hall was the old Masonic Hall of Mount Pleasant, and is one of the oldest public buildings in the city. After the Masons had removed to another locality, it was used by the United Presbyterians as a church for several years, until purchased from them, as heretofore stated, by the Adventists.

The Adventists have no Pastors located among them, as is usually the case with other denominations, since the ministers among this people labor much in new fields as evangelists, and visit a large number of churches occasionally. Local Elders are elected and ordained to lead in the meetings, administer the ordinances and look after the spiritual interests of the Church during the absence of their minister.

A. A. Fairfield served most of the time, as local Elder, from the organization of the Church, in 1863, until 1871, when he removed to Battle Creek, Mich. Jacob Hare succeeded him in this position, until February, 1873, at which time he died. B. F. Choulder was next chosen, and holds that position at the present time.

Several ministers of the denomination have resided here, and labored in the Church when not laboring elsewhere. Elder George I. Butler has made his home here since 1869; Elder Stephen Pierce, most of the time since 1875, and Elder C. A. Washburn, since 1877.

The growth of the Church has been gradual. The present membership is between fifty and sixty. It has not varied greatly from this for several years, the additions but little more than making up for deaths and removals, of which there have been quite a number. The Church has a flourishing Sabbath school, with a small library. There is also a Tract and Missionary Society, for the distribution of reading-matter and denominational literature.

Christian Church.—The Christian Church society was formed in 1845, and just ten years later built a church. At that time the Rev. Arthur Miller was Pastor. He remained until two or three years later, when he died. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Topliff, who continued one year, followed by the Rev. Samuel Lowe, whose term lasted two years. A great deal of the time since that the Church has been without a Pastor, the last one being the Rev. N. E. Corey. The pulpit at present is not filled. The membership of the Church is 150. There is a Sabbath school in connection.

Universalist Church.—The Universalist Church society was organized on the 5th day of August, 1848. The society was incorporated on July 11, 1850. During the years 1856–57, a fine church edifice was erected at a cost of \$4,000. The church is standing and in use by the society at present. The building was dedicated in September, 1857, the Rev. O. A. Skinner preaching the dedicatory sermon. On the 10th day of January, 1858, the society was permanently organized as the First Universalist Church of Mount Pleasant. The Church has been without a Pastor for a portion of the time. There is a Sabbath school and a library of a generous number of books in connection with the church.

Protestant Episcopal Church.—The Protestant Episcopal Church of Mount Pleasant was organized on September 12, 1856, under the name of St. Michael's Parish. The names of those composing the first Vestry were Philo Burr, George Josselyn, James Goolden, S. S. Worthy and Thomas Heath. In addition to these, there took part in the organization, Dr. Burrows, Col. Kitt-ridge and Robert F. G. Page. The first Rector of the parish was the Rev. F. Emerson Judd, who entered upon his actual duties in April, 1858, having, for six months prior to that served as Minister of the parish. In November,

1859, the Rev. Mr. Judd resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. B. R. Gifford in 1860. The latter served until February, 1864, when he resigned, and in April of the same year his place was filled by the Rev. Charles B. Stout. During the Rectorship of the Rev. Mr. Stout, the church was built at a cost of \$6,000. It is of the early Gothic style of architecture. The edifice still serves the worshipers. Their old church was sold to the colored Methodists.

Mr. Stout was Rector until 1870. The Rev. Mr. Cooper came in from that time until 1872, when the Rev. Mr. Wilson succeeded him, remaining until 1873, when the Rev. F. P. Nash, Jr., was called to the rectorship. His term lasted until 1874, and he was succeeded by the Rev. F. P. Nash, Sr. In 1875, the Rev. J. C. Farrer was called to this parish, where he has remained until the present time. There is a prosperous Sabbath school in connection with the church proper.

Second Baptist Church.—The Second Baptist Church society (colored) was organized on July 17, 1863. The number of their members is in the neighborhood of one hundred. Shortly afterward they bought a church-building which they devoted to worship. The society have a Sabbath school and quite an extensive library.

German Presbyterian Church.—This society, organized in 1864, under the pastorate of Rev. W. F. Bruechert, built a church in 1867, at a cost of \$3,500, the Pastor then being the Rev. F. Smith. The Church at present has a membership of thirty-two. It supports a Sabbath school, which supplies a library. The present Pastor is the Rev. M. Puettel.

United Presbyterian Church.—This society was organized in 1864. The progress of the society was not such as to warrant the building of a church, and a clinging to the name has been the extent of their efforts. They have no Pastor.

Colored Methodist Church.—The society known as the Colored Methodist Church, was organized in 1865, and to-day numbers nearly one hundred members. The society, soon after its organization, purchased the church formerly owned by the Protestant Episcopalians, and at present use the same building. In connection with the Church is a Sabbath school and library. Rev. Charles Holmes was the first Pastor of the Church.

The Swedish Church.—For the past ten years, the Swedish population of Mount Pleasant have been holding a series of meetings, using the Court House for such purpose. The society is not organized under any particular leader, but contains members who are also members of the regular church at Swedesburg.

Unitarian Church.—Although for a few years past certain ones adhering to the doctrines of the Unitarian Church have occasionally met for worship in the Universalist house, yet no organization was ever effected, and the society is without a Pastor. As the inhabitants of the place increase, perhaps a society will be regularly formed.

Catholic Church.—The Catholic Church of Mount Pleasant was organized twenty-five years ago, and, in 1859–60, a church was built under the pastorate of Father Slattery.

The first permanent or resident Pastor was Father Wheeler. Then came Father Magnet; next, Father Slattery, who was followed by Father Naughton, succeeded by Father James Carney, who gave way to Father Shannon, who in turn was followed by Father Walsh, the present minister. The Church membership numbers between three and four hundred.

Henry County Sabbath-School Association.—The Henry County Sabbath School Association was organized on January 30, 1867. The first meeting was held January 28, 29 and 30, of that year, there being one hundred and twenty-one delegates present. The first officers of the Association were as follows: Rev. E. Gunn, President; Rev. H. M. Corbett, Scott Township; Rev. E. P. Smith, Wayne Township; W. H. Frank, Jefferson Township; Thomas Downing, Trenton Township; John P. West, Marion Township; Edward Kenyon, Canaan Township; W. D. Waller, New London Township; Rev. J. W. Pickett, Centre Township; William Scott, Jr., Tippecanoe Township; W. R. Crew, Salem Township; Edward Barney, Jackson Township, and Leander Abbe, Baltimore Township, Vice Presidents; John S. Woolson, Secretary; J. H. Whiting, Treasurer. Executive Committee—Rev. E. Gunn, Chairman; Rev. E. P. Smith, Rev. J. C. McClintock, Rev. Alex. Burns, Rev. J. W. Bird, John S. Woolson.

The report of the first convention showed 28 schools represented. These aggregated an attendance of 2,873 scholars; 311 teachers; 6,222 library books and 1,193 Sabbath-school papers taken. The average number of schools open the whole year, according to the report, was 16.

Centre Township Sabbath-School Association.—This Association was organized in January, 1867, its design being to hold four meetings each year. The Association officers when organized, were as follows: Rev. J. W. Pickett, President; Prof. J. McCarty, Vice President; George C. Van Allen, Secretary; and John P. Grantham and Dr. John Irwin. The Association is still in successful operation.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MOUNT PLEASANT.

The educational interests, which to-day are the pride of Mount Pleasant, began in the humble and unpretentious manner which characterized the actions of the first settlers of Iowa. No sooner was a village platted than some one, impressed with the necessity of laying the corner-stone of a future town aright, introduced the primitive school. The influence of the intelligent class of men who settled Mount Pleasant asserted itself almost before the ink was dry upon the original draft of survey.

There seems to be a trifling doubt as to who is entitled to the honor of opening the first school in the embryo village; but that is not of sufficient importance to rob the man who inaugurated systematic work in this locality of his just reward in history. It is believed by Mr. Presley Saunders, the founder of Mount Pleasant, that a Mr. Daniels first taught school in a log cabin erected as a dwelling by Mr. Horton, prior to the building of a schoolhouse, in 1836 or early in 1837. Be that as it may, it is acknowledged that the first school ever taught in a cabin erected expressly for the purpose was under the charge of John P. Grantham, in 1837. The little house stood "in the edge of the brush," and was paid for by private subscription. It was located in what is now the west part of town, near the residence of G. C. Van Allen. Naturally, the attendance was small. It is stated that John Milton Wallace, H. M. Snyder and Mr. Agey were engaged as teachers in the original schoolhouse.

In 1845, Prof. Howe came from Ohio and commenced teaching. The history of the celebrated Howe Academy forms an interesting special chapter. Prof. Howe opened his first school in a room adjoining the Jail, and subsequently built the edifice now so widely known. The Mount Pleasant Collegiate Insti-

tute was designed in 1842, but did not develop into definite form for several years later, as is set forth in the chapter on the Iowa Wesleyan University.

The history of the growth of the public schools was prepared, on the occasion of the Centennial celebration, July 4, 1876, by Mr. Edwin Van Cise, Secretary of the Board at that time. From this authentic compilation we take much of the information given in this chapter.

The first attempt to establish a system of common schools in the territory of Iowa, was by act of the Territorial Legislature, approved June 16, 1840. This provided for the formation of school districts in each township, possessed of corporate powers, and capable of suing and being sued. The School Board was elected annually, and consisted of a Moderator, a Director and an Assessor. The district had power to designate a site for schoolhouse, to purchase or lease the same, and impose a tax not exceeding \$500 annually for such purpose. They were also permitted to vote a tax sufficient for purchasing a library case, and a sum not exceeding \$10 annually for purchase of books. School was not to be kept open more than three months in the year. The duties of the Moderator, Assessor and Director were such as those names severally imply, and each was settled to such compensation for his services as should be voted in the district meetings. In addition to these, there were chosen at each annual meeting, three School Inspectors for the township, who were to describe and number the districts in their township, apportion among them the school and library money, and "examine annually all persons offering themselves as candidates for teaching primary schools in their townships, in regard to moral character, learning and ability to teach school," and if such examination was satisfactory, give them each a certificate; to visit all schools in their township twice a year, and to draw each \$1 per day for actual services. The Township Clerks were ex officio Clerks of the Board of School Inspectors, and were expected to keep their records in a book kept for that purpose. As is the case with almost every county which was then in existence, no records of are now extant in Henry County, to prove a compliance with this law. The first settlers were not aware, apparently, of the importance of records of any description, and avoided the labor of preparing them whenever they could do so. If Centre Township ever had a school record in those days, it has long since disappeared. Probably no organization under the statute was attempted here.

Iowa was admitted as a State in 1846, and among the early transactions of the First General Assembly was the adoption of "an act supplemental and amendatory to an 'act to establish common schools,' approved January 16, 1840." The new bill was approved January 24, 1847, and provided for the election annually of three Directors in each district, these to elect one of their number Moderator and another Clerk, who was to make out all their reports and keep their records. Again the law was ignored, so far as the preservation of records is concerned, at least, if, indeed, records were kept. The powers and duties of the Board were much the same as in the former act. One Inspector was hereafter to be chosen in each township instead of three; duties much the same. An investigation of the Township Clerk's books reveals the fact that an organization was effected under the law, and that such an officer as District Clerk was chosen, and notes issued in payment of his salary; but that is all that can be found. A State Superintendent of Public Instruction, with a salary of \$1,200 per annum, was provided for by this bill.

At the Second General Assembly, an entire new act was passed in relation to common schools, repealing all former legislation on the subject. This provided for a State Superintendent, to be elected triennially, a School Fund

Commissioner in each county, to be elected biennially, and three Directors—one as President, one as Secretary and one as Treasurer—in each school district, to be elected annually. The School Fund Commissioner loaned the school money, apportioned the annual interest, divided and numbered the districts, etc. The Board of Directors were endowed with power and authority very similar to that possessed by our present Board. In addition, they examined their own teachers. This act was approved January 15, 1849.

It is at this time, 1849, that the first official school record of the county begins, showing definite organization of a school district in Mount Pleasant.

The School Fund Commissioner, A. McKinney, by notice to James Craig, May 8, 1849, announced that he had formed a new school district, to be known and designated by the name and style of "School District No. 1 in the township of Center, in the county of Henry and State of Iowa," the boundaries of which are as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section No. 3, thence west on the township line one and a half miles, thence south to the northwest corner of Section 16, thence west 40 rods, thence south 160, thence east to the southeast corner of Section 16, thence west to the northeast corner of Section 16, thence east 160 rods, thence north to the northeast corner of Ford Barnes' land, thence west to the northwest corner of said Barnes land, thence north to the line dividing Sections 3 and 10, thence east 80 rods, thence north to the place of beginning." Craig was directed to notify the citizens, as required by law, to meet on the 19th day of May, at the Court House, and elect officers, a President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, to constitute a Board of Directors for said district. This election was duly held at the Court House, May 19, 1849, when sixteen votes were cast, and E. Killpatrick elected President, James Craig, Secretary, and Robert Miller, Treasurer. On the 12th day of July, another meeting was held, when a committee was appointed to report a plan for a schoolhouse and probable cost of the same. The subject of levying tax for building was adjourned from meeting to meeting, voted down August 18 by a vote of seven to fourteen, defeated again at a meeting August 25, carried unanimously at a meeting the first Monday in October, the action rescinded at a meeting January 12, 1850, but finally re-adopted February 19, 1850, and a committee appointed to carry it out. The taxable property was now estimated at \$80,000. Shortly afterward, lots were bought of Mr. Lash for \$60, located a few blocks southeast of the square, and a schoolhouse erected costing \$805.50. This house was let by contract and built by James H. Davis. It is a little interesting to notice that at this time the annual expenditures of the Contingent Fund were about \$60 to \$75, including \$30 for salary of Secretary and twelve cords of wood at \$1.50 a cord.

The first school taught in the new building (1851) was a very economical one indeed. Wilson R. Woodruff was employed as Principal, at a salary of \$25 a month, and Phebe J. Jenkins as Assistant, at a salary of \$9 per month. The term was only three months, so that the amount drawn out of the teachers' fund was only \$102. A six-months term was subsequently taught by the same parties at the same rate. May 12, 1852, new teachers were employed, Alex Savage, Principal, at \$23 per month, and D. L. Burnett, Assistant, at \$9 per month. They only taught three months. A five-months term followed in the winter of 1852-53, with J. B. Dickey as Principal, at a salary of \$23 per month, and D. L. Burnett, Assistant, at \$10 a month. Lest any should remark, however, upon the smallness of these salaries, it may be well enough to remind them that these were "ante-war prices," and that at the time of which we write the enumera-

tion of the district showed only 275 persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, with an average attendance at school of 100.

By the annual election of 1850, M. L. Edwards was chosen President; James Craig, Secretary, and Harpin Riggs, Treasurer, and it was under their administration the new schoolhouse was built. Subsequently, May 3, 1852, H. L. Burnett was chosen President; Ford Barnes, Secretary, and H. Riggs, Treasurer. In 1853, the same officers were continued without a vote. On May 1, 1854, there were five ballots cast, H. M. Snyder receiving five for President; Ford Barnes, four for Secretary, and H. Riggs, four for Treasurer. At the election May 7, 1855, only four votes were cast, and the following Board chosen by unanimous vote: Ford Barnes, President; C. Nash, Secretary, and H. Riggs, Treasurer. During these years, W. H. Dinsmore, E. P. Smith and Thomas Sypherd had served successively as Principal in the school and Kedria Brown, D. L. Burnett and Amanda M. Davis as Assistants, at the salary of \$25 a month for Principal and \$10 a month for Assistant. Of course, the branches taught at these schools were only the common branches, as still required by law. In 1856, Rebecca Van Tress was chosen Principal of the schools, at \$25 per month, and Miss P. M. Riggs, Assistant, at \$12 a month. This was the first appearance of Miss Van Tress as a teacher in the schools, and she has been in almost continuously ever since.

At the annual meeting in 1855, a committee was appointed to see about purchasing another lot, and by the minutes of the Board, March 25, 1836, it seems that more room was needed, and effort was making to lease a room. At a special meeting of the district, held May 21, 1855, a special tax of \$3,000 was voted toward building a new schoolhouse. The taxable property of the district was then \$300,000. At a meeting held May 30, this levy of \$3,000 was reconsidered and the school question discussed at length on a proposition of Mr. Howe to sell the district his lots and building for \$4,000. Without action, adjournment was taken, and another meeting held June 13. No action was taken here, except to vote down Judge Palmer's excellent motion to build three schoolhouses instead of one large one. The district has since seen that he was right. A new Board was elected in 1858, and the schoolhouse question continued to be discussed. On the 4th of May, 1857, a special election was held to ratify the school act of the last Legislature and organize themselves, which was done, and a new Board of six members elected, viz.: Samuel L. Howe, E. Crane, Alvin Saunders, T. W. Woolson, Harpin Riggs and Chauncey Nash. A number of meetings were held and much interest aroused. It was finally resolved to lease Mr. Howe's buildings temporarily for school purposes and proceed at once to erect a school-building, to cost not less than \$12,000 nor more than \$20,000. This was the present Union School building, begun in 1857 by A. C. Strawn, contracted on a bid of \$16,870, and completed in the fall of 1858, at a total of \$20,085.21. The ground was bought of Mr. Howe for \$2,000. For Mr. Howe's building, a rent of \$700 was paid, while he was also engaged as Principal of the school at a salary of \$800 for the year, and Miss Newton as Assistant, at \$25 per month; Miss Van Tress and Miss Clark in primary department at \$25 and \$20 respectively. Other assistants were subsequently employed. During this time, it seemed there was not a tax levied for teachers' fund, but instead a tuition fee was charged, Mr. Howe, as Principal, collecting the same and accounting to the Board. The old schoolhouse property was sold to W. H. Taylor September 18 for \$1,050. The district by this time became somewhat involved in its new school project, new levies were made, orders were issued in quantity of different sizes to Mr. Strawn, the contractor,

ranging from \$3 to \$100, drawing 10 per cent interest. Loans were obtained of the permanent school fund at different times, of which \$1,123 still remains unpaid. Among the men who served on the Board, or were otherwise conspicuous in furthering the public schools, and especially the new school-building at this period, besides those already named, were J. C. Lockwood, A. Goan, M. L. Edwards, Dr. S. Stebbins, Dr. J. Holmes, Dr. Chamberlain, Dr. McClure, H. Ambler, Dr. W. Bird, J. H. White and others. The new building was not completed and ready for use until Monday, December 13, 1858, when the school was formally opened. The house is a commodious brick, three stories in height, with high-school room and recitation-rooms on third story, two main rooms, with each a recitation-room, on each of the other stories. From a minute of November 10, it is ascertained that "whereas Mr. S. L. Howe offers his services and that of his son Edward to superintend and teach the public school at \$50 per month, therefore, Resolved, That this Board accept the same," etc. The school accordingly opened under their charge. Beside them, Misses Amanda Brown, Louisa Newton, Sarah C. Alden, Maria Hemenway, Anna Clark and Jennie Clark were employed as teachers at \$20 per month each. The branches to be taught were limited by resolution of the Board to orthography, reading, writing, geography, English grammar, arithmetic and algebra. This school ran four months. For the subsequent summer school, it was very difficult to obtain a Principal. The place was offered at \$25 a month to J. S. McGregor and B. L. Cozier, and declined by each of them, then to Dr. McClure at \$30, and declined. Finally, it was accepted by Edwin Booth at \$22 per month. His sister served as his assistant, and a corps of teachers were employed for lower rooms. Mr. Booth acted as his own janitor.

The coming year, 1859, Prof. J. Allison Smith was employed as Superintendent of the Schools, at \$900, a position which he held continuously until the winter of 1862-63, when, on entering the army, he was succeeded by S. W. Pierce temporarily, and by Rev. E. Gunn for the balance of the year. Mr. Smith returned from the army and resumed his place as Superintendent in the fall of 1863, and was again elected in the fall of 1864. The last year, his salary was raised to \$1,000.

For the school year 1865-66, Edwin Van Cise was chosen Superintendent, at a salary of \$1,000. Declining a re-election, he was succeeded the following year by Prof. Henry Vosburgh, as Superintendent of the Schools, at a salary of \$1,200 a year, and B. L. Cozier as Principal of the High School, at a salary of \$75 per month. Prof. Vosburgh accepted the Principalship of a school in Nebraska, and was released from his position here May 28, 1867. B. L. Cozier continued as Principal of the High School, in which he has since been retained, with a growing salary, reaching the past year \$100 a month. Under Mr. Cozier's charge, in 1868, a class of 10 members was graduated from the High School; in 1869, a class of 16; in 1870, a class of 14; in 1871, a class of 10; in 1872, a class of 15; in 1873, a class of 18; in 1874, a class of 12; in 1875, a class of 15; in 1876, a class of 17; in 1877, a class of —; and in 1878, a class of —. To each member of these classes a diploma was granted by the Board.

The district was organized as the Independent District of Mount Pleasant, in 1860, and has since maintained this organization with only the changes made by change in laws. It included the territory embraced in the corporate limits of the city of Mount Pleasant, but subsequent additions, north and south, have enlarged this area.

A house was rented and a separate school opened for colored children in 1863. This was maintained for four or five years, when they were admitted with the whites, at the other buildings.

The need of additional room being felt, in 1863 the Board purchased of the county Lots 9 and 10, in Block 47, for \$100, of which the county donated one-half, and resolved to erect a new schoolhouse thereon. A levy of 4 mills was voted at the annual meeting in 1864. The house was not built, however, until the spring of 1866, when the contract was let to A. C. Strawn, and a building two stories high, with four rooms, erected at a cost of \$9,200. In 1868, the Advent Meeting-house, on Main street, was rented for primary-school purposes, and has been used until the Centennial House was erected.

In 1869, the district township of Center tendered a part of its territory, with schoolhouse, lying north of town. This was accepted and incorporated in the Independent District. In 1876, a new cession of territory was made on the south side of town, and accepted by the Board, still further enlarging the limits of the district.

At the annual meeting, it was resolved to levy a tax for another school-building for primary grades, and a lot has since been purchased by the Board, for \$1,000, and a contract let for building a two-story house, at about \$3,000, which has been completed and occupied.

The Independent District comprises the following described territory, viz.: The territory included within the incorporated city of Mount Pleasant, and also that territory lying on the north of the city, included within the following lines: Beginning on the south line of Section 3, fifty rods east of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section, and thence running north, to the east and west middle line of the section; thence west, on the said middle-line, fifteen rods; thence north, to the north line of the section; thence west, on the section line, to the northwest corner of Section 4; thence south, to the corporation line; thence east; thence south, and then easterly again, along said corporation line, to the place of beginning. And also that territory lying south of the city limits included within the following lines: Beginning at the city limits, eighty rods north of the center of Section 16, and running thence south, through the center of said section, one hundred and sixty rods; thence east, one hundred and sixty rods; thence north, eighty rods; thence east, eighty rods; thence north, eighty rods, to the city limits.

The Independent District is divided into the following districts, viz.:

1. Central District—Comprising all east of the center of Jefferson street, and also including the west side of Jefferson street from Monroe street to the southern line of the city.
2. Winona District—Comprising all west of the above line.
3. Centennial—Comprising all south of the center of Washington street.
4. Willow-Bank—Comprising all north of the railroad and east of Jefferson street, or Broadway (Iowa City road.)

THE LADIES' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

In the autumn of 1875, the "Ladies' Reading Circle," an institution that had existed for three years, resolved to merge itself into the "Ladies' Library Association," and as such was incorporated for the purpose "of establishing in Mount Pleasant a Public Library, comprising a Museum and Works of Art." The following ladies signed the Articles of Incorporation: Miss Nellie E. Ambler, Mrs. A. S. Marsh, Mrs. C. T. Cole, Mrs. Alice L. Taylor, Mrs. M. W. Ramey, Mrs. Callie S. Marsh, Mrs. A. C. Woolson, Miss Rachael Carney, Miss Emma

L. Scwenker, Mrs. Charles T. Marsh and Mrs. Belle A. Mansfield. These eleven ladies constituted the first Executive Board, consisting of President, Vice President, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, Treasurer, and Library and Lecture Committee, the latter two consisting of three members each. Mrs. Charles T. Marsh was made first President.

They commenced with a fund of \$360, the net proceeds of a previous lecture course. They resolved to attempt to raise by an active canvass for donations of money and books a sum not less than \$5,000. In case this sum could not be reached, they proposed to use \$3,000 as an invested fund, the income of which should be a permanent provision for a librarian.

For several weeks, the ladies kept up a vigorous canvass, proving themselves most importunate beggars. The result fell far below their hopes, being only about \$2,000, including several conditional subscriptions, not immediately available. The largest sum subscribed and paid was \$100, and the sums ranged from that amount to 50 cents.

Notwithstanding their disappointment in the amount raised, the ladies determined to go on in their preparations for a library, relying upon the voluntary service of members as librarians, until they could do better. Accordingly, they proceeded to lease for five years their present quarters, a partially furnished hall in Ambler's Block, second floor, east side of the public square, at \$150 per annum. They provided cases, reading-desks and other fixtures necessary for a small beginning. They took possession of the hall January 1, 1876, and from that date have laid claim to a "local habitation and a name."

They first secured the gift of a former collection, popularly known as the "Chamberlain Library," amounting to about eight hundred volumes. These books had been lying for several years in dusty piles in a back room of Ambler's law office. They had all been originally donated to Mr. Chamberlain and consisted of a medley of works of theology, science, travel and Patent Office Reports, with some very valuable books of reference. These were transferred to the new quarters, cleaned, labeled and arranged. Judge Gillis donated 300 volumes, comprising a complete set of *Congressional Globes*, Colonial records and other valuable State documents. Other donations of books were received, amounting in the aggregate to over two hundred volumes. The most valuable of these was a complete set of Appleton's American Encyclopedia, from Dr. M. Ranney, of the hospital.

The Association purchased 870 volumes, partly at second-hand; a few standard magazines were subscribed for, and quite a number of periodicals and papers were donated for the reading tables, and thus the preparations for opening went on.

During the winter, an earnest effort had been made to secure the one-mill tax provided for by the code of 1873 concerning free libraries. The matter was kept before the people through the county papers; a petition was circulated and the requisite number of signers secured, and strong hopes were felt that the measure would be carried at the March election. The City Council, however, decided not to submit the question, and the ladies turned away disappointed, but resolved to try again at some future time to give to Mount Pleasant a free public library and reading-room.

The Library was first opened for the circulation of books, April 8, 1876, and from that time to the present has been open every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon and Saturday evenings, the reading tables and books of reference being free to all. The sum of \$3 per annum, or \$1 per quarter, was the price fixed for all who desired to take books from the room. The donation or pay-

ment of \$50 entitled one to a life-membership ticket, with the privilege of voting with the association.

Mrs. Alice L. Taylor served as Librarian during the first two months. The duties of this office are still performed in the same way, various members of the Association serving in rotation for terms of two and three months each.

Comparatively few cash donations have been added to the original list. The association popularly known as the Ladies' Library Association has kept its treasury replenished by dint of social, literary, musical and dramatic entertainments. During the first year they made a loan of \$300 as the nucleus of a permanent fund; owing to the pressure of the times, they have been able as yet to add but \$200 to this fund. The number of subscribers has at no time brought in more than \$150 per year. For 1878, the proceeds of the sale of tickets fell considerably short of this meager sum, although the number of visitors and of those reading in the Library materially increased.

The Library opened with 2,200 books; the Library Committee report for October 1, 1878, the whole number of volumes as 2,816.

The report for the year, ending with October, 1878, was: Whole circulation of books going out of the Library, 1,645; fiction, 1,141; history, biography and science, 298; essays, 113; visitors, 4,254; persons using reading-room, 1,952.

The officers for the year 1878-79 are as follows: President, Mrs. A. S. Marsh; Vice President, Mrs. A. C. Woolson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. T. Cole; Recording Secretary, Miss Sallie Porter; Treasurer, Mrs. Callie S. Marsh; Library Committee, Miss Rachael Carney, Mrs. S. Saunders, Miss Lola Goan; Entertainment Committee, Mrs. Alice L. Taylor, Mrs. J. S. McGregor, Mrs. Belle A. Mansfield.

It is sincerely to be hoped that so beneficent an institution, and one reflecting so much credit upon its projectors, may soon be placed upon such a liberal basis as will make it free and permanent, which result could at least be approximated, if not fully achieved by the appropriation of the small tax allowed by the laws of the State.

THE MUSEUM.

In the original Constitution of the Ladies' Library Association, there was a provision for both a library and a museum, but no Museum Committee was appointed until 1878. This committee, when appointed, invited Prof. J. M. Mansfield to take charge of the collection and arrangement of the work, his well-known excellence as a scientist eminently fitting him for that task. Public invitations were given through the newspapers to every one at home and abroad to bring in minerals, fossils, plants, animals and industrial and art products. The local papers kept the cause before the people from week to week, which aroused a species of enthusiasm especially among the younger members of society, and the result was a surprising progress from the very outset.

Ardor begets ardor, and the spirit with which Prof. Mansfield undertook and pursued his labors aroused a corresponding interest in others, and as he made his wants definitely known, by way of explicit appeals through the press, any one who had a desire to aid in the matter knew just what was desired, and thus the assistance rendered was, as a rule, concise and available. Many scientific specimens were at once sent, and these have been added to continually.

The plan of the Museum is that it shall act as an educator, and not be merely a resort for seekers of curious sights. It is free to all to study in, and to take part in building it up. The desire on the part of its conductor is to find at home persons so interested in the various departments of science that

they can and will so devote themselves to their chosen branches as to be able to take charge of them, thus augmenting the strength of the institution in a great degree. These workers, thus far, have been allowed large individual latitude, and the oftentimes artistic arrangement of products and specimens shows the wisdom of thus encouraging undeveloped talent.

The first ones who took a working interest in the young Museum were the children. They found great delight in collecting insects, and more than one hundred nets, or handles and wires, were distributed among them, and it was not long before there was not a butterfly to be seen on the streets of Mount Pleasant, and the young savants were forced to push their operations out into the open fields, commons and groves, bringing home their booty in boxes. One boy brought 380 butterflies from a two-days hunt, and 100 a day was not an uncommon capture. As a consequence, an intense general interest was felt as the specimens were mounted and arranged, which still continues.

Over one thousand persons have taken part, in one way or another, in this work, which is yet in its infancy. A list of all donors is kept, and the name of the giver appears upon the labels appended to each specimen. Of course, a list of articles already accumulated and arranged would be out of place here.

The practical idea of educating through this means is characteristic of Prof. Mansfield. His future projects in the labor he has undertaken point to a far wider progress than the mere filling of cabinets. It is his plan to have it a center of scientific instruction, a place to be visited by schools throughout the county and the farther adjoining country, and to have its development stimulate all departments of material science.

He has in view the possibility, at no distant day, of obtaining scientific apparatus to illustrate natural philosophy, chemistry, and other useful arts, and to let visitors, without cost, experiment upon any subject, giving them such aid as is necessary to carry on their investigations. If a farmer thinks of some new way to manufacture sorghum, he may be able to come in and experiment until he finds it out; in fact, to let all classes of people have the opportunity to play with these scientific toys in the interests of invention, the elucidation of ideas, or the satisfaction of some theory. Moreover, he would have such apparatus loaned free to every school in the county. On the whole, he aspires to see the Museum the nucleus of an institute for mechanical and scientific instruction, somewhat after the fashion of the South Kensington Museum, which sends out to all England scientific apparatus for their schools.

MOUNT PLEASANT MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

On the list of manufactories may be included these: The Mount Pleasant Plow Works and Talley's carriage works, combined; the Hawkeye Carriage Works, the Hawkeye Foundry, W. F. Dougherty's furniture manufactory, the Comstock Scale Works, Leedham & Baugh's planing-mill, Henry Leedham's planing-mill, the Mount Pleasant Woolen-Mill, the Western Wheel-Scraper Works, L. W. Taylor's flour-mill, Ketchum Brothers' elevator and flour-mill, and Ketcham Brothers' flour-mill and elevator. On this list may also be counted the Chicago Lumber-Yard, of B. F. Ross. This yard was started in 1870, by B. F. and J. L. Ross, the firm then being known as Ross Brothers. In 1877, the month of December, the senior partner became owner of the Chicago Lumber-Yard. The brothers, however, jointly own the yard recently purchased by them, the same being located near the railroad.

Two of the three flouring-mills and elevators are now owned by Ketcham Brothers. The old mill owned by them was built by John Wertz. The eleva-

tor connected with the new mill was put up by Mr. Castor. It was, until recently, operated by Messrs. Bowman & Kaufman. The new mill was built by Ketcham Brothers. Their property is known as the Excelsior Mills. They do custom work.

The City Mill was built by Dr. De Wolf, and afterward came into the possession of L. W. Taylor, who still owns it, doing a custom business.

The Comstock Scale Works Company was organized in 1876.

Situated near the Comstock Scale Works, is the Hawkeye Foundry. This Company does a general iron-manufacturing business, the principal feature of its casting being done in the interest of the Scale Works.

SALEM.

The village of Salem is pleasantly located in the southwest corner of Henry County. In the center of the town is a beautiful public square, containing a number of shade-trees, around which is built the principal business portion of the town. Its inhabitants are industrious, thrifty and highly moral, and the educational and religious institutions receive much attention, and are well sustained. It is known throughout the State as an educational center, and Whittier College which is located there, has a reputation second to no institution of learning in Iowa. The mercantile and other business interests are in a prosperous condition.

Aaron Street, Jr., and Peter Boyer laid off the village of Salem, on March 30, 1839.

The first people who came and settled at this point were R. W. Joy, R. F. Joy, Peter Boyer, Aaron Street, Jr., Isaac Pigeon, William Pigeon, D. W. Henderson, J. H. Pickering, Henderson Lewelling, William Lewelling, Peter Hobson, John W. Frazier.

Peter Boyer kept the first hotel, and John Bell the first store.

Gideon Frazier was the first physician.

The first Postmaster was Aaron Street, Jr.

A Mr. Schafer and Elizabeth Dunham were the first couple married.

Salem to-day has a population of, perhaps, eight hundred people. The vote cast at this precinct is a little over 300.

There are in the place nine general stores, two drug stores, two hotels, three shoe stores, two harness-shops, two tin and hardware stores, one cabinet and furniture establishment, two wagon-shops, three blacksmith-shops, and one livery-stable.

There was once a flour-mill here. It was built in 1863, by J. H. & A. H. Pickering, who run it until 1876. The machinery was afterward moved to Donald Station, in Lee County.

The town was incorporated in 1840, and a renewal of the charter was granted in 1860. But there are no books to show who were the first city officers, neither whose names have composed the list of succeeding ones. Neither does the memory of the citizens furnish these facts.

THE LODGES.

Salem has two Lodges. These constitute the benevolent institutions of the place.

Salem Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1853. The charter members were: C. V. Arnold, N. G.; Lloyd Chambers, V. G.; Richard

Spurrier, Joe Chambers, William Johnson, Samuel Smith, C. M. McDowell and J. S. Bartruff.

Salem Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., is in a thriving condition.

RELIGIOUS.

The Society of Friends is the oldest religious denomination at Salem. The first meetings were held in 1837. Meetings were carried on at the private houses of the citizens, until the year 1840, when the society built a church, the Rev. Thomas Frazier being the first minister. The society erected a brick church in 1853, which lasted them until 1867, when it was moved to the lot now occupied by Whittier College, and made to serve as a beginning for that institution. A new frame church was built in 1876 and is now occupied.

Next in age to the Society of Friends is the Methodist denomination, organized in 1840. A log church was soon built, and was not replaced by a more commodious building until 1855. The building yet serves.

The Congregational society was organized about twenty-five years ago, at which time they erected a church, the same one being used at the present time.

The Baptists organized a society here twenty-five years ago and continued worship in rented buildings until 1873, when a church was put up.

A Universalist society was organized here twenty-five years ago. In 1873, D. W. Henderson purchased a house in which the society held meetings one year, when a windstorm demolished the building. This disaster seemed to throw a dampening spirit about the society, for since that time they have held no meetings.

THE SCHOOLS.

The first schools of Salem were held as early as one year after the town was settled, and the private houses accommodated the scholars. This system continued until 1853, when a dwelling-house was purchased and turned into a schoolhouse. Fifteen years ago a public schoolhouse, containing four rooms, was built. The roll contains the names of 200 scholars.

WHITTIER COLLEGE.

The Society of Friends (Orthodox) at Salem united with others and formed an association for the purpose of erecting and establishing an institution of learning with all the powers of an academical character usually exercised by colleges.

The Friends having a sincere admiration of the life and character of the Quaker poet, John G. Whittier, and desiring in some proper manner to manifest their appreciation of his services to the cause of freedom and humanity, and believing that the association of his name with an institution of learning would tend to impress the minds of students with the philanthropic and humane principles which have directed his life, it was decided to call the college by his name.

The college association was duly incorporated the 17th of May, 1867, by the following corporators: Harvey Derbyshire, John H. Pickering, Isaac T. Gibson, Henry Dorland, Eric Knudson, Amos McMillan, A. B. Marsh and John M. Corsbie.

To manage the business of the Association, the following Board of Directors was chosen: Isaac T. Gibson, John M. Corsbie, John H. Pickering, Jonathan Votaw, Henry Dorland, James E. Bailey, L. M. Pickering, George Hartley, Peter Holson, Wheeler Davis, Samuel Comes, Enoch Beard, Eric Kundson, Matthew Trueblood and J. E. Pickering.

The Board organized by electing John H. Pickering, President; Isaac T. Gibson, Secretary, and Eric Knudson, Treasurer.

The Friends kindly offered the use of the upper story of their large brick church, handsomely located in the suburbs of the town, which was fitted up and furnished for the reception of students. The first term was opened the 20th of April, 1868, by Prof. John W. Woody and Mrs. Mary C. Woody, Principals of the male and female departments, whose energy and industry made the college an assured success.

They were succeeded, in 1872, by C. C. Pickett and Miss Anna E. Packer, and in 1874, by D. S. Wright and J. B. Wright. In 1875, the attendance of students was so large that it was necessary to provide more accommodations for them. The college had been sustained thus far, mainly by a few liberal Friends in and near Salem. The Board obtained the services of Elwood Ozbun (a Quaker minister) to solicit assistance among wealthy Friends in the East, with some success. Subsequently, Miss Hannah Beard was employed to canvass in the same field and also at home, with gratifying success. The Board purchased the church of the Friends, remodeling and fitting up the building in convenient apartments for school purposes.

In payment, the Board built for the Friends a new church near by, better adapted to their needs.

Valuable additions were now made to the library, the American and Chambers' Cyclopedias and other standard works of reference. Whittier and others made handsome donations of valuable books.

Rare and valuable specimens, by gift and otherwise, were made to the cabinet, and to the chemical and philosophical apparatus. The number of students in attendance was 125. William P. Clark and E. P. Griffin assumed charge in 1876, and continued two years.

The Faculty at present are: Miss L. L. Horney, Principal, and Prof. C. F. Wahrer, Levi Gregory and T. F. Price.

We should name, in connection with these different managers, some of the teachers who have done good work in their respective departments, and are entitled to a share of the honor of building up such an institution as Whittier now is, to wit: L. D. Lewelling, H. H. Pidgeon, Barclay T. Trueblood, Mrs. Sarah Wahrer and B. F. Stowe.

The Institution has had its trials, but there has been no intermission in its work, and, beside the regular sessions, it has generally held a Normal term during the summer.

The first class graduated in 1871. The whole number of graduates is forty-seven, who may be found, with many others of Whittier students, not only pursuing the plainer duties of life, but honoring the various learned professions, and as missionaries and teachers in the South among the freedmen; in the Territories, among the Indians, and on the Pacific Coast with the Chinese.

There are five literary societies connected with the Institution; two are sustained by the males, one by the females and two by the males and females together.

The teaching in the College is not sectarian, but with a view to establish the student in an evangelical faith, impressing principles rather than forms of religion.

The history of the college may be gathered by the following extract from a report made in 1875:

The Whittier College Association was incorporated the 18th of Fifth month, 1867, to establish and maintain at Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, an institution



L. G. Newbold
MT. PLEASANT



earning with all the powers of an academical character usually exercised by colleges, to be conducted according to the principles of the Society of Friends, and open alike to all who will conform to its rules and regulations.

The zeal and determination manifested by the teachers, patrons and friends is taken as satisfactory evidence that it will continue to be self-sustaining. In the past we have been much favored by receiving donations for the library and cabinet from our friends, John G. Whittier, William P. Wood, John Harvey, H. Pickering, Reuben Johnson, Obadiah Brown, and others.

It is our purpose, with the continued favor of Divine Providence, to do in the future as we have done in the past—make each succeeding term more profitable and attractive to the student, and keep pace with the growth of general intelligence.

Those who may desire to aid the institution in its struggle for means to increase its usefulness, can do so in the following ways: By sending us students; by sending us contributions for our cabinet; by direct donations; by notices; by circulating our catalogues and diffusing information concerning the school; but above all, by their *prayers* that we may be kept faithful to the things of Jesus Christ.

The prosperity of the institution during the past school year, has been unequalled in its history. During the winter term of '75, the study and recitation rooms were crowded to their utmost capacity. In view of this fact, the Board of Directors anticipating a still increased attendance during the coming year, have secured the entire building in which the college is conducted, which they propose to remodel and adapt to uses of the institution. This arrangement by which the capacity of the building will be more than doubled, will be completed by the commencement of the winter term.

Whittier College is handsomely situated in the suburbs of the town, and is approached by railroad, via Mount Pleasant, the county seat; thence by stage coach, ten miles south; and is one of the most moral, temperate and healthy towns in the State, and is surrounded by a community of like character.

The following compose the present corps of teachers: Lizzie L. Horney, B. S., Principal, Metaphysics, Ancient Languages and Didactics; C. F. Wahrer, B. S., Higher Mathematics and Natural Sciences; Theodore F. Price, Prof. of Rhetoric, Elocution and English Literature; Levi Gregory, B. S., Book-keeping, Commercial Law and Commercial Correspondence. Competent assistants in common branches are secured.

The Board have managed the finances with marked economy, doing more with a few hundreds than many colleges have with thousands of dollars. One merit of their success has been to avoid involving the institution in debt, which is a rare virtue among college managers. The founders have no doubt but that Whittier will take her place among the first colleges of the United States.

The names of the present Board of Directors are as follows: John M. Horsbie, Moses Votaw, A. K. Trueblood, L. D. Lewelling, Mrs. Anna M. Gibson, J. H. Pickering, Henry Dorland, Isaac T. Gibson, Enoch Beard, William S. Hockett, William Davis, William Marshall, Levi Gregory, Joseph Bun and Mrs. Gurlana Beard.

Officers: J. H. Pickering, President; Isaac T. Gibson, Secretary; Henry Dorland, Treasurer; Levi Gregory, Corresponding Secretary.

Standing committees for 1878-79: Committee on Finance, William Davis, Chairman; Building Committee, W. S. Hockett, Chairman; Teachers' Committee, Levi Gregory, Chairman; Committee on Library, Anna M. Gibson,

Chairman; Committee on Books and Apparatus, Joseph Ozbun, Chairman; Auditing Committee, Moses Votaw, Chairman.

An idea of the method of government may be gained by the following regulations:

“Motto—He conquers most who conquers himself.

“Entering the school as a pupil or teacher is regarded as giving a sacred pledge to make an earnest and faithful endeavor to comply with and sustain the following requisitions: Regular attendance; promptitude; decorum; courtesy; no unnecessary noise; no communication; no immorality; no games of chance. Students are not to visit each others' rooms during study hours, 7 to 9 P. M. They are also expected to be in their rooms for the night by 10 o'clock P. M.”

The average attendance upon this institution is about one hundred scholars. There were one hundred and twenty-five during one term.

UNDERGROUND RAILROADS.

The most important event that ever transpired in the southeast corner of Henry County, and of which Salem was the cradle and her citizens the nurses, was the outbreak in 1848, between June 5 and 8, and caused by the hiding-away of slaves by the Salem people, the blacks belonging to Rural Daggs, of Clarke County, Mo.

Nineteen slaves belonging to Rural Daggs made up their minds they would escape, and knowing that the spirit of the freedom-loving Quaker people was in opposition to the chain and lash, they concluded to start for Salem and pray for succor and secretion.

The negroes got as far as Farmington on Saturday night, and by Sunday morning they had reached the Salem timber. The planters over the line having learned of the escape of the slaves, made up a small party and started in pursuit of them. This fact coming to the ears of those who had shouldered the task of aiding the slaves to escape, the former advised the slaves to hide in the timber southwest of Salem. They did this, remaining there two or three days, during which time great baskets of bread and provisions were smuggled to the forest where lay the negroes, by the good people of Salem. Chief among those who fed the slaves were John H. Pickering and wife. The latter baked the bread and after nightfall her husband would carry it to the wood. “Auntie, why does thee bake so many loaves?” the neighbors would ask. “Well, thee knows I have many in my family to feed,” would be the evasive reply. And thus the secret did not leak out.

Perhaps all would have gone smoothly and the slaves accomplished a successful escape, had not three of the party been so indiscreet as to leave the shades of the forest, and show themselves within the borders of the town. Their presence was made known by some one living at Salem, who was in sympathy with the planters. The sympathizers met the planters below the town, and communicated the fact stated. The planters immediately returned to the vicinity where lived Rural Daggs, and started the report that the slaves were being cared for by the Salem people, and, that in order to capture the fugitives it would be necessary to raise a force of men, proceed to the town and surround it.

On their way to Salem, the planters entered the office of Esquire Gibbs, at Hillsboro, and swore out blank warrants for the arrest of certain Salem people, on the charge of fostering, aiding and abetting the escape and seclusion of Rural Dagg's slaves.

The planters, armed with these warrants, rode into town, and forming themselves into divisions, proceeded to the business of searching the houses.

To this mode of procedure some of the citizens objected, while others freely threw open their doors and bade the planters enter and seek.

One of the objectors was Henry W. Way. When the planters came to his house he said to them, having set a ladder up to the window of the loft: "You may go up if you wish, gentlemen. There are three negroes hidden away in that loft. But mind you, it is risky business to make an attempt to carry out the search. The first man who touches a rung of that ladder is in danger of his life." And at the same time he drew a pistol and defied the crowd. "I am armed, gentlemen," he continued. "with enough of these little instruments to make just thirteen holes in your flesh."

The planters gave up their search of Mr. Way's house, and departed on their rounds.

Not being successful in their search for slaves, the planters now set out to carry into force that power and authority vested in them by the blank warrants. They arrested John H. Pickering, T. Clarkson Frazier, Erick Knudson, Elihu Frazier, Isaac C. Frazier, John Comer and a few others. These they confined in a hotel, where they were kept during the night. A strong guard was placed around the hotel, and about 10 o'clock the next morning the citizens were released on their own recognizance. Suits for damages were finally instituted, and the planters in time recovered judgment.

But of the slaves. Only a few of them were ever captured, and it was partly on this ground that the damages were allowed.

During the excitement, a number of men on horseback rode into Salem to aid the citizens, but the final return home of the planters avoided bloodshed. Sheriff W. S. Viney was also sent for, and perhaps his coming helped quiet the ruffled spirits of the slave-owners.

There were some interesting incidents connected with this so-called "Underground Railroad."

A reward of \$500 each was offered for the heads of Ely Jessup and Joel Garretson. These were supposed by the planters to have been the main instigators of the plan to escape. Jessup was secreted in a potato-hole, while Garretson was hid at his house.

Dr. Harris had in his possession a colored woman whom he desired to escape before the Missourians should have searched the houses. He, therefore, clothed her head in a long, drab Quaker bonnet, tied a veil over her face, handed her into his buggy, and drove through town unmolested by the entire band of planters, whom he passed on the way, they thinking the woman his grandmother.

It is charged that E. Frazier, through the excitement, leaped on his horse and started toward Denmark on a dead run. A saddle belonging to Mr. Maddocks, was hanging over a fence-post on the road he was obliged to pass. Frazier noticed the saddle was being swung round and round by the wind, and thinking the object was the head of a Missourian, he put the spurs to his horse and rode into Denmark crying, "Hell fire! Hell fire!" This is vouched for by the Salem people as a fact.

The Denmark people, when they rode into town, had all, with the exception of one man, managed to trim their horses' saddles and bridles with red flannel. To complete the horse-uniform, this man doffed a vest he had borrowed, and, tearing the back of it into strips, bound them about the straps and girdle.

Among the arrested ones was Clarkson Frazier. When being marched to the guardhouse, he made a special request of Mr. Pickering's daughter to tell his wife to be sure and change the name of his child to that of its father

(Clarkson) as he might never again see his family. In his excitement, he had forgotten that the child was a girl.

A short time previous to this date and the event already mentioned, a like attempt at escape was made by slaves, but the ending of the effort was closely akin to the one narrated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Robert Russell, the stage-driver, whose route lies between Salem and Mount Pleasant, and who resides at the former-named place, has achieved a distinction which may here be recorded. He has driven over the route every day for the past sixteen years, and those trips have amounted to twice the distance around the world.

Henderson and William Lewelling, of this place, started the first nursery, and their sprouts have been distributed to such an extent as to furnish the entire county with trees. Theirs was the sole supply-nursery for many years.

NEW LONDON.

Abraham C. Dover came to Henry County, from Illinois, in the fall of 1833, and established a claim on the present site of New London. The next year, he was followed by his brother, Solomon H. Dover. Others came, and soon the first Dover conceived the idea of laying out a town.

In the year 1837, the original town site was laid off by Benjamin Matthews, the first Surveyor in this section, and who was employed by the owner of the land for that purpose. The prospective town was called after its founder—Dover. Some time after the plat was surveyed, on which then stood four or five cabins. Jonathan J. King bought eight acres of land of Dover, including the town site, the name of which was then changed to New London, and made an addition to it.

In 1837, Abraham C. Dover was appointed Justice of the Peace, his securities being Jesse S. Burge and James Gray. They also furnished him the first case.

While coming home from Burlington, on the day of Dover's installment, his sureties fell into a dispute and finally wound up by fighting. They were arrested and brought before him whom they had "in penal sum, etc.," sworn to back, and were fined \$1 each.

John H. Kincaid was the first Postmaster at New London, having been appointed by James K. Polk in 1838.

Thomas Hedge kept the first store there in 1838. He soon contracted with two partners, and the firm became Dixon, Hedge & Sears.

In those days, the umbrella was in its infancy, so far as the supply was concerned in this part of the country, and as soon as the Indians laid eyes upon them, all who could afford it, had one. The common price for a rain-shedder was \$20. It is averred that at one time Hedge held notes on the Indians to the amount of \$20,000; but which sum was subsequently reduced by the Indian Commissioner to \$18,000.

This store was a regular visiting-place for the Sac and Fox tribe, and Keokuk and Black Hawk were frequent callers, until the establishment of the trading-post at Agency City.

Hedge was fond of telling a story, illustrative of some of the peculiarities that possessed the people of that day.

An old lady from the head of Flint, one day rode to town on horse-back, removed the saddle from her beast and entered the store. Taking a huge pipe

from its hiding-place, she filled it, began to smoke, and then asked to see some "cheap caliker." At length she ordered a yard and a half wrapped up. She, at the same time, reached her hand into her bosom and drew forth a half dozen eggs. Calling for some other commodity in stock, she produced another half dozen eggs from the same locality as had come the former. This was repeated until, according to the tale as told by Hedge, she had produced two or three dozen eggs. Suddenly she said:

"Mr. Hedge, won't you throw in some thread with this ere caliker?"

"I have no thread; I am out."

"Then," she replied, producing some home-made thread, "I've some here I'll sell yer and ye can throw it in with my goods."

The first blacksmith-shop was built in 1838, by some one whom the New Londoners characterized as indolent—too much so to attend to his business. His name has passed from memory. He was succeeded by a man named Tilley.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The place was incorporated in 1861, at which time there was a population of 300 people. The first records contain the following:

"A number of the citizens of New London, having petitioned the County Judge, praying that said town might be incorporated as per plat and survey annexed, according to the statute of the State in such cases made and provided, on the hearing of said petition, after the requisite preliminaries had been done and performed, the Court granted their prayer and the said town of New London was declared incorporated. Whereupon, the citizens of the said corporation, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1861, proceeded to elect by ballot, a Mayor, Recorder and five Trustees as officers of said corporation, due notice of the same having first been given. The officers chosen to conduct said election, Adam Miltenberger, James Cramer and John Edger, were qualified to act as Judges, and C. W. Smith and William Workman to act as Clerks of said election, all of whom were duly qualified to perform their several duties."

The result of the election was as follows: Mayor, Benjamin Matthews; Recorder, James Piper; Trustees, Hugh Gilmore, James Cramer, W. D. Walker, Thomas H. Brestor and William Allen.

The Postmaster at New London is Adison Chandler, who received his first appointment under President Lincoln, in 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first mill built in the place was by Broad & Hager, the millwright being W. E. Tomlinson, of Shields & Tomlinson, owners of the present mill.

The capacity of the mill is 100 barrels of flour per day, and 1,200 bushels of corn. The property is valued at \$12,000. The storage capacity is 5,000 bushels.

The first birth was W. L. Dover; the first death, Henry Blanchard; the first persons married, Samuel Holland and Minerva Walter.

RELIGIOUS.

The earliest meetings held by the Methodists were in 1838, at the house of W. W. Steele, the Rev. Mr. Arrington preaching the first sermon. Afterward (1839), a log building was put up by Solomon H. Dover, Jonathan Kane, William Hardin and John E. Lynn, each man building one side of the church. The place was also used as a schoolhouse. A new church was erected in 1846. The congregation is small, yet doing good work.

The Protestant Methodist society was organized in 1858, and for a number of years held meetings at places the most convenient to be had. In 1867, the society purchased the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which meetings were held until the year 1873, when steps were taken to erect the church now owned and occupied by the society. The church was completed the same year, at an outlay of \$4,000. The first sermon preached in the new sanctuary was by the Rev. J. L. Walker, of Illinois. The society now have a membership of eighty, with a Sabbath school, the attendance upon which is about the same.

A Baptist society was organized at the old Presbyterian Church in the fall of 1855. The original members of this Church were Charlotte A. Snyder, Mrs. Mary Jane Benton, Jonathan Philpott and wife, and John Otto and wife. These few held meetings in the Presbyterian Church and at private houses, and in the spring of 1855, the society having increased materially in numbers, it was decided to build a church. This was made ready for occupancy during the winter of 1856-57, and the church property of the society was enhanced to \$5,000. The Rev. Mr. Eggleston, who was ordained here, preached the first sermon in the church. The society ceased holding meetings in April, 1878. The Rev. I. H. Denton was the last minister.

The Campbellite or Christian Church was organized in 1848, and services were held by the society in the schoolhouse. The Rev. Alexander Pattison was the first Pastor. In 1849, the society built a church at a cost of \$1,500. There is a Sabbath school in connection with the church. The Rev. R. J. Dillon is Pastor.

The Presbyterian Church was organized on March 8, 1856, with the following members: Thomas Donnell, Ruth A. Donnell, Thomas H. Antrobus, Elizabeth E. Antrobus, Valentine Shearer, Mary Shearer, Sarah C. Shearer, Hiram Dicus, Lucy A. Dicus, Rhoda J. Wilson, Emily Wilson, Joseph W. Wilson, Harriet Wilson, W. B. Porter, F. P. Law, Maria Ritchie and Sarah M. McBride. At that time, Hiram Dicus and Valentine Shearer were elected Ruling Elders. The Rev. J. B. McBride preached for the congregation every alternate Sabbath until January, 1860, during which time twenty-four were added to the membership by certificate and ten by profession. After many trials, the Church was re-organized in the fall of 1868, when Thomas H. Antrobus was elected Ruling Elder. In the spring of 1874, the society decided to begin building a church, and the result was that by May 9, 1875, a house of worship was completed, at a cost of \$6,000, and on the date named dedicated, free of debt. The Rev. W. G. Craig preached the first sermon. At that time, the society had twenty-five members—twenty-one females and four males. On the Sunday after the dedication, the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Thomas L. Sexton, who has continued as Pastor until the present time. The church membership is sixty-eight. A Sabbath school has been in operation since the dedication year of the church.

In 1846, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized, and, two years later, a church was built. The society disbanded in 1867, and their church-building was sold to the Protestant Methodists.

EDUCATIONAL.

New London was organized as an independent school district in the year 1857. No records were kept, and the names of the first officers cannot be given. The present officers of the Board are George Van Beek, President; William T. Cabeen, Secretary; William Workman, Treasurer.

The first school in the place was taught in a building put up for the Methodist Church, in 1839, by Solomon H. Dover, Jonathan Kane, William Hardin and John E. Lynn, each man building one side. The structure was of square logs. The first teacher here was Jonathan Roberts. The public schoolhouse was begun in 1856, and completed in 1859. N. R. Cook was the first teacher. The structure is of brick, and cost \$4,500. The Principal at present is J. H. Griffin, assisted by Miss Olive Hine. The scholarship attendance is 125. In addition to the public school is a union schoolhouse and an academy, both devoted to the interests of affording education facilities to local scholars.

NEW LONDON LODGES.

New London Lodge, No. 28, A., F. & A. M., was opened under dispensation on the 3d of February, 1851. The officers were: W. D. McCord, W. G. M.; Jacob Hare, S. W.; Jacob Burkey, J. W.; P. F. Anderson, S. W.; Moses F. Shinn, Secretary; Samuel Hutton, Treasurer; Henry Swineheart, Tiler. The Lodge received its charter on June 4, 1851, when the following were made officers: P. Yeoman, W. M.; P. F. Anderson, S. W.; Samuel Hutton, J. W.; Joseph Burkey, L. W.; Jacob Hare, Secretary; W. R. Crain, S. D.; James Robertson, J. D.; William Barrister, Tiler. The present officers are: W. H. Hampton, W. M.; Munroe Swift, S. W.; John A. Douveman, J. W.; R. H. Peterson, Treasurer; W. T. Cabeen, Secretary; M. B. Gladman, S. D.; H. T. Wilson, J. D.; C. L. Kincaid, Tiler; Ledorus Swift, S. S.; Mark Lyman, J. S.; A. R. Brown, Chaplain. The Lodge membership is seventy-seven.

Charity Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 26, 1854. The charter members were Charles Hendershott, W. C. Hobbs, James Telfer, Benjamin King and J. H. Philpott. The officers were: Charles Hendershott, N. G.; W. C. Hobbs, V. G.; J. H. Philpott, Secretary; Benjamin King, Treasurer. The present officers are: A. H. Gabbert, N. G.; George Shane, V. G.; James Telfer, Treasurer; J. L. Shields, Secretary. The membership is forty-five.

TRENTON.

In the spring of 1836, Michael Crane, from Illinois, came here and made the claim where Trenton now stands, and laid out a village and called it Lancaster, after the place of the same name in Pennsylvania. The following year, Samuel Brazleton, Col. Parker and George Miller bought the claim, had it resurveyed and relaid out, and at the suggestion of the Hon. James C. Green, named it Trenton, after the capital of New Jersey. Some two or three years later, George Miller purchased the interest of Col. Porter and Gen. Brazleton, and became sole proprietor.

In July, 1836, there was not a cultivated field in all that region now known as Trenton. The first people who came were, Hon. James C. Green, James McPheron, J. H. McPheron, George Miller, Joseph, Jacob and Perry Morrison, Isaac Jordan, J. and B. B. Allender, Absalom Leeper, John Kephart and A. Updegraph, besides those whose names follow in other connections. Of all these persons, James C. Green is the only one now left in the township.

In 1836, there was but one house in the vicinity, and that was uninhabited. The village of Trenton was laid out on May 27, 1837.

Timothy Gaskell kept the first store.

Samuel Morrison was the first Postmaster.

The first doctor was William Finley; and A. Updegraph was the first Justice of the Peace. Hon. James C. Green was the first and only Notary ever in the township. He was also the second Justice.

The first hotel in the place was kept by James Connor.

The village now has a population of one hundred and fifty inhabitants. It supports three dry goods stores, one grocery, one hotel, three physicians, three carpenters, and four blacksmith-shops.

For a number of years past, Joel Turney has had in successful operation a wagon-factory. He built this up by his industry, and now employs fifteen hands, turning out about two hundred vehicles yearly.

There is but one church here—the Presbyterian. The society was organized thirty years ago; and, twenty-five years ago, they erected their first church. A new church was put up ten years ago, which has served since.

The educational accommodations of Trenton are worthy of comment. The beginning of the school facilities was in 1839 or 1840, when a log building served the district. Soon afterward, a brick house was put up. In 1868, an effort to erect the present schoolhouse was a successful one. About \$6,000 were expended, and a large, fine building was the result.

There is a lodge of Odd Fellows here, the style of the Order being Trenton Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F. The charter members were: John Creal, N. G.; Hon. James C. Green, Isaiah Beem, Andrew J. Wilson. The Lodge now numbers fifty members. The officers are: Thomas Jay, N. G.; David Golson, V. G.; Henry Hipwell, Sec., and Andrew J. Wilson, Treas.

HENRY COUNTY INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

The village of Trenton can boast of an enterprise of which there are few duplicates. This is the "Henry County Institute of Science."

The Institute is for the purpose of promoting the literary tastes and desires of the villagers. They hold literary meetings the first Saturday in each month. The building occupied by the society was erected in the year 1869, by George Miller, at a cost of \$6,000. He died at midnight, between the years 1869 and 1870, having donated the building for the purpose named, one month prior to his death. The Institute now has 1,010 volumes in the library, and at the regular meeting held the first Saturday in January, an order was passed appropriating \$150 more for books, nearly all of which have been added since 1870. The library is open to the public twice a month. Sarah M. Green is the Librarian. The first President of the Institute was Hon. James C. Green.

The Institute is controlled by a Board, consisting of five Directors, the names of whom are Francis McCray, Hon. James C. Green, William Buker, Robert Brown and Abner Lane. The Institute was established under a general act of incorporation.

The building is a large, square structure, two stories in height, built of brick, and well lighted. The arrangement of the rooms is simple, yet gives ample accommodation to the members of the Institute. Entering the building from the front door, one is led through the hallroom to a hall with a broad staircase running to the grand library-room. This contains cases of books, a case of specimens and curiosities, statuary, hanging portraits, landscapes, etc., beside tables and ample seating facilities. The Institute is well patronized, and is the pride of the village.

The lodge of the I. O. O. F. is located in the library-room of the building.

ROME.

The first settlement of Rome began in the year 1836, when a Mr. Thompson located a claim near the present town site, on the northern side of Skunk River. In the year 1846, William Scott laid off the original town site on the west bank of the river.

William Scott and James Strong kept the first store.

The first blacksmith-shop was kept by a Mr. Knight, in 1842.

The first hotel was put up by William Scott, in 1837.

A land speculator named D. C. Whitwood, knowing the proposed route of the C., B. & Q. Railroad, came here in 1856, and bought 160 acres of land on the north side of town, twenty-five acres of which he laid off into lots. It was his intention to start a town here, and he named the locality Chicauqua—the Indian name for Skunk River.

In 1866, O'Laughlin & Baker purchased of Whitwood the land originally purchased by the latter, and in that same year the locality known as Chicauqua was incorporated with Rome, both as one town.

The first election at the village was held the first Monday of March, 1856, resulting in the election of James Gallagher, Mayor; P. L. Gilson, Recorder; Dr. John Elliott, Treasurer; and Robert Gentle, John Pencil, Peter O'Laughlin, B. Dodd and John Tracy, Trustees.

The present officers are William Scott, Mayor; Dr. Elmer Lash, Recorder; Charles Elliott, Treasurer; Louis Lee, Marshal; Lemel Gilson, Street Commissioner, and Mathias Paxton, John McAlhana, George Bell, Samuel Smith and Thomas McConnaughee, Trustees.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1847, in the house built by William Scott, for a dwelling.

The district became independent in 1868. In 1873, a schoolhouse was built at a cost of \$4,000. Miss Ada Packer taught the first school in the new building. She was assisted by her brother, Mahlan Packer. Miss Packer (now Mrs. Connaughee) is the present teacher, with Miss Emma Elliott as her assistant.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious meeting was held by the Methodists, at the house of Thomas Grant, about 1853. This society was soon followed by other denominations, who held their meeting at the same place.

The Baptists held their first regular meeting in the warehouse of the C., B. & Q. Railroad Company, in 1860, the Rev. Jonathan Lee preaching the first sermon. This after the organization of their society under the Rev. Mr. McQuiggin.

Sometime afterward, the Presbyterians organized a society, and, in 1866, all denominations united and erected a frame church, at a cost of \$1,500. The Rev. Jonathan Lee preached the sermon at its dedication. He still remains the Pastor of the Baptist Church. The Church supports a Sabbath school.

In 1868, a few members styling themselves Congregationalists, withdrew from the other ranks, and started a Church Society. They built a church in 1871, at a cost of \$3,200. The Rev. Mr. Picket was the first Pastor. The present Pastor is Rev. A. J. Belknap. The membership is about forty.

In 1878, the only church societies remaining were the Baptist and Congregational.

LOWELL.

There are four lines in existence that run thus :

“ On the banks of a beautiful river,
Stand Lowell ; the brisk little city :
A city of charms ; such a city
Can scarce else be found on Skunk River.”

Whether the stanza was written with the intent of applying to the village of Lowell, in Henry County, is not to be considered here. But whether or no, it fits the niche, and is slipped in.

The place known as Lowell is located in the southeast corner of the county, and contains a contented and industrious people. It did not grow to the dimensions predicted by the poet and author of the above verse. Yet small as it is, it deserves a mention in the history of the county.

Lowell was laid off by one McCarver.

The first child born in the place was T. S. Box, who was also the first child born in Henry County. Elizabeth Archibald, was the first death, and the first couple who were induced to share life's burdens together, were Sarah Archibald and Edward Folsom.

The oldest inhabitant now living in the place is Mrs. Elizabeth Stephenson, who is verging on the eighties.

William Marsh was the first physician in the place, and Edward Archibald was the first Justice of the Peace.

The Rev. Mr. Cole, an Old School Presbyterian, was the first minister here.

The first hotel was kept by George Wiggins, and the first blacksmith-shop by Mr. Williams.

There is no church in the place ; neither did the town ever afford one. There is a Methodist organization, but they worship in the schoolhouse.

The first schoolhouse was of logs. It was used for church and school purposes, and, about 1836, a hurricane blew it down. The district rented a school-room until 1857, when a schoolhouse was erected. In 1868, a division of the scholars—a graded school—was desired, and a second schoolhouse was built. About this time a director was elected, who had strong objections to the graded system—degraded, he called it—and a period was set to the new enterprise, right then and there. The consequence was, the scholars, large and small, all continued going to one house, and the other was rented or set aside for church purposes.

There is an extensive milling business done here. The first mill put up was by Maj. Smith and Thomas Angel, in 1838. The ice tore this mill out in March, 1857. Fischbach owned the mill at this time, but being unable to rebuild it, the task was carried through by N. R. Smith and Caleb Webster. The property soon changed hands, Ed. Stephenson buying out Webster, and Dr. E. Archibald the share of Smith. Then Stephenson sold to Frank Smith, who was afterward killed by the mill machinery. Dr. Archibald sold to T. J. Price. The property is now in the possession of Price and (Mrs.) Smith, by which name the firm is now known.

The village of Lowell now supports two physicians, one hotel, one store and a blacksmith-shop.

In about the year 1840, Justice Clark started a distillery here, which run three or four years, and was then closed.

There is a prosperous lodge of I. O. O. F. at this place. It was instituted April 19, 1865. The charter members were : R. J. Johnston, N. G. ; J. F.

Tryer, V. G.; George Gill, Treasurer; C. Ashmeed, Secretary; and J. D. Watton, Wm. Blaney, John Stephenson and George Hamilton. The present officers are: James Hobbs, N. G.; R. J. Johnson, V. G.; A. W. Grubb, Secretary; and J. R. Tryer, Treasurer.

Matters in Lowell used to be settled by arbitration. The first case of this nature was between two men named Jones and Beuford, in 1838. The trouble grew out of a contested claim.

Just over the river from Lowell is a point known as Smithland, but which in reality is twin sister to the first town named. There is a grist-mill here, and four or five houses, and that is all that constitutes the town.

The saw-mill part was put up in 1842, by Smith & Caudle, and, in 1858, or near that time, a Mr. Brown put up the grist-mill. The present owners of the grist and saw mill combined are Jackson and Nau.

There was once a Masonic lodge here, but it was removed to Danville, in 1864, and no records are available.

WINFIELD.

There are 300 inhabitants in the busy little town known as Winfield. It is constantly improving, and has taken a renewed start since the Burlington & Northwestern Railroad ran into the place two years ago. For a time, the village was severed of all connection with the outside world, except it might be by team and conveyance; but the thrifty inhabitants of town and township, desirous of improving the traveling—the getting-out and getting-in—facilities, went to work and raised \$25,000 of stock, and upon the heels of their effort a railroad was built, and the trains began rolling and puffing in. Since that time, a constant improvement has marked the place with the growth of years.

B. Hocreiter was the first settler here, in 1836. The town was laid out June 12, 1852, by Asbury Porter.

George Hoover kept the first store in the place, and was probably the first Postmaster, although the honor is also awarded (by supposition) to Henry Ruth. J. H. Goodspeed is the present Postmaster. He was also the first Notary Public.

The first physician here was R. D. Middleton.

W. G. Lauder was the first blacksmith.

J. B. Lynch kept the first hotel.

The first birth was probably a child of William Clayton. The first death was the demise of the wife of Henry Ruth. The first marriage ever solemnized was between Henry Ruth and Rachel Myers.

There are in the place at the present time, two drug stores, two dry goods and general stores, one grocery store, two hotels, two blacksmith's shops, one wagon-shop and three physicians.

Winfield has made but one attempt at publishing a newspaper. It was called the *Winfield Press*, and was edited by H. G. Rising. He started the paper on June 17, 1876, and continued it exactly one year.

There are three churches at this place. The Methodist was the oldest, and had its organization with the beginning of the town. Private houses and rented buildings were used for services until 1864, when the society built a church. The Rev. John Orr was the Pastor at the date of building.

The Old-School Presbyterian Church society were organized in 1856, and until 1864 they used the schoolhouse, three miles out of town. In the latter year, a new church was erected, Rev. H. M. Corbett being the Pastor.

The United Presbyterians were organized and built their church in 1844, Rev. J. M. Henderson being the Pastor at that time.

This school community is known as Subdistrict No. 5. There has been a school here in active operation since 1857, when a frame building was put up and Kate Craven engaged as teacher. A new schoolhouse replaced the first built, in 1873.

In 1872, the inhabitants of the town, laboring under a disadvantage and a twenty-miles travel whenever they went to mill, determined upon having a grist-mill of their own. Accordingly they purchased the machinery of the mill at Marshall, brought it to town and set it in motion. The mill is a corporation concern.

The casualties of this place are few. The only happening out of the usual line was the burning of the dwelling of T. M. McClelland in 1866, and the dwelling of Robert Jackson in 1877.

There are two lodges here. The Winfield Lodge, No. 154, I. O. O. F., was organized and the charter granted on October 27, 1867. The charter members were Dr. John Wertz, N. G.; Ed. Siberts, Washington Mullin, N. Crowell and J. N. Malone.

The present officers are F. Chamberlain, N. G.; Dr. John Wertz, V. G.; H. Mundorff, P. W.

The Lodge numbers fifty-two members; they have a library of 150 volumes.

The Winfield Lodge, No. 235, A., F. & A. M., was organized April 3, 1868. The charter officers were George Hammond, W. M.; R. C. Jackson, S. W.; P. W. McNair, J. W.; H. R. Lyon, Secretary; George Hull, Treasurer.

The present officers are George Coop, W. M.; E. G. Jackson, S. W.; D. M. Rittenhouse, J. M.; H. R. Lyon, Treasurer; Dr. John Wertz, Secretary; Al Borton, S. D.; J. W. Murphy, J. D.; John Babcock, Tiler.

The membership of the Lodge is thirty-seven.

SWEDESBURG.

Swedesburg is a hamlet consisting of a few families mostly of the nationality of which the name of their burg is suggestive.

There is a church and a schoolhouse here.

A lodge of Odd Fellows was organized on April 22, 1876. It is known as Star of Hope Lodge, No. 347, I. O. O. F.

The charter officers were: W. B. Connor, N. G.; James Eveland, V. G.; J. M. Connor, Secretary, and J. B. Newbranch, Treasurer.

Swedesburg is situated in the beautiful township of Wayne, and appropriate mention of the churches of that township may be made under that head.

The Lutheran Church is located in Swedesburg, and belongs to the Augustana Synod. It was organized in 1866. In 1870, the number of communicants was 150, with 275 members. In 1878, it is 294 communicants and 485 members. The first Pastor was Rev. H. Olson, and the second is the present incumbent, Rev. Charles Walleen.

The present officers of the church are: Deacons, John Monson, Charles Anderson, G. Fridolph, Charles E. Hult, F. Moline and Oliver Stevenson; Trustees, Oliver Stevenson, O. S. Lindeen and S. P. Morgan.

The present building was erected in 1869. The church and organ cost about \$4,000. The parsonage cost \$1,300.

The original members were G. Fridolph, Matthew Anderson, Otto Abrahamson, S. P. Swanson, Oliver Stevenson, F. Oleson, John A. Lewis, John Sundall.

The first meeting west of the Mississippi River, of that branch of the Society of Friends (usually known as Hickites in contradistinction to those known as Orthodox) was organized 12th month, 6th, 1856, by the establishment of the meeting known as Prairie Grove Monthly Meeting, situated on Section 14, in Wayne Township.

The Friends originally composing said meeting made application (by petition) to the Quarterly Meeting, of which they were members, held in Loudoun County, Va., which elicited the following action by that meeting, known as Fairfax Quarterly Meeting, to wit:

"At Fairfax Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends, held in Alexandria, Va., on the 17th of the 11th month, 1856. The committee appointed at our last meeting to take into consideration the application of Friends in Iowa, produced the following report: That on the 4th of 9th month last, they addressed to the Iowa Friends a communication, the reply to which having been read, deliberately and weightily considered, it was the united judgment of the committee that it would be right, and proper, to recommend to the Quarterly Meeting to grant their request to establish Prairie Grove Monthly Meeting, to be held at Prairie Grove in Wayne Township, Henry Co., Iowa, on the 7th day the 6th of the 12th month next, and to be held thereafter on the first 7th day in each month.

"We also recommend that a meeting be established to be held on first day, and a mid-week meeting to be held every fifth day, all to be held at 11 o'clock A. M. They would further recommend to the Quarterly Meeting the appointment of a suitable number of Friends to attend the opening of the meetings, to unite with Friends there, in their important undertaking, and render them such aid as circumstances may require, for the establishment and organization of the meetings in conformity with our order.

"Signed by direction and on behalf of the Committee,

"By WILLIAM B. STEER,
"MARGARET E. HALLOWELL, } *Clerks.*

"ALEXANDRIA, 11th month, 15th, 1856."

"Which report being read, considered and united with, by the Quarterly Meeting, Benjamin Hollowell, John Smith, William B. Steer, Louisa Steer, Margaret E. Hollowell and Deborah Stabler, were appointed to attend at the opening of the meeting as therein mentioned.

"Taken from the Minutes of Fairfax Quarterly Meeting, held at Alexandria, Va., the 17th of the 11th month, 1856, and signed by direction thereof.

"By WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
"MARGARET E. HALLOWELL. } *Clerks."*

Several of the above-named Friends attended in person at the establishment of the aforesaid meetings, which was quite a journey at that early day, a distance of about 1,000 miles. The meeting now has a membership of about one hundred and forty and is held twice every week.

At the organization of the above meeting to wit, 12th month, 6th, 1856, the meetings on first days were held in a school house in the neighborhood (now No. 1) and all disciplinary meetings were held at the house of one of the members, until the fall of 1858, when a meeting-house was erected for their accommoda-

tion. 24x48 feet. on land donated by Eli M. Price and Bennet G. Walters. each donating 1½ acres for meeting-house and cemetery. The house is a plain frame building. erected more for the comfort of those who weekly assemble there for the purpose of divine worship. than to feed the fancy of those whose pride would create a desire for vain and ostentatious show, and is situated on a beautiful dry knoll. surrounded by a grove of maples, box-elders and evergreens.

The First Congregational Church of Wayne Township was organized October 7, 1854, with the following members: Sylvester Smith. James Woodworth. Bennett Martin. Edward Smith. George Chickering. R. B. Woodworth. William Taylor. J. L. Smith. C. A. Smith. Sylvester Smith. Jr.. S. S. Martin. Mrs. L. Smith. Mrs. T. Woodworth. Mrs. A. Martin. Mrs. L. C. Smith. Mrs. Mary A. Chickering. Mrs. E. Woodworth. Miss P. Martin.

MARSHALL.

H. Williams, J. Plunkett. Zeno Plunkett. Lee Plunkett. R. N. Pickell. George Warren and Charles Plifton were the first inhabitants who came to Marshall.

The town was laid out September 24, 1851.

The first store was kept by R. N. Pickell. who was also the first Postmaster.

A Mr. Roberts kept the first hotel. and John Henyman had the first blacksmith-shop.

The first doctor was H. H. Cohee and the first Justice. A. W. Mason.

The town at present contains 200 inhabitants. There are two general stores, one drug store, two inns, a harness and two blacksmith shops.

There was a grist-mill erected here in 1859 or 1860. by Thomas Tucker. It was run until 1872, when the machinery was taken to Winfield and a mill started there.

In addition to a saw-mill that was built in 1856, W. Williams erected a woolen-mill here in 1861. Both the mill and factory were closed in 1866.

Marshall has an independent school district and a fine schoolhouse. The first schoolhouse was of logs, and erected in 1844-45. This was replaced by a brick one in 1849. The increase of scholars and the dilapidation of the old forty-niner, made it necessary to build anew and enlarge, and this was done in 1868, when a graded school was built. The first teacher who ever taught in this district was W. P. Howe.

There is but one church here, Methodism holding sway. The society was organized with the town. The pulpit of the old log house, the first scene of preaching, was supplied by itinerant ministers. In 1858, a church was built, the Pastor at that time being Rev. A. Kirkpatrick. The Church is in a prosperous condition.

A Masonic lodge began work under dispensation in October, 1857, and was chartered June, 1858, under the name of Adoneram Lodge, No. 120. The first officers were: J. McClellan, W. M.; H. W. Stone, S. W.; J. D. Bryan, J. W.; Thomas Tucker, Treasurer; M. M. Cook, Secretary; A. W. Mason, S. D.; J. Perkins, J. D.; M. Z. Bain, Tiler. The other charter members were W. H. Nickell, H. W. Thomas, J. H. Taylor, E. R. Barton, J. Deweese, J. S. Reeves and S. M. Cook. The Lodge was burned, with total loss, in 1858, and was rechartered in June, 1859. The present officers are: A. G. Brown, W. M.; E. James, S. W.; H. H. Mathews, J. W.; P. Frisbee, Treasurer; M. M. Cook, Secretary; L. T. Warren, S. D.; J. B. Reel, J. D.; R. R. Bowl, S.

Steward ; D. Niswanger, J. Steward ; H. Magdefrau, Tiler. Present membership, thirty-two. The Lodge owns its building and lot, and is well off financially.

HILLSBOROUGH

was once known as Washington ; but when it was decided to locate a post office at this point, the name was changed to Hillsborough, because of another town in the State named after the immortal George—or the place where is now seated the head of the Government. J. R. Moore and William Newman laid out the place February, 1840. So the people were content.

Among the first comers in this place were John A. Pope, Col. Samuel Pope and John Chainholtz.

There are three churches, a school, flouring-mill and two or three stores at Hillsborough.

The oldest church organization is the Methodist, although they did not build a church until 1874.

The Congregationalists put up a church in 1852–53, being a few years after their organization.

In 1858, or about that time, the Free Baptist Church was organized, and soon built a church. All three societies have good buildings.

There is a graded school at Hillsborough. The building used was once a storehouse, and was, about four years ago, repaired and made over to accommodate the district.

In 1876, John Taylor and Robert Carter built a flour-mill here. It has had a successful run, and is now owned by Carter individually.

Hillsborough Lodge, No. 373, I. O. O. F., was organized here in October, 1877.

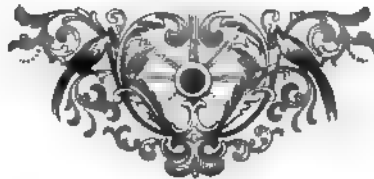
The charter members were Daniel Wood, W. J. Newbold, R. P. Kimes, W. E. Elerton and J. R. Davidson.

OAKLAND.

Four miles south from Mount Pleasant, on the road to Salem, lies Oakland. The town was never platted. But that region through which runs the river Skunk, and the banks of which are embroidered with chains of picturesque hills, once resounded with the din of machinery ; for a woolen-mill, with its many spindles, furnished work for factory hands. But the machinery has been removed, and the building is spotted with decay.

A flour-mill stands on the banks, and grinds the farmers' grists.

The mill and a few dwelling-houses are now the only evidences of life in the hamlet.





BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

agt.....	agent	mach.....	machinist
carp.....	carpenter	mech.....	mechanic
clk.....	clerk	mer.....	merchant
Co.....	company or county	mfr.....	manufacturer
dlr.....	dealer	mkr.....	maker
far.....	farmer	P. O.....	Post Office
gro.....	grocer	prop.....	proprietor
I. V. A.....	Iowa Volunteer Artillery	S. or Sec.....	Section
I. V. C.....	Iowa Volunteer Cavalry	st.....	street
I. V. I.....	Iowa Volunteer Infantry	supt.....	superintendent
lab.....	laborer	Treas.....	Treasurer

MT. PLEASANT CITY.

(P. O. MT. PLEASANT)

ANDERSON, ELIJAH, butcher.

Anderson, Merritt.

Anderson, Robert, laborer.

Andrews, Asa, farmer.

Andrews, N. B., farmer.

Andrews, H. D.

Ackerman, L. G., baker.

Ainsworth, Lewis.

Albee, W. D., speculator.

Alberts, W. L.

ALLEN, JOHN N., Clerk of the Courts of Henry Co.; born in Rockingham Co., Va., Jan. 12, 1834; came to Iowa and located in Henry Co., September, 1856. He was engaged as clerk in a store for some years; Deputy Postmaster for six years. Enlisted in the 25th regiment, I. V. I., Co. H; after being mustered in, he received an injury in camp which prevented his going in the field with the regiment; afterward, enlisted in the 45th regiment, I. V. I., Co. A. He was elected Clerk of the Courts in 1870; re-elected in 1872; re-elected in 1874-76; and also at the recent election in 1878; and is now serving his fifth term. He married Miss Ellen D. Allen, from Ohio, in April, 1859; they have one daughter—Kate; lost two children.

ALLEN, R. D., merchant tailor; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1826. In 1860, he came to Iowa and located in Henry Co.; he has been engaged in business here for the past ten years. He married Miss Elizabeth Little, from the State of New York; they have seven children, two sons and five daughters.

Alseep, John C., carpenter.

AMBLER, HENRY, attorney at law; was born in 1821; lived in Pittsburg, Penn.; in 1840, went to Ohio, and commenced reading law; after completing his studies, he was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, for ten years; he came to Iowa first in 1854; located permanently at Mt. Pleasant, in October, 1856; he associated with Mr. Woolson in the practice of law for some years; has practiced here over twenty years; his brother Richard is now associated with him; he has been connected with the Wesleyan University for some years as Law Professor. Married Louisa Phillips, from Stark Co., Ohio; has six children—Nellie (now Mrs. W. H. Campbell, of St. Joseph, she was Preceptress and Professor of English Literature in the University),

Fannie (now Mrs. D. G. Higley, of Fairfield), Ione, Pauline, Glaucous S., (married, and living at Colorado Springs, Colo.), Louie Iowa.

Ambler, Richard, attorney.

Arbuckel, J. C., laborer.

Arnold, C. V., Deputy Co. Treasurer.

BABCOCK, N. E., farmer.

BABB, W. I., attorney at law, firm of Woolson & Babb; born in Des Moines Co., Iowa, Oct. 2, 1844; he came to Henry Co., in 1860; received his education at the Iowa Wesleyan University. During the war, he enlisted in the 8th regiment I. V. C., and served as Quartermaster's Sergeant until the close of the war. Returned here and completed his education, and graduated in 1866. He studied law with Messrs. H. & R. Ambler, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1867; has practiced his profession here; and, for the past six years has been associated with Hon. John S. Woolson. He held the office of City Attorney for eight years. Is a Democrat; in the late elections held Nov. 1878, he received the nomination from his party for the office of District Judge; he carried his own county by a large majority, receiving the support of both parties, and his opponent was elected by a majority of only 116 votes. He married Miss Alice Bird, from Mt. Pleasant, Oct. 9, 1873; they have two children—Max and Miles.

Baines, Edward, merchant.

Ballard, H. H., tinner.

Barclay, A. A., school-teacher.

Bartlette, George G., salesman.

BARTLETT, GEO. O., proprietor of the Brazelton House; born in New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 3, 1844, and was raised in that State. He married Miss Mary A. Williamson, from Philadelphia; they came to Iowa and located in Mt. Pleasant in 1878, and became proprietor of the Brazelton House. Have one son—Sammy Lewis.

BASSETT, H. M., DR., First Assistant Physician and Surgeon of the Iowa State Hospital for the Insane; born in Lorain Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1840; he received his education in Cleveland; he studied medicine and graduated at the Western Reserve College in 1863,

and immediately entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the 113th Regt. Ohio Inf.; very soon after was commissioned Surgeon of the 121st Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf., and held that position until the close of the war. He came to Mt. Pleasant in 1865, and since has been connected with the Iowa Hospital for the Insane; he was physician in charge for two years, from 1873 to 1875, during the absence of Dr. Ranney; has been connected officially with the institution longer than any other officer. He married Miss Eilen P. Melendy, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, Oct. 31, 1873; they have two children—Elmer M. and Fred.

BAUGH, L. G., firm of Leedham & Baugh, lumber dealers and manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds; born in Loudon Co., Va., in January 1827; his parents removed to Ohio, when he was 4 years of age; there he learned the trade of millwright and the milling business; came to Iowa in 1857, and located in Mt. Pleasant; has been associated with H. K. Leedham for the past six years; they do an extensive business. He married Miss Jane Darst, from near Dayton, Ohio, in June, 1853; she was a daughter of John Darst, the Dunkard minister, and one of the earliest settlers of Miami Co., Ohio; they have two children—Edith and Charlie; lost three children—John, Flora, was a graduate of both the high school and the University, and Julia, would have graduated at the high school within a month previous to her death if she had lived; all died within one month, of diphtheria, in 1874.

Bayles, Mason.

Beatty, Alfred, lab.

Beatty, John, harness and shoe.

BEATTIE, WRAY, Professor of Natural Sciences, in the Iowa Wesleyan University; born in Ireland Jan. 6, 1831; he came with his parents to America when only 3 years of age; they located in Eastern Ohio, where he received his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware; graduated from that institution; he came to Iowa in 1855; became connected with the University and has been connected with that institution longer than any of its Professors; has also studied medicine

and is a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College. On the 1st day of January, 1856, upon the occasion of a leap-year party, he married Miss Phebe J. Jenkins, of Hillsboro, Montgomery Co., Ill.; their wedding was a complete surprise to their friends. Prof. Hull, of Agency City, was married at the same time and at the same place. Mrs. Beattie was engaged in teaching in the University when Senator Harlan was its President. Prof. and Mrs. Beattie have two children—Charles, born May 5, 1859, and Helen La Rue, born Feb. 15, 1864; lost one daughter—Jessie Irene.

Becker, C. G., Professor, college.

BECKWITH, WARREN, CAPT., contractor for masonry work on the C. B. & Q. R. R.; born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1833, and received his education there; studied surveying civil engineering when he was 19 years of age; and in 1852–54, he was engaged on the Genesee Valley R. R. (now the Rochester Branch of the Erie R. R.) Went to Kansas in 1854, and came to Iowa in May, 1856; became connected with the B. & M. R. R., directly after the Land Grant Act was passed, from 1856 to 1860, then resigned and went to Texas with stock. When the war broke out, returned here and enlisted in the 4th Regt. Iowa Cav.; held the position of Battalion Adjutant; he was promoted to Captain, Jan. 1, 1863; he was in a number of severe fights and skirmishes; in the battle of Guntown one-third of his men engaged were killed and wounded; he was in the service until August, 1865. Upon his return, was appointed Roadmaster of the B. & M. R. R., and held that position until the consolidation of this road with the C., B. & Q. R. R., when he was appointed Superintendent of the track and bridges over the whole line, which position he held until he was appointed chief engineer of the whole line. On account of his health he has recently resigned. He married Miss Louzenia Wallace Porter April 14, 1863; she is a daughter of Col. A. B. Porter, one of the earliest settlers of Henry Co. They have five children—Everett, Orville, Emily, Florence and Warren.

Bedford, Lewis, laborer.

Beers, T. L., dentist.

BEREMAN, T. A., attorney at law; born in Hendricks Co., Ind., March 4, 1833; came with his parents, by wagon, to Iowa; arrived in Mt. Pleasant July 31, 1845; he attended school here; then entered Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., and completed his education; commenced reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. When the war broke out, he was among the first to enlist; the day the news was received of the rebels firing on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, he enlisted in the 1st Regt. I. V. C., Co. E; was elected 2d Lieutenant; in June, 1863, he was commissioned Captain Co. E, and in January, 1865, was promoted to Major; was in the service till the close of the war, then returned. Bought out the *Home Journal*, and conducted that for one year, then engaged in the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1865, was elected to the State Legislature; was elected Clerk of the District Court in the fall of 1866, re-elected in 1868; was elected District Attorney at the recent elections, November, 1878; was a member and Recorder of the City Council; is now Secretary of the School Board. He married Miss Anna E. Paxson, from Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 17, 1860; they have three children—Harold A., Howard T. and Mildred A.

Berry, Elias, laborer.

Berrins, M. T., farmer.

Bigler, Theodore, speculator.

Bird, N. T., druggist.

Bird, Wellington, physician.

Black, John B., plasterer.

Booten, Morris, laborer.

BOWMAN, H. M., of the firm of Bowman & Kaufman, elevator and grain business, coal and seeds; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., April 24, 1844; he came to Iowa and located in Mt. Pleasant in 1866; he engaged with J. W. Castor, afterward with Castor & Farwell, in the grain business; associating with Mr. Kaufman, he engaged in the grain and coal business. He married Miss Amanda Cleaver, from Washington Co., Penn., in 1871; they have two children—Gertie and Florence.

Bradrick, I. A. minister.

Bratton, H. L., peddler.

Bratton, R. H., peddler.
 Brentholts, Josiah, boots and shoes.
 Brooks, A. T., ex-Mayor.
 Brooks, Stephen, hotel.
 Brown, J. B., railroad man.
 Brown, J. L., pumpmaker.
 Brown, N. H., sexton.
 Brown, R. C., editor.
 Buddee, John G., confectioner.
 Burger, J. W., clerk.
 Burk, Charles J., clerk.
 Burket, M. F., tinner.
 Burmaugh, H. H. and A., laborers.
 Burmaugh, Samuel, laborer.

BURNETT, HIRAM, REV., better known as "Father Burnett," was born in Georgia, Feb. 19, 1799; in his infancy his parents moved to East Tennessee; when he was ten years of age, they removed to Ohio, fifty miles east of Cincinnati; his father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died soon after his return from the war, leaving a wife and six children, of whom Hiram was the oldest, and he had to provide for the support of his mother and family; they removed to Highland Co., Ohio, where on the 7th of June, 1821, he married Miss Ann Hixson, a native of Virginia; four years after his marriage, in 1825, he was converted, and very soon after, began preparing himself to preach the Gospel; he soon began preaching from house to house; four years after his conversion, he was licensed to preach, and the year following was ordained minister of the Gospel in the Baptist Church; for fifteen years, it is doubtful if there was a single Sabbath that he did not preach one or more times, and during that time baptized over six hundred persons; four years of that time, he preached on an average one sermon every day. They came to Iowa by wagon, and arrived in Mt. Pleasant Oct. 1, 1842, among the early settlers; in February, 1843, he established the Baptist Church here; it was organized at his own house with eight members; he was the father of the Church, and served as its Pastor for many years. He bought the place where he now lives, and moved there April 10, 1843, and began holding meetings in his own house; he has been Pastor of several churches, and actively engaged in preach-

ing until within a few years past; he has now reached his fourscore years, and has spent a long life of great usefulness to the Church and to his fellow-men. Father Burnett and his wife, have been married over fifty-seven years; they have two children living—David L., of Washington, D. C., in the Government Post Office Department; William H., of Washington, D. C., in the War Department; they have lost one son—Joseph.

Burton, J. W., clerk.
 Burton, W. S., wagon-maker.
 Butler, George I., minister.

BYRUM, WILL H., bakery, restaurant and fancy groceries; born in Knox Co., Ill., Aug. 13, 1857; when 10 years of age, came to Iowa; he was employed in the State Hospital for the Insane for five years; he engaged in his present business Aug. 1, 1876, and since then has built up a good trade; beside his business, he owns 160 acres of land in Kansas.

CAHAIL, EDWARD, laborer.

Campbell, A. J., clerk.
 Carmichael, T., cooper.
 Carpenter, M. S., expressman.
 Carrigan, C., railroad laborer.
 Carroll, G. B., retired.
 Carter, J. J. A., laborer.
 Carter, R., cabinet-maker.
 Cary, J., painter.
 Casey, J., laborer.
 Castleton, James, Sexton school.
 Cauffman, D. W., merchant.
 Caughran, Simon, laborer.
 Cavance, Eli, shooting-gallery.
 Clark, F. J., Justice of the Peace.
 Clark, H. S., Cashier First National Bank.
 Clark, H., bill-poster.
 Clark, Thomas, laborer.
 Clawson, John R., tinner.
 Chronister, John, laborer.
 Coat, J. B., speculator.
 Coates, Calvin, carriage-maker.
 Coates, Rodney, blacksmith.
 Cobb, George, laborer.
 Cobb, Lyman, laborer.
 Coffin, J. R., laborer.
 Cole Brothers, pumps and lightning rods.
 Cole, R. S., firm Cole Bros.
 Cole, W. R., firm Cole Bros.
 Coleman, A., traveling agent.

COLE BROTHERS, manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers in pumps and lightning-rods. Among the enterprising business men of Mt. Pleasant is the firm of Cole Bros., composed of R. S., J. W., J. J. and W. R. Cole. The pumps and lightning-rods sold by this house are manufactured by them at their extensive works, which are located at Greencastle, Ind., under the supervision of J. W. Cole, who resides there. J. J. Cole lives in St. Louis; R. S. and W. R. Cole reside here. The firm do a large and extensive business, which extends over Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas. William R. Cole, who has the management of the business here was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., Aug. 12, 1828; he came to Iowa and located in Henry Co. in the fall of 1840, attended school here, and entered Lombard University, at Galesburg, Ill. where he went through his college course, he completed his education at the Harvard Divinity School, at Cambridge, Mass; he was in the ministry of the Universalist Church from 1864 to 1874, when he became connected with the active management of the business of the firm here. He married Miss Cordelia Throop, of New York, in the fall of 1857; they have six children—E. C., Ralph G., H. A., Clara, Ollie and Arthur; lost one daughter.

Colston, A. M., laborer.

Colston, George W., laborer.

COMSTOCK, A. W., Vice President of the Comstock Scale Works, born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, near Cincinnati, Dec. 23, 1827; his parents came to Iowa when he was 7 years of age and located in Des Moines Co., near Burlington; after reaching manhood he was engaged in the nursery business for a number of years; he came to Mt. Pleasant in March, 1870; engaged in the lumber business. Previous to coming here he was connected with the Scale Works in Burlington, and became familiar with the imperfections of the scales in use, and, in 1874, he invented what is known as the Comstock Scale, and began the manufacture of them in 1876; the Comstock Scale Works were organized, and he was elected Vice President

of the company—which is doing a good business. He was Captain of a company of militia in Des Moines Co., and was afterward elected Colonel of the regiment and was commissioned by Gov. Stone. He married Miss Sarah Ann Avery, July 4, 1849; she was a daughter of Robert Avery, of Macoupin Co., Ill.; she came to Iowa in 1835; they have six children—Laura (now Mrs. H. Clark), Stella (now Mrs. D. Saunders), Henry W., Jennie, Mary and Alice. The parents of Mrs. Comstock are still living near Burlington and are both over 80 years of age.

Corkhill, T. E., minister.

Corkhill, W. H., retired.

Cooper, Ezeakel, retired.

Cooper, George, merchant.

Cosgrove, Pat., laborer.

Coulter, David, retired.

Cowles, N. M., janitor school.

COZIER, BEN L., Superintendent of the Public Schools of Mt. Pleasant; born in Clark Co., Ohio, near Springfield, March 14, 1839; he attended school in the Academy under Dr. Howard, afterward President of Athens University; then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio; after completing his education, he taught for one year at the Delaware Female College; also taught in Springfield, and afterward in the Pittsburgh Female College for two years; came to Iowa in 1860, and located in Mt. Pleasant. After the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in the 4th Iowa Battery, was commissioned Lieutenant, and served in the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments until the close of the war. Upon his return here in 1866, he was elected Superintendent of Schools of the city of Mt. Pleasant, and he has been re-elected to this position every year for the past twelve; he occupies a high position as an educator. He married Miss Augusta L. Flory, from Ohio, July 28, 1869.

CRANE, B. H., merchant, dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware and agricultural implements; born in Portage Co., Ohio, Nov. 20, 1838; came with his parents to Iowa and located in Mt. Pleasant in 1853; he completed his education here. Enlisted in the 25th

Regiment I. V. I., Co. B; was promoted through all the non-commissioned offices of his company; then commissioned Second Lieutenant, and detailed as Lieutenant and Aide-de-camp on Staff duty; was in twenty-seven distinct engagements; wounded in the battle of Chattanooga, and was in the service three years. After the war, he returned and has been engaged in business for the past ten years. He married Miss Abbie E. Mellen, from Quincy, Ill., Jan. 2, 1866; they have six children—Anna M., Bert W., Laura E., Fred B., George and Julius H.

Crane, Eber, minister.

Crane, H. N., jeweler.

Craig, John S., City Marshal.

Crawford, J., teamster.

Creal, Joseph, mason.

CULLUM, R. H., dental surgeon; born in Franklin Co., Ind., May 30, 1848; he studied dentistry and practiced there until coming to Iowa; located in Mt. Pleasant in 1876, succeeding Dr. Hildreth in the practice of his profession. He married Miss Sarah E. Beeson, from Indiana, in June, 1872; they have one daughter—Mary R.

Curran, Mike, laborer.

DAILEY B. F., railroad employe.

Danaho, Mike, laborer.

Daniel, S. S., mail agent, railroad.

Davis, William, pork packer.

DAVIDSON, JAMES R., Sheriff of Henry Co.; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Jan. 26, 1832; in 1856, he removed to Ohio; lived there two years; came to Iowa, and located in Van Buren Co. in 1858; to Henry Co. in 1866, and since then has lived here. He has held office of Justice of the Peace for ten years; has been Town Clerk, and filled other town offices; was elected Sheriff of Henry Co. fall of 1877. He married Miss Rachel J. Jordan, from Fayette Co., Penn., Oct. 7, 1852; they have five children—Lavina (now Mrs. Pope, of this Co.), John C., Roger A., Anna, Johnson W.; Lottie B., a daughter, died Nov. 25, 1876.

DAWSON, ELIAS, of the firm of Elias Dawson & Co., meat market; was born in Springfield, Ill., Jan. 9, 1844; came with his parents to Iowa when 10 years of age; they

located in Mt. Pleasant in July, 1854. Enlisted in the 4th I. V. C., Co. C; was musician in the brass band. He has been engaged in business for the past ten years. He married Miss Sarah E. Davis, from Marietta, Ohio, in October, 1867; they have one son—Frank A.; lost one daughter—Susie.

Dawson, James M., butcher.

Day, R., carpenter.

Deal, A. B., farmer.

Devol, C. F.

Dickey, Benjamin, farmer.

Dickey, Samuel, sexton cemetery.

Dougherty, D., merchant.

Dougherty, E., sewing machine agent.

Dougherty, James, merchant.

Dougherty, W. F., cabinet-maker.

DRAYER, JOHN BREITENBACH, Circuit Judge of the First Judicial Circuit; was born in Lebanon, Lebanon Co., Penn., on the 7th of April, 1823; his parents were Joseph Drayer, watchmaker, and Henrietta Breitenbach, both of German descent; the families were among the early emigrants from the old world to Pennsylvania; the grandfather of John B. spelled his name Dreher; Joseph changed the orthography, but retained the German pronunciation; the family removed to Hamilton, Ohio, when Joseph was 10 years old, and there he learned the trade of his father, and worked at it until in his 19th year, with no literary education except what he obtained in a common and high school; at 19, he commenced reading law with Hon. John Woods, since a member of Congress from Ohio, and was admitted to practice in April, 1844, when just 21 years old; he practiced at Hamilton about eight years; then at Eaton, Preble Co., until March, 1858, when he removed to Mount Pleasant. In 1862, he entered the service as Captain of Co. H, 30th I. V. I., and, after seven months, was obliged to resign his commission on account of ill-health. He was elected County Judge in 1863, and served from January, 1864, to January, 1869, when he went on the bench; has been re-elected twice, the last time without opposition, and his third term will not expire until of Dec. 31, 1879; as a jurist, he is scrupulously conscientious and painstaking, studying each case

with the utmost diligence, and his decisions are rarely reversed; as a Probate Judge, it is doubtful if he has a superior in the State; in all the relations of life, he has shown himself a man of the strictest integrity. Judge Drayer has been a member of the M. E. Church since 1846, and at one time, since locating in Iowa, he preached for two years, resigning a pastorate in the Brookville Circuit to go into the army; his Christian record, as well as the ermine which he has worn so long, is unsoiled. The Judge was originally a Whig, and on the demise of that party promptly, and with hearty sympathy, cast in his fortunes with the noble party of freedom; before becoming Judge, he was an active politician; he has lost none of his attachment to the principles of the Republican party, but in his official position his innate sense of propriety deters him from active partisanship. He has taken the second degree in Odd Fellowship. Judge Drayer has a third wife; his first, Miss Mary M. Withrow, of Butler Co., Ohio; married Jan. 5, 1847, died July 22, 1852, leaving two children, both now deceased; his second wife, Miss Mary J. McCabe, of Eaton, Ohio; married Feb. 21, 1854, had one child, and died Oct. 13, 1871; his present wife was Miss Amanda Baird, of Butler Co., Ohio; married Dec. 24, 1872; she has one child; of the two children by his first wife, a son, Samuel J., died at 6 years of age; the other, Marietta, was the wife of Dr. George W. Curfman, of Fairfield, died March 9, 1873; the child by his second wife, Anna, is the wife of William R. Sullivan, Secretary of a scale company of Mount Pleasant. Judge Drayer had a hard struggle in early life, but overcame all obstacles and pushed manfully forward until he reached his present position; should his life be prolonged, he has more history, equally honorable, to make.

Drummond, D., retired.

Drummond, J. T., retired farmer.

Dugdale, J. A., retired.

Dugdale, J. D., liveryman.

EARHART, C. E.

EDWARDS, MARTIN LUTHER, was born in New Mil-

ford, Litchfield Co., Conn., Nov. 6, 1810; the eldest of seven children; father was the same name; his grandfather was Edward Edwards, of Welsh descent, emigrated from London, Eng., just before the Revolutionary war, and settled in New Milford; mother, the daughter of Nathan Hoyt, of same place. The family removed to Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1821, residing there until 1826; lived several years with Grandfather Hoyt, including part of the time the family was in New York, working on the farm; in 1826, the whole family, father, mother and seven children, moved to Ohio, going all the way in a two-horse wagon; settled permanently in Canfield; then Trumbull, and since Mahoning Co., where some of the family have resided ever since, excepting one year in Boardman, in the same county, and one year in Steubenville, Ohio; received only a common-school education; mostly in Connecticut; learned the trade of chairmaker and painter with his father; taught school several terms in Canfield, Boardman and Poland, Ohio; also, afterward in Switzerland Co., Ind.; read law some in the offices of Seldon Haynes, in Poland, and of Messrs. Whittlesey & Newton, in Canfield; having taken the silk and mulberry fever, with two others, left home in the spring of 1837; never afterward returning, except on visit; located at Patriot, Switzerland Co., Ind., and engaged in raising mulberry-trees, *morus multicanles*, etc.; made a little money raising and setting trees; none in raising silk; left the business after a year or two; lost what was so made through unwise investments and fall of property, following the crash of 1837; was a minister of the Gospel, of the Universalist Church, for about ten years, from 1841 to 1851; laboring in Washington and adjoining counties, Ohio, and Henry and adjoining counties in Iowa. Was married June 5, 1844, to Lucy Rebecca, daughter of Hon. O. R. Loring, of Belpre, Washington Co., Ohio; in November, 1847, removed from Belpre to Iowa, and located at Mt. Pleasant; soon after arrival, purchased and moved into the house he now occupies; was chosen Judge of Henry Co., August, 1851;

serving as such four years; was afterward Justice of the Peace; Mayor of the city; at different times a member of the City Council; for many years a member of the School Board, or otherwise connected with it; was admitted to the bar of Henry Co. in November, 1864; engaged in other business; has practiced at the bar but little, excepting a few of the first years, and then mostly in connection with probate matters; has been connected with the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant ever since August, 1857, as Secretary of the Board of Building Commissioners and Accountant, to July, 1862; as Trustee and Secretary of the Board of Trustees from July, 1862, to July, 1874; as Treasurer of the institution from July, 1866, to the present date; in all over twenty-one years. As to politics, strongly Antislavery from early youth; always supporting some party having that aim; a Republican from the first organization of the party; afterward supporting for the Presidency, Horace Greeley and Peter Cooper. In religious faith, Universalist. Mrs. E. died in May, 1870; has since remained unmarried; has no children living: since 1870, the family has consisted of self and widowed sister, Emma E. Curtiss, whose husband had previously deceased in California, and her daughter, Alice G. Curtiss.

Elliott, John, physician.

Emmerson, S., tailor.

Eoff, Leonard.

ESHELMAN, CHARLES B., merchant, dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods; born in Mt. Pleasant, in July, 1853; his father was an early settler, and one of the oldest merchants in Henry Co. Charles B., attended Howe's Academy; then went East and completed his education at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Andover, Mass.; he has been connected with the clothing business since a boy, except when in school; the past two years has been in business for himself.

ESHELMAN, JOHN, of the firm of Eshelman & Humphrey, dealers in clothing and gents' furnishing goods; born in Union Co., Penn., in 1821; when 12 years of age, removed to Lebanon

Co., where he learned the trade of merchant tailor; came to Iowa and located in Mt. Pleasant October, 1845, being one of the early settlers; engaged in merchant tailoring; has been in the clothing trade over twenty-five years; only two or three merchants here have been engaged in business as long. Has held office of City Councilman. Married Mrs. Maria P. Elkins, from Vermont, Oct. 11, 1847; she died June 7, 1874, leaving two children—Emma L. (now Mrs. Humphrey, of Chicago), and Charles B., engaged in the clothing business in this city. Mrs. E. died June 7, 1874.

ESHELMAN, REUBEN, dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods; born in Lebanon Co., Penn., July 10, 1829; learned the tailor trade when 19 years of age; came to Mt. Pleasant in September, 1848; has been engaged in the clothing trade for the past twenty-five years. He had nothing when he came, and by industry and good management, has built up an extensive business; he also established a house in Fairfield and carried on business there for some time and sold out his interest. Married Miss Annie B. Hildebrand, of Pennsylvania, in January, 1866; she came to this State when only 3 years of age; they have one son—Daniel Fred, and twin daughters, Annie May and Hattie Maple; lost one son.

FAGAN, MIKE, laborer.

FARR, LEONARD, retired farmer; born in Chittenden Co., Vt., April 1, 1814; at the age of 18, moved to Ohio and engaged in teaching for about five years; then removed to Virginia, and engaged in teaching there for nine years. While in Virginia, he became acquainted with Miss Margaret D. Bush, from Augusta, Va., and they were married Feb. 22, 1848; they came to Iowa the same year, and arrived in Mt. Pleasant on Christmas Day, 1848; the snow at that time was thirty inches deep, and Mrs. Farr says that she did not see the ground for three months. Mr. Farr engaged in teaching for several years, and in improving his land; he taught the Seminary at Salem for two years. He has held the office of Su-

perintendent of Schools of Henry Co.
When he commenced life, he had nothing, and now owns 1,400 acres of land in Henry Co. They have no children.

Faucett, Isaac J., ex-County Recorder.

Fergusson, J. S., minister.

Ferriss, George E., carpenter.

Ferris, T. E. V., Sr., physician.

Feshe, Fred, wagon-maker.

Fiddler, Ira, carpenter.

Fisher, Peter, retired.

Flora, G. W., miller.

FLUKE, GEORGE W., dairyman; was born in Ashland Co., Ohio. He came to Iowa in 1863; to Mt. Pleasant in 1871, and engaged in the dairy business, and by industry and good management, he has established a good trade; sells his milk in Mt. Pleasant and supplies the largest part of the demand. He owns from thirty-five to fifty milch cows.

Foley, Joseph, laborer.

Forbes, O. P., retired.

Foster, James, carpenter.

FITZGERALD, JOHN J., attorney, firm of Bereman & Fitzgerald; born in Fleming Co., Ky., Jan. 5, 1856; his mother came here when he was very young. He was educated here; graduated at the high school; entered college and graduated. He studied law with Messrs. Woolson & Babb, and was admitted to the bar in 1877; he has recently associated with Maj. T. A. Bereman in the practice of law. Married Miss Anna A. Smith Oct. 31, 1878; she was a daughter of the late Henry Smith, Esq., of Pekin, Ill., for a long time one of the most prominent business men of that place.

Fuller, Harrison, clerk.

GAMMAGE, G., speculator.

Gardner, Fred, music-teacher.

Garlick, T. H., woolen manufacturer.

Garrett, S. E.

Garrison, E. P., cabinet-maker.

Garvin, James, retired.

Garvin, S. M., merchant.

Garvin, S. W., merchant.

Gilchrist, J. R., manufacturer.

GILLIS, JAMES L., JUDGE, retired; was born in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 7, 1792, where he was brought up until 18 years of age, when

he removed to Ontario Co., in 1810. Upon the breaking-out of the war of 1812, he enlisted in the New York volunteers and was commissioned and served as Lieutenant of Cavalry; he was in a number of battles; among others was the battle of Fort George, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and many other fights and skirmishes; he was wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane; he was taken prisoner three miles above Fort Erie, Aug. 7, 1814, and was confined while a prisoner, in jail at Toronto, Kingston, Prescott and Montreal; while held in confinement at the latter place, he sent word to the Governor General of the Canadas, who came and visited him and ordered his release from jail and sent him to a good hotel with special orders that he should be well cared for; he was soon sent to Quebec and exchanged. After the close of the war, he returned to New York; he went to Pennsylvania in 1822 and located in Jefferson Co., which was then a wilderness; his nearest neighbor in one direction was sixteen miles, and in another twenty-four miles distant; the first year he was there, he cleared 100 acres of land and built a saw-mill, and the next year he cleared 100 acres more and built a grist-mill and made other improvements; the nearest post office was seventy miles distant, with a mail once in two weeks; in 1825, he engaged in cutting and manufacturing lumber; he floated the first lumber on the Clarion River and was the pioneer lumber manufacturer in that section of the country, and continued until 1862. He held the office of Associate Judge in Elk and Jefferson Cos., Penn., being appointed by Gov. David R. Porter; he served three terms in the State Legislature and represented his district in State Senate for three terms; he was elected Member of Congress in 1856, and represented his district for two terms during the administration of Andrew Jackson, and was an intimate friend; he was also well acquainted with Henry Clay, Calhoun, Silas Wright and Daniel Webster; during the administration of President Buchanan, he was appointed Indian Agent and served for three years. Judge Gillis has been

twice married; he married Miss Mary B. Ridgeway, from Philadelphia, in 1816; she died Jan. 29, 1826; in 1828, he married Cecelia A. Berry, from New York; she died in April, 1855; of ten children nine survive—Charles B. is living here; James H. is in the United States navy, Captain of the receiving-ship Franklin, at Norfolk, Va.; B. W., lives in Richmond, Va.; Robert S. is living here; Claudius V. and Jeannette C. live in Pennsylvania; Mary B. lives in Detroit; Augusta E. lives in New York, and Cecelia A. lives in Beardstown, Ill. Judge Gillis came to Mt. Pleasant in —, and since then has resided here; there are very few men of the last century now living who have lived such an eventful life and whose vigor of mind remains so clear and unimpaired.

Gillis, R. S., Assistant Cashier National State Bank.

GIMBLE, O. J., dealer in groceries and provisions; born in Germany, Feb. 26, 1831; came to America when 4 years of age; came to Iowa, and located in Mt. Pleasant in the spring of 1857. He has been engaged in mercantile business since 1864. He married Miss Clara Smith, from Pennsylvania, in December, 1855; they have three children—Ida C., Charles B. and Anna M.

Ginn, Isaac S., teamster.

Gladden, William, agricultural implements.

Glenney, W. C., agricultural implements.

Goan, Andrew, tax titles.

Goe, Joseph, expressman.

Graves, Enoch, retired.

Gray, James, retired.

Gray, William, farmer.

Green, O. K.

Grensell, N., express deliverer.

GREUSEL, NICHOLAS, COL.; was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 4, 1817; his parents and nine brothers and sisters emigrated to America in 1834; after arriving in New York the first person who gave Nicholas employment was the mother of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State under President Grant; the following year the whole family removed to Michigan, arriving in Detroit Nov. 1, 1835; in the spring of 1836, Nicholas entered the

employ of Rice, Coffin & Co., in the lumber business, and remained with them eleven years, until the breaking-out of the Mexican war, when he recruited a company for service and was elected Captain of Co. D, 1st Regt. Mich. Vols.; they marched on foot to Springfield, Ohio; thence to Cincinnati, and by steamer to Vera Cruz; in the march on the City of Mexico, their progress through the country was almost a continuous battle with guerillas; in 1847, the war closed and he returned to Detroit; he was appointed Superintendent of the City Water Works in 1847, and Inspector General of lumber for the State of Michigan in 1848, and held that office for two years; then engaged in railroading. When the war broke out, he was the first volunteer from Aurora; recruited a company at Aurora, and was elected Major of the 7th Ill. V. I.; when the Fox River regiment was organized, Aug. 14, 1861, Lieut. Col. Greusel was commissioned Colonel, and took the regiment in the field; he was in many severe battles—at Pea Ridge, siege of Corinth, Perryville, Stone River and others; he commanded a brigade under Gen. Sheridan over one year; there were few officers in whom Gen. Sheridan, and the commanders in the Army of the Cumberland, had as great confidence as in Col. Greusel; on account of ill-health, he was obliged to resign his commission; he issued his farewell address to the 36th regiment and to his brigade at Camp Sheridan, Salem, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1863; his regiment, the 36th Illinois, was the healthiest regiment in the Army of the West; he was presented with a silver-plated revolver for the best drilled regiment in the Army of the Cumberland. Col. G. came to Mt. Pleasant in 1864; was appointed Roadmaster of the B. & M. R. R., and since then has resided here; at the re-union of the surviving members of the 36th regiment, held at Aurora, Ill., he was presented with a gold medal bearing this inscription: "Presented to N. Greusel, first volunteer from Aurora in the late rebellion;" he was also presented with a handsome gold headed cane at a re-union of his regiment; as time passes their regard for

their old commander increases. Col. Greusel married Miss Jane Doumens, of Windsor, Can., June 22, 1839; they have eight children—Josephine, Edwin S., Lizzie F., John O., Rachel, Nettie, Susie, Philip S.; lost one son—Joseph, who was killed in the army.

Griffith, Joel E., gardener.

Griffith, O. F., hardwareman.

Guylee, J., peddler.

HAMPTON, J. W., speculator.

Hammerson, N., retired.

HARBIN, J. C., real estate and insurance agent; born in North Carolina Nov. 20, 1810; lived there until 20 years of age; moved to Indiana in 1830; he prepared himself for the ministry and joined the Indiana Conference, and was connected with it until 1845; he came to Iowa in 1849, and settled in Washington Co., and, on account of his health, engaged in farming; in 1861, he was appointed pastoral supply of a church for a time; he was engaged in mercantile business in Washington, Washington Co.; he came to Mt. Pleasant in 1865, and since then has been engaged in insurance and real estate business. Mr. Harbin has been married three times; he married his present wife, Catharine Brown, from Westchester, Penn., in 1862; they have one daughter—Lillia May; he has one son by his first wife, and one son and one daughter by his second wife.

Hardin, Thornton, painter.

Hargrave, T. H., clerk.

HARLAN, JAMES, HON.; was born Aug. 26, 1820, in Clark Co., Ill.; his parents, Silas and Mary Conley Harlan, were farmers. The paternal ancestors came of English stock, and settled originally in South Carolina, from whence they moved to Pennsylvania; his mother's father served in the American army during the Revolution. Silas Harlan located in Parke Co., Ind., when his son James was three years old, and engaged in farming. James remained upon the farm until he was 25 years of age. His education was received at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., then under the Presidency of Bishop Simpson. He graduated in 1845, came to Iowa and located in

at Iowa City, where he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He practiced his profession until 1853; at that time he was chosen to the Presidency of the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mt. Pleasant. In 1855, he was elected to the United States Senate, his term beginning March 4; he resigned the Presidency of the University, but for a number of terms filled the Chair of International Law therein. Mr. Harlan, in politics, was a Whig; is now a Republican. His first speech in the Senate was delivered March 27, 1856, on the subject of the admission of Kansas to the Union; he at once established his position as an orator and a logician. The history of his eventful career in public life is far too important to be abbreviated into such space as is available here. Elsewhere, is given an account of the unseating of the Senator, and his return by a prompt and highly-complimentary vote of the Iowa Legislature. Senator Harlan was re-elected to the Senate in 1861, and resigned on the 15th of May, 1865, to accept the portfolio of the Interior Department, under an appointment made by President Lincoln prior to his assassination. After serving a time under President Johnson, Secretary Harlan was again elected to the Senate, serving a full term from March 4, 1867. From the time when the Republican party became dominant in the Senate to the date of his retiring from his high post, Senator Harlan held commanding places in the Committees of the Senate; he was Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, an office which he was especially qualified to hold. Subsequently, he was Chairman of the Committees on Indian Affairs, and on the District of Columbia; of the former, and of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, he was a member for more than three-fourths of his Congressional life. He must be regarded as one of the most influential persons in shaping the Government policy in regard to the disposal of the public domain, the homestead bill, educational matters, agricultural affairs, internal improvements, foreign emigration, general religious matters, meteorological service as applied to agriculture,

organization of Territories, universal suffrage, and many subjects relating to the welfare and prosperity of the people. He was the friend and adviser of President Lincoln, a fact which speaks trumpet-tongued of his sterling worth and profound abilities. In 1849, Mr. Harlan was nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor, but it was ascertained that he was not old enough to accept the position tendered him, and James L. Thompson, of Johnson Co., was substituted instead. In 1861, Gov. Kirkwood appointed Senator Harlan a member of the Peace Congress. The wife of Senator Harlan was Miss Ann Eliza Peck, of Maysville, Ky. They were married in October, 1845, and of four children which they have had, but one survives—Mary E., wife of Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln; two of the children died in early childhood, and William A. at 23 years of age.

Harley, S. W.

Harrison, H., butcher.

Hart, James B., speculator.

Harter, Sylvester, carriage-maker.

Hatton, R.

Hawkins, Eli, farmer.

Hawkins, J. C., gardener.

Hedges, E. M., laborer.

Helsor, Joseph, laborer.

Heltick, Augustus, laborer.

Hennie, John, restaurant.

Herrick, S., restaurant.

Hewett, S., merchant.

HIGGINS, JOHN A., Street Commissioner; born in Chittenden Co., Vt., Sept. 7, 1827; when nine years of age, his parents removed to Portage Co., Ohio, and lived there three years; he came with them by wagon to Iowa, and they arrived in Mt. Pleasant June, 1839; were five weeks on the way, and among the early settlers here; the following year, Mr. Higgins carried the mail on a mule from Mt. Pleasant to Fairfield, making two trips a week; there were only half a dozen cabins between the two places on the road. Mr. Higgins has held the office of Street Commissioner for the past fourteen years. He married Miss Mary E. Coburn, from Chillicothe, Ohio, in May, 1852; they have one son, Arthur T.; have lost two daughters.

Higgins, James O., blacksmith.

Higgins, Levi, blacksmith.

HILL, S. ENOCH, retired; born in New Jersey, near Trenton, on the Delaware River, April 8, 1802; after reaching manhood, he engaged in business in Philadelphia and New York. Jan. 30, 1827, he married Miss Delia A. Stillwell, from New York City, a daughter of Dr. Stillwell. Mr. and Mrs. Hill emigrated to Iowa by canal and river, and arrived in Burlington (then called Flint Hills), on the old steamboat Galena, Nov. 2, 1836. In 1837, he built a mill on Big Creek, about four miles from here; hired a man to teach school in his own house, and paid him \$300 a year; he afterward gave the lumber to build a schoolhouse there; they came to this county about Nov. 1, 1838. He sawed the lumber for the buildings on the square; he engaged in the mercantile business, and had an extensive trade; in 1856, retired from active business; has contributed liberally to railroads, churches and educational institutions; is now enjoying the results of a long and useful life; they have been married over fifty-one years and have two children—Cordelia (now Mrs. Chamberlain, of Burlington) and William R., of this city; they have lost one son, Jasper.

Hill, W. R., capitalist.

Hinkle, Henry, laborer.

Hinman, M. L.

Hobart, F. E., broom-maker.

Hobart, Milo, minister.

Hobart, W. K., carpenter.

Holcomb, D. I., merchant.

Holland, B., minister.

Hollis, John H., carpenter.

Hollis, W. H., carpenter.

Holwick, C. A., merchant.

Hoopert, William, laborer.

Hoover, Alexander, blacksmith.

Hope, Fred.

Hopping, A. S., foundry.

Hosca, Robert, laborer.

Howard, H. J., retired.

HOUSEMAN, JOHN F., firm of Newbold & Houseman, merchants; born in Mt. Pleasant March 15, 1845; his parents were early settlers; received his education here at the Iowa Wesleyan University. He enlisted in the 4th I. V.

C., Co. D, and was in the service two years. After his return, he engaged in business. In the Fall of 1873 was elected Treasurer of Henry Co. and held that office for two years; he was Secretary of the Henry Co. Agricultural Society four years and is a member of the Board of Education. He has recently associated with ex-Governor Newbold in the mercantile business. He married Miss Estella M. Bell, from Pennsylvania, Sept. 19, 1867; they have three children—Frank, Charlie and Hanson.

Howe, Charles, merchant.

HOWE, SAMUEL L., deceased; was born in Vermont in 1808; in 1818, moved with his parents to Licking Co., Ohio; he early resolved to gain a liberal education, defrayed the greater part of his expenses through Athens University, by cutting wood and doing other work about the institution; he was not ashamed to work, and the discipline and habit of his school days left an impress upon his character which marked his after life; after completing his literary studies, he turned his attention to the study of law; soon abandoned this and began teaching, as more in keeping with his tastes; in Ohio, he was very successful, and established a good reputation as an educator. In the autumn of 1841, removed to Iowa and settled on a farm three miles east of Mt. Pleasant; the following winter taught in a log school-house; in 1849, he removed into the village and opened a school in the old log jail, and afterward taught in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church building; about this time inaugurated his high school and female seminary; of this school, he was Principal during the remainder of his life. In the school which he established at Lancaster, Ohio, General and Senator Sherman were among his pupils, and during his famous march to the sea, in 1864, in conversation with Gen. George A. Stone, Gen. Sherman said: "Prof. Howe I consider to be the best teacher in the United States; nay more," he added with peculiar emphasis, "I am more indebted to him for my first start in life than to any other man in America." But recently ex-Gov. Saunders, of Nebraska, now United Senator, wrote to Mr. Howe's son: "It is

to the kindness of your father that I am indebted for much of my success in life." While teaching at Lancaster, Ohio, Mr. Howe published a treatise on Grammar, entitled *Howe's Philotaxian Grammar*; this manual was reprinted in Chicago in 1871, and again in Detroit in 1874, and it is now widely adopted in the schools throughout the country. Mr. Howe was Superintendent of the schools of Henry Co. for several terms, and resigned that office a few weeks prior to his death; his life was not solely devoted to educational interests; every worthy cause found in him ardent support. In 1849, the first Antislavery paper in Iowa was established, called "*The Iowa Freeman*." Identifying himself with this paper, Mr. Howe soon acquired exclusive control, removed the office to his own building, changed the name to *The Iowa True Democrat*, and for several years issued it as an Antislavery sheet; he was one of the leaders of the Free-Soil Party in Iowa, and an eloquent advocate of woman's suffrage, of temperance and of the abolition of the death penalty, and fought with his might the land monopoly. Before attaining his majority, in 1829, he married Miss Charlotte Perrin; they had nine children—Oscar P., Elizabeth W., Warrington P., Edward P., Hayward H., Mary Frances, Samuel L., Seward C. and Cora Belle; all but two survive to comfort and cheer the declining years of their widowed mother. Mr. Howe was for many years a consistent member of the Congregational Church, and when on Feb. 15, 1877, he laid down the armor in which he had so nobly fought the battles of this life, it could be truly said of him that a victor had passed to his reward. The school in which Mr. Howe labored he left to the charge of his son, Seward C. Howe, who was trained by his father with special reference to this work; under his able management Howe's High School and Female Seminary will undoubtedly maintain its present high reputation and prosperity.

Howell, H. R.

Howlets, E., retired.

HUBBARD, LEVI, physician; born in Holden, Mass., Feb. 24, 1808; received his education in Massachusetts;

studied medicine and took his degree of M. D. at Williams College; practiced medicine in Massachusetts for twenty-five years; he came to Illinois in 1868; to Mt. Pleasant in 1876. He married Miss Luzilla Haskell, from Peru, Mass., in 1836; they have four children—Harvey M. P., B. Frank, Sarah and Elizabeth; lost one daughter—Mary.

Hurley, Peter, laborer.

Hutson, Henry, laborer.

IVES, GEORGE, laborer.

JERICHO, GUSTAVE, harness-maker.

JEFFRIES, W. J., attorney at law; born in Beaver, now Lawrence Co., Penn., July 27, 1846; when 10 years of age, his parents removed to Warren Co., Ill.; he received his education at Monmouth College, and at the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant; graduated in the law department of the Iowa State University in 1873; he associated with Judge Palmer and engaged in the practice of his profession, firm being Palmer & Jeffries, until the present year. He is a member of the City Council. Married Miss Amelia A. Wallace in June 1874; she is a daughter of David Wallace, Esq., one of the early settlers of this county; they have two children—Mary L. and Frank W.

JERICHO, PETER, Mayor of Mt. Pleasant, manufacturer and dealer in harness and saddlery hardware; born in Germany Oct. 10, 1825; emigrated to America in 1852; came to Iowa and located in Mt. Pleasant April 1; engaged in the harness-making business, which he has continued over twenty-five years; was elected Mayor of Mt. Pleasant in 1876, and re-elected in 1877-78. He married Mary Mehl in 1859; have one son—Charlie.

Johnson, Henry, laborer.

Johnson, Jerry, railroad contractor.

Johnson, Matt., gardener.

Johnson, W. T., foreman *Journal* office.

Jones, Emmerson, laborer.

Jones, Thomas, speculator.

Julian, M. L., salesman.

KAPFERER, OTTO, laborer.

KAUFFMAN, ANDREW J., of the firm of Bowman & Kauffman,

elevator, grain and seed business, and dealers in coal; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., May 6, 1844, and lived there until coming to Iowa in 1871, when he located in Mt. Pleasant. He enlisted in the 195th Regt. Penn. V. I., commanded by Col. Jos. Fisher, now Judge of the Courts of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. Mr. Kauffman married Miss Ophelia Bowman, from Lancaster Co., Penn., September, 1871; they have three children—Fanny, Carl, and Laura.

Kauffman, M., elevator.

Kieffer, Joshua, butcher.

Keller, J. H., carpenter.

Kellog, Charles, stone-cutter.

KETCHAM, FRANCIS H., of the firm of Ketcham Bros., manufacturers of hard wood, lumber and railroad timber; born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., June 24, 1844; lived there until ten years of age; came to Mt. Pleasant in 1856; he spent several years in Kansas, and held the position of Cashier of the First National Bank of Chetopa, Kan.; he has been associated here with his brothers for the past six years; married Miss Jane McDevitt in August, 1866; she is a native of Ohio; they have four children—William, Leander, Nellie and Francis.

Ketcham, L., of Ketcham Bros., elevator and mill.

KETCHAM, WILLIAM B., of the firm of L. Ketcham & Bros., manufacturers of hardwood lumber and R.R. timber. Born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 28, 1835; he came to Iowa in 1856, and located at Mt. Pleasant; he has been engaged in business here for the past fifteen years. He married Miss Harriet McDevitt, a native of Ohio, Aug., 1858; they have two sons—Albert and Ernest.

Kibben, R. F., stockman.

Kooch, J. G., shoe business.

Kronkheimer, H., merchant.

LAMBERT, A. E.

Lang, C. J., painter.

Langston, D. C., carpenter.

LASH, JOHN B., retired; born in Hampshire Co., Va., June 5, 1808; in 1836, he went to Indiana; the following year, in company with one or two others, he started West; came to Iowa; arrived

in Mt. Pleasant, in April, 1837, one of the earliest settlers; there are only a few here now who were here when he came; there were no buildings, except log cabins here with sod chimneys; he came here in charge of a stock of goods and engaged in mercantile business for the owners; he returned to Virginia, and married Miss Sarah Keller, from Hampshire Co., in May, 1838; they returned here, and he has been engaged in the mercantile business until within a few years past; he was elected to the State Legislature in 1839. They had one daughter, who died in infancy.

Lash, Thomas, merchant.

Leach, William, at asylum.

Lee, George, clerk.

Lee, P. A., merchant.

LEECH, JOHN F., attorney at law; born in Bloomfield, Davis Co., Iowa, July 9, 1851; attended school there, then entered the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, and graduated; located in Mt. Pleasant, in 1870; he was editor of the *Mt. Pleasant Journal* from June, 1874, to December, 1876; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1877, and since then has practiced his profession here.

Leedham, C. J.

Leedham, R. C., planing-mill.

LEEDHAM, H. C., manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds; born in Washington Co., Ohio, April 6, 1823; he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner at Marietta, Ohio; came with his parents to Iowa and located in Henry Co. in April, 1844; they were early settlers. He married Miss Emily Doan, from Washington Co., Ohio, Dec. 25, 1844; they have lived in Mt. Pleasant for twenty-five years, and for the past ten years he has been engaged in manufacturing sash, doors and blinds; they have four children—Emma, Addie, Russell and Ansel; lost one son.

LEEDHAM, H. K., of the firm of Leedham & Baugh, dealers in lumber and manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds; born in Washington Co., Ohio, Dec. 24, 1830; came with parents to Iowa and arrived in Henry Co. in April, 1844, being among the early settlers; he has been engaged in business in Mt. Pleasant for the past ten years; has been

associated with L. G. Baugh for the past six years in manufacturing sash, doors and blinds. Mr. Leedham has married twice; married Elizabeth Clark, from Indiana, in 1853; she died in 1861; he married Emma Wright, from Pennsylvania, in 1862; they have two children—Perry and Ida May.

LEEDHAM, W. D., Justice of the Peace; born in Washington Co., Ohio, April 16, 1825; at 19 years of age, came to Iowa; arrived in Burlington April 1, 1844; after stopping there a few days, came to Henry Co. and was among the early settlers; he engaged at the carpenter and joiner trade. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, except a short time, for the past twenty years; held the office of Mayor of the city of Mt. Pleasant about eight years, and also that of Coroner. He married Miss Sarah L. Smith, from Illinois, Oct. 5, 1848; they have four children—Martha, Lucy, Frank and Henry; lost three children.

LEHEW, R. M., Auditor of Henry Co.; born in Uniontown, Muskingum Co., Ohio, Feb. 6, 1845; came to Iowa and located in Henry Co. March 20, 1857. Upon the breaking-out of the war he enlisted in Co. G, 11th I. V. I.; he was wounded in front of Kenesaw Mountain, during the siege of Atlanta. After the war, he returned and engaged as a salesman in a hardware store. He was elected County Auditor in 1875, and took charge of the office in January, 1876; re-elected in 1877. He married Miss Phebe Ann Hagenbuch, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 2, 1865; they have four children—Willie W., John L., Ben A. and Anna K.

Lehew, W. F., carpenter.

LEWELLING, L. D.; was born in Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, Dec. 21, 1846; was the youngest of a family of six children; his mother was Cyrena Wilson, daughter of Michael and Rebecca Wilson, long known as residents of Salem Tp.; his father, William Lewelling, was a minister of the Society of Friends and one of the earliest settlers in Iowa; assisted Aaron Street in laying out the town of Salem; he was an earnest advocate of the abolition of slavery, and at one time took the stump, with the late

Prof. Howe, in favor of the Abolition party; he died in the year 1848, while in the State of Indiana, engaged in his ministerial labors; his widow lived in Salem until after the memorable raid of the Missouri slave-holders. At the age of 10 years, L. D. was left an orphan by the death of his mother, and was compelled to struggle on as best he could; at one time he shoveled dirt on the Burlington & Missouri R. R.; afterward, went North in the service of the Government as a bridge-builder, being too young to enlist as a soldier; he then traveled East, and spent some time in the State of New York; studied book-keeping at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie; drove on the Erie Canal; returned and taught the Freedmen at Mexico, Mo., where he had a varied and thrilling experience; he received his education from various institutions—Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., Howe's School, Mt. Pleasant, and Whittier College, Salem, Iowa, in which he was at one time employed as a teacher; during a portion of the years 1871 and 1872, he published a paper at Salem, known as the *Salem Register*. April 18, 1872, he married Angeline Cook, who was also born in Salem, but who, at the time of her marriage, was a teacher in the high school at Red Oak, Iowa. April 1, 1873, Mr. and Mrs. Lewelling were elected to the positions they now hold, as Superintendent and Matron of the girls' department of the Iowa Reform School. They have two children—Jessie and Pauline, aged six and two years, respectively.

Lewis, J. B., student.

Lindley, C. Z., carpenter.

Lindsey, John.

Lusenrings, J. R., photographer.

Loring, Henry, laborer.

Lowe, J. B., retired.

Lyon, Smith, druggist.

MCALLISTER, S. F.

McADAM, JAMES, of the firm of McAdam Bros., photograph artists; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Oct. 20, 1845; when 10 years of age, his parents removed to Illinois; he learned his business there; came to Iowa and located in Mt. Pleasant in 1875, and since then

has been engaged in business here. He married Miss Agnes S. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, June 27, 1877; they have one little girl—Mary A.

McADAM, GEORGE W., publisher of the *Mt. Pleasant Journal*; born in Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, Nov. 2, 1832; lived there on a farm until 20 years of age, when he entered Franklin College, and graduated in 1857; after engaging in teaching for a time, he entered the Theological Seminary at Alleghany College; after completing his theological education, he engaged in preaching for two years in the U. P. Church; in 1864, removed to Newark, Ohio, and published the *Newark Republican*; he came to Iowa and located at Mt. Pleasant in 1866; in 1869, he became connected with the *Journal*, being associated with Frank Hatton, now of the *Burlington Hawk-Eye*; in May, 1874, he bought Mr. Hatton's interest, and is now editor and proprietor of the *Journal*; he holds the office of Postmaster, being appointed in April, 1874, and is also member of the School Board. He married Miss Carrie Hatton, from Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, daughter of Richard Hatton, editor of the *Cadiz Republican*; they have three children—Frank H., Richard H. and Jessie.

McCarty, William, laborer.

McClaran, James.

McClary, B., turner.

McClary, W. F., tinner.

McClelland, J. R., grocer.

McClure, Alexander S.

McClure, A. W., physician.

McClure, Hugh, hog-buyer.

McCormac, F., laborer.

McCoys, Jacob, butcher.

McCoy, William, clerk.

McCoy, John, retired.

McCracken, S. H., barber.

McDonald, John.

McDonald, Peter, plasterer.

McDowells, James, blacksmith.

McDowell, J., minister.

McDOWELL, W. C., homeopathic physician and surgeon; born in Butler Co., Penn., Jan. 24, 1855; in infancy, came with his parents to Iowa and located in Mt. Pleasant, and received his education here; graduated at the high school; entered the University, and graduated



John Woolson
MT. PLEASANT



from that institution. He studied medicine and graduated in Philadelphia, in March, 1878, and since has practiced his profession here.

McGovern, M., laborer.

McGREGOR, JOHN S., of the firm of Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, dealers in hardware and house-furnishing goods; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, March 31, 1825; he came to Iowa and located at Mt. Pleasant, Nov. 8, 1855; engaged as clerk in dry goods store, and, excepting about four years, has been engaged in business since. He holds office of City Councilman. Married Martha Rex, from Jefferson Co., Ohio; she died in 1866; married Mary Hatton, from Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1868; they have three children—Henry V., John and Mary M.; lost one son.

McKibben, J., clerk.

McKIBBEN, WILLIAM, merchant, dealer in groceries and provisions; born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Dec. 16, 1822; lived there until he came to Iowa in 1865; located in Mt. Pleasant, and has been engaged in business here since. Married Miss Martha West, from Ohio; she died Nov. 7, 1849. He married Miss Jane Hogan, from Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1850; they have four children—Frank S., Laura C., John F. and Sylvia; lost two sons.

McLaughlin, S. B., carpenter.

McMillen, C., farmer.

McMillan, J. W., farmer.

Magdepau, C., shoemaker.

Malling, Jerry, retired.

McLoughlin, S. B., farmer.

Maroney, M. J., blacksmith.

Maroney, Mike, laborer.

Marsh, Charles F., physician.

Marsh, Dr. W. S., physician.

Martin, C. B., teamster.

Martin, C. H., carpenter.

Martin, Garrett, retired.

Martin, G. S., merchant.

MARTIN, R. M., merchant, dealer in dry goods and notions; born in Lycoming Co., Penn., 1835; at 20 years of age, went to Elgin, Ill.; was engaged in business there for sixteen years; came to Iowa and located in Mt. Pleasant in 1874 and engaged in the mercantile business. He married Miss Cornelia M. Sherman, of Elgin, Ill., in 1863;

they have two children—Maple J. and Robert N.

Mason, Alfred, laborer.

Masters, Levi, carpenter.

Mathews, J. C., sadler.

Mathers, Thomas, city scales.

MELCHER, P., firm of P. Melcher & Co., marble-cutters, born in Baden, Germany, May 4, 1829, and learned his trade there; emigrated to America in 1851; came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1852, and to Mt. Pleasant May 1854, and carried on stone-cutting business; he cut the stone for the College, and furnished over twenty thousand feet of cut stone for the Asylum; in 1861, he engaged in the marble business, and has carried it on since then; is doing a good business. He built and owns the store he now occupies. He married Miss Mary Messmann, from Lee Co., Iowa, in January, 1857; they have five children—William, Katie, Henry, Theodore, Augusta; lost one daughter.

MERRITT, GEORGE P., retired; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1810; lived in Jefferson Co., Ohio, until 18 years of age, when he went to Philadelphia, Penn., and learned the trade of bricklayer; came to Illinois and located in Putnam Co. in 1835, soon after the Black Hawk war, and was one of the earliest settlers in that part of the State; he engaged in farming. Married Sabina Hoyle, of Ohio, March 12, 1840; they came to Iowa, and located in Mt. Pleasant; they have two sons—Charles and William; Mr. Merritt has two daughters by a former wife, both married.

MESSMANN, MICHAEL, retired; born in Germany, Feb. 18, 1811, and emigrated to America in 1837; he lived in New York State for one year, and while there married Miss J. Lay, near Buffalo, in August, 1837; she was born in Germany June 13, 1809; they came to Iowa and located in Lee Co. in 1838, with but enough household furniture for one room; they settled in the timber and began to clear it; they used to grate corn and grind wheat for bread; he went in debt for a cow, which died, and he sold his wedding coat to pay for it; he used to split rails, and he and his wife carried rails around six acres to

fence it; they had a very hard time; they came to Henry Co. in 1855, and located in Marion Tp., where he owned over three hundred acres of land. Mr. Messmann has always been noted for his honesty and fair dealing; his word was always as good as his written obligation. In 1870, he moved to Mt. Pleasant; since then, he and his wife have lived a restful life here; they have four children—Jacob, Mary, Phebe and Catharine.

Miller, J. W. B., laborer.

Miller, S. O., carpenter.

Mills, L. P., merchant.

Millspaugh, B. F., saddler.

MILTONBERGER, T., merchant, dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods; born in Warren Co., Ohio, June 20, 1850; his parents came to Iowa and located in Henry Co. when he was only 2 years of age; received his education here; has been engaged in the clothing business for the past five years. He married Miss Emma Randall, from Rushville, Ill., Oct. 2, 1877.

Minchall, B., agent marble-yard.

Monroe, James, laborer.

Moore, E. C., carpenter.

MOREHOUSE, CHARLES L., editor and proprietor of the Mt. Pleasant *Daily Reporter*; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, June 13, 1830; there he learned the printing business; came to Iowa and located in Mt. Pleasant in 1853; was editor and proprietor of the Ft. Madison *Democrat*, the Salem *Register*, the Eldon *Independent*, the Agency *Independent* and the Iowa *Republican*; he has been editor and proprietor of a paper of his own for the past twenty-two years. He married Miss E. A. Meredith, of Greensburg, Ind., Dec. 24, 1853; they have three children—James Franklin, Frederick D. and Laura Belle.

Moorehouse, Josiah, retired.

Morgan, A. L.

Morris, N. S., gardener.

Moseley, Moses, laborer.

Mount, Timothy, works at Asylum.

Munchill, C. B., marble.

Murphy, W. L., carpenter.

NATHANS, SAMUEL.

NEWBOLD, JOSHUA G. (firm of Newbold & Houseman, dry goods

and grocery merchants); is a son of Barzella and Catharine Houseman Newbold; was born in Fayette Co., Penn., May 12, 1830; lived on a farm; when 8 years of age, the family moved to Westmoreland Co., where he was educated in the common school and academy, the latter was taught by Dr. John Lewis, now of Grinnell, Iowa; at the age of 16, he returned with the family to Fayette Co., and remained eight years, assisting his father in running a flouring-mill, when not teaching; when about 19, commenced the study of medicine, reading a year or more, while teaching, and then abandoning the notion of being a physician; in March, 1854, Mr. Newbold removed to Iowa, locating on a farm, now partly in the corporation of Mt. Pleasant; removed to Cedar Tp., Van Buren Co.; there engaged in merchandising and farming; in 1860, removed to Hillsboro, Henry Co., and pursued the same calling. In 1862, at the call of President Lincoln for six hundred thousand men to finish the work of crushing the rebellion, he left his farm in the hands of his family, and his store in charge of his partner, and went into the army as Captain of Co. C, 25th Regt. I. V. I.; served nearly three years; resigned just before the war closed, on account of disability; during the last two or three months at the South, he served as Judge Advocate, with headquarters at Woodville, Ala. On returning to Iowa, continued in the mercantile trade at Hillsboro for three or four years; then sold out, and gave his whole attention to agriculture, stock-raising and stock dealing; was a member of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies from Henry Co., and Chairman of the School Committee in the Fourteenth, and of the Committee on Appropriations in the Fifteenth General Assembly; in the Fifteenth, was temporary Speaker during the dead lock in organizing the House; in 1875, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State, serving as President of the Senate in the session of 1876; Gov. Kirkwood being elected United States Senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became Governor, taking the chair

on the 1st of February, 1877, and served until January, 1878, the election of Hon. John H. Gear. He has always affiliated with the Republican party, and holds to its great cardinal doctrines; has been a member of the Christian Church for the past twenty-five years. Gov. Newbold married Miss Rachel Farquhar, from Fayette Co., Penn., May 2d, 1850; they had five children, three living—Mary Aline, the eldest daughter living, is the wife of Benjamin F. Isaman, of Aurora, Hamilton Co., Neb.; Emma Irene and George G.

Nichols, J. R. H., plasterer.

Nicholson, William, plasterer.

NICKELL, FORD, Recorder of Henry Co.; born in Jackson Co., Ohio, Dec. 10, 1846, and came with his parents, in infancy, to Iowa; they located in Henry Co., where he was educated. He was in the army during the war; enlisted when only 17 years of age in the 4th Reg. I. C., Co. K, and was in the service eighteen months. He was elected Recorder of this county in November, 1878. He married Miss Mary E. Sayles, of Ohio, Jan. 18, 1869; they have four children—Walter, Lena B., Thomas and Mary E.

Noble, Richard, mason.

ORR, JOHN, REV., preacher.

Ohearan, Thomas, laborer.

Osgood, S. O., agent.

PAGE, WILLIAM, laborer.

Palm, Adam, mason.

PALM, JOHN W., Superintendent of Schools of Henry Co.; born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Oct. 23, 1850; his parents came to Iowa in 1856, and located in Henry Co., in Marion Tp., about three miles from Mt. Pleasant, and engaged in farming; graduated at the high school in 1869; was awarded the scholarship in the university, which had been offered as a prize for the best three years' course at the high school; the award, after a thorough examination of candidates, was made by a committee of five chosen for the purpose; he attended Prof. Howe's Academy for two years, then entered the University and graduated from that institution; he was

engaged in teaching at intervals while attending school; after graduating, he engaged in teaching in Des Moines, and within one year, upon the death of Prof. Howe, he was appointed to succeed him as Superintendent of Schools of Henry Co.; he was elected by the people to the same office in 1876.

Palmer, L. G., attorney.

Pardee, J., works at Asylum.

PARKER, WILLIAM J., merchant, dealer in dry goods and notions; born in West Virginia Dec. 25, 1823; when 14 years of age, came, with his parents, to Iowa; they located in Van Buren Co. in 1837, and were among the earliest settlers; there was not a house within ten miles of them when they made their claim; in 1843, William J. came to Wapello Co., and made a claim near Agency City, and the first year he was there he split and made over 42,000 rails; he came to Henry Co. in March, 1864. He married Miss Lovina Boyce, from New York, in Wapello Co., Dec. 3, 1844; they have four children living—Margaret Ann, Wilson L., William J. and Albert C.; lost five children.

Parker, S. R., clerk.

Parker, J. J., furniture.

Parker, W. J., dry goods merchant.

Patrick, Asa, lab.

Patch, J. T., attorney.

Patterson, J. C., teamster.

Pearce, J. B., gardener.

PENN, EDWARD L., merchant, dealer in dry goods, carpets, boots and shoes. Born in Philadelphia, Penn.; arriving at manhood, engaged in the mercantile business at Lafayette, Ind., for some years, where he did an extensive business; there married Miss Amelia A. Weaver, from Harrisburg, Penn., in 1851. On account of his wife's health he came to Iowa and located in Mt. Pleasant in October, 1856, and engaged in mercantile business, doing an extensive business. They have three children—Ella A., Lulu B. and Katie A.

Pennington, W. W., merchant.

Perry, A. S., carpenter.

Perry, D. E., carpenter.

Perry, M. M., dentist.

Perry, Nathan B.

Peters, C. H., livery.

Phillips, Isaac, carpenter.

Phillips, Joseph, lab.

Phillips, U. L., blacksmith.

Pitcher, A. O., Physician.

Pitcher, C. F.

PIXLEY, BENJAMIN F., wagon-maker and wheelwright; born in Marietta, Iowa, Dec. 12, 1810; learned his trade in Marietta, and lived there until 33 years of age. He married Miss Lydia V. Conner, from Marietta, Ohio, on Christmas Day, 1833; they came to Iowa and located in Mt. Pleasant in the spring of 1843. Mr. Pixley came here and selected this place the year previous; were early settlers; he engaged in wagon-making, and has worked at the business longer than any man in the county, and probably longer than any one in the State. They have six children—Theodore, Francis, Waldo, Webster, George and Zella; and lost one daughter.

PORTER, ASBURY B., COL., retired; born in Bourbon Co., Ky., June 20, 1808; when 21 years of age, his father died, leaving a wife and nine children; Asbury being the oldest, upon him devolved the care of the family; they removed to Illinois and located in Vermilion Co.; while living here, he became acquainted with Miss Martha A. Brazleton, a native of North Carolina; she came to Illinois at an early age, and they were married Jan. 18, 1835; the same year Col. Porter came to Iowa and bought land in Henry Co., raised a crop and went back to Illinois for his family, they arrived here in October, 1836, and were among the earliest settlers; there being only a few now living in the county who were here at that time. He was elected Clerk of the Courts in 1847; re-elected to the same office in 1849; was elected and represented this county in the Territorial Legislature; was re-elected and served for three terms; was engaged in the mercantile business for twenty years; was Captain of a military company—"The Mt. Pleasant Grays"—and when the war broke out, at the first call for 75,000 men, this company enlisted in the three-months service, and Capt. Porter went with them to Keokuk; while there, was elected Major of 1st Regt., Iowa V. I., the only Iowa regiment that answered the first call for

75,000 men; when the term of service for which they enlisted had expired, there was a prospect of a battle, and Gen. Lyon requested the regiment to remain; a vote of the regiment was taken and they unanimously decided to stay, and did remain until after the battle of Wilson Creek was fought; about one week before the battle, Gen. Lyon wrote the Secretary of War, recommending Maj. Porter for promotion to the rank of Major in the regular army, and requesting that he be assigned to duty under him; but he preferred to remain in the volunteer service; upon the expiration of the three-months service, he received authority from the Secretary of War to raise the 4th Regt. Iowa Cav.; was commissioned Colonel; he was also authorized by the Secretary of War to select, inspect and buy the horses for the regiment without restrictions; the only instance known where this privilege was given the Colonel of any regiment during the war; Col. Porter selected and inspected every horse; the regiment was composed of battalions of horses of matched colors, and left for the field twelve hundred strong, and was with Gen. Curtis in Missouri and Arkansas; Col. Porter was obliged to resign his commission in 1863, on account of his eyesight. After the war, he held the office of Revenue Inspector in this Congressional District. They have seven children—Watson B., with the C., B. & Q. R. R.; Emily D., now Mrs. Dr. McClure; Louzenia W., now Mrs. Capt. Beckwith; Sallie E., at home; Frank P., contractor on the C., B. & Q. R. R.; Jennie C., now Mrs. Bean, of Albia; Asbury B., civil engineer on the C., B. & Q. R. R.; lost one son—Samuel A.

Poston, James, laborer.

Potter, Andrew, retired.

Poucher, William, laborer.

Powell, Calvin, retired.

POWELL, JOHN W., auction and commission business; born in Morgan Co., Ohio, May 18, 1839; when 10 years of age, came with his parents to Iowa; in 1857, he went to Kansas, made a claim and built a cabin; it was torn down by bushwhackers and rebuilt three times; he served under John

Brown in pursuing them in that State; in 1860, he went to California. When the war broke out, he enlisted in the 2d Cal. V. C., Co. D, and was in the Indian war; was in the service three years. He was Government express agent in California, and carried the express across the Yuma Desert; on one trip that he made, the thermometer was at 130° in the shade. He came to this county in the fall of 1864. Has held the office of City Marshal for three years. Married Miss Sarah E. Durr, of Lee Co., Iowa, Dec. 11, 1864; they have four children—John C., Hattie V., Charles W. and Sadie J.

Prince, Charles, machinist.

Pritchard, Thomas, retired.

Purdie, James, works at Asylum.

Putnam, P. D., teacher.

Pyle, Denning, mason.

Pyle, Elwood, mason.

PYLE, SAMUEL M., druggist, dealer in fancy goods; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Oct. 28, 1844. When the war broke out, though only 17 years of age, he enlisted in the 52d Regt. Ohio V. I., Co. G; was in the service three years, and in twenty-four battles, but was not wounded. After the war closed, he came to Iowa, and located in Mt. Pleasant in 1865; has been engaged in the drug business for the past ten years. He married Miss Jennie L. Lyons, of Jefferson Co., Ohio, in May, 1866; they have two children—Frank S. and Grace.

Pyle, T. H., clerk.

QUARRY, W. J.

RAGAN, PATRICK, laborer.

Rand, E. S., fruitman.

Randolph, Retal.

RANNEY, MARK, physician and Superintendent of the Iowa State Hospital for the Insane; born in Westminster, Windham Co., Vt., July 7, 1827; he received his preliminary education in the seminary and academy of that State, and commenced reading medicine; he pursued his medical studies in Providence and Boston, and graduated in the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, in 1849; immediately after graduating, he received the appointment of Assist-

ant Physician at the Butler Hospital for the Insane, at Providence, R. I.; remained there until 1854, when he received the appointment of Physician to the McLean Asylum, near Boston, where he remained until 1865, when he was invited to take the responsible position of Superintendent of the Iowa State Hospital for the Insane, upon the resignation of Dr. Patterson; Dr Ranney was so fully indorsed by Dr. Ray, of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, at Providence, and by Dr. Tyler, of the McLean Asylum, as being so well qualified to fill the position, that he received a unanimous invitation from the Board of Trustees to take charge of the institution before they had seen him; he held the position until 1873, when he was invited, at an increased salary, to take charge of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Madison, Wis.; he accepted, and, after two years, resigned the position with the intention of going abroad to visit similar institutions in Europe; before leaving on his foreign tour, Dr. Bassett, his successor in charge of the State Hospital here, resigned his position, and the Board of Trustees induced Dr. Ranney to relinquish his visit to Europe, return here and take charge of the institution in 1875. He married Miss Martha W. Sawyer, a native of Sterling, Mass., Oct. 1, 1865, who occupies the position of Matron of the institution.

Ramsey, J. T., carpenter.

Reesor, William.

Richmond, Elmer, laborer.

Ripley, W. J., laborer.

Risser, Dan., Jr., clerk.

Risser, Dan. A., shoemaker.

Roach, T., laborer.

Roads, Addison, County Treasurer.

Roberts, C.

Roberts, E., retired.

ROBINSON, D. W., DR., physician and surgeon; born in Harrison Co., Va., June 14, 1826; he received his education there and studied medicine; after graduating, practiced there until coming to Iowa, in 1855; he located in Muscatine for two years, then removed to Montezuma, Poweshiek Co. Upon the breaking-out of the war, he raised two companies, 204 men, for the 40th

Regt. I. V. I., and was elected Captain of Co. B; at the request of Gov. Kirkwood, he was commissioned Surgeon of the Post at Iowa City; he afterward went in the field service as Surgeon of that regiment; Lieut. Gov. Campbell succeeded him in command of Co. B; in 1864, he resigned his commission, returned to Montezuma, and came to Mt. Pleasant in 1865; since then has practiced here; has been in constant practice since 1850; he published the *Free Press* for several years. Married Miss Sarah Dudley, of Ohio, in 1858; they have three children—Eddie, David and Charlie.

Rhodes, M., laborer.

ROBINSON BROS., merchants; dry goods, notions and fancy goods; T. W. Robinson, J. A. Robinson and W. N. Robinson compose the firm of Robinson Bros.; were born in Frederick Co., Va., and lived there until the breaking out of the war; then came West, and engaged in the mercantile business at Macon, Mo.; commenced the dry goods and notion trade here in 1869; they have also established business houses in Iowa City, Canton, Ill., and at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; selling exclusively for cash, and are doing an extensive business.

Robinson, J. V., painter.

Robinson, R. A.

Rock, Francis, shoemaker.

Rodgers, Joseph, retired.

Rogers, James.

ROMMEL, R. P., MRS., Principal of the Mt. Pleasant Female Seminary; is a native of Greene Co., Penn; received her education at the Steubenville Female Seminary in Ohio; graduated in 1860; came to Mt. Pleasant in 1865; she engaged in teaching in 1866, and since then has been connected with the Seminary, and has held the position of Principal since 1874. She married Dr. Thomas Morton, of Pennsylvania, in 1863; he died in 1866; in 1875, she married her present husband, Prof. Rommel.

ROPER, ARTHUR, freight and ticket agent of the C., B. & Q. R. R. at Mt. Pleasant, was born in England Oct. 19, 1837; when 8 years of age, went to Canada; lived there about fourteen years, and was in the employ of the

Great Western R. R. of Canada, and the Detroit & Milwaukee R. R., for seven years; came to Iowa in 1860, and entered the employ of the B. & M. R. R.; he has been connected with the B. & M. R. R. and the C., B. & Q. R. R. since 1860, except about eight months spent in California. He is President of the Red Ribbon Club of Mt. Pleasant. Married Miss Mary E. Sunderland, of Burlington, in 1861; she died in 1864, leaving one son—William S.; Jan. 29, 1867, he married Miss Sue A. M. Wiggins, of Mt. Pleasant; they have three children—Eloise L., Susan E. and Florence A.

Rork, M., laborer.

Rork, Chris, laborer.

Roseman, E. D., peddler.

Ross, A., gardener.

Ross, B. F. & J. L., lumber.

ROSS, B. F., dealer in lumber and building material; also of the firm of Ross Bros., lumber dealers at the depot; born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1825; in 1854, he removed to Lake Co., Ill.; afterward, engaged in business in Chicago; came to Iowa, located in Mt. Pleasant in 1870, and engaged in the lumber business. He has held the office of Assessor and other town and school offices. He married Miss Elizabeth Lyon, of Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1848; they have one daughter—Julia.

Ross, Samuel H., retired.

Rouse, G. W., clerk.

Rouse, J. P., plasterer.

Rouser, S. C.

Rowley, L. T., preacher.

ROYCE, A. J., of the firm of Royce & Hopping, proprietors of the Hawk-Eye Foundry and Machine-Shops; born in Crawford Co., Penn., May 21, 1833; he learned the machinist's trade; came with his mother and located in Mt. Pleasant March 4, 1857; was engaged as foreman in a machine-shop; March, 1875, he associated with Mr. Hopping, of Burlington, in their present business; they build engines and do all kinds of foundry and machine work. He was Second Lieutenant of Co. A, of State troops, when the war broke out. Married Miss Mary E. Noble, of Mercer Co., Penn., in October, 1855; they have five children—Edmund M., Nettie A.,

Rosa, Burton M. and Maud; lost two sons.

Rozelle, N. M., carpenter.

Rudsell, George H., speculator.

Rugg, E., carpenter.

Rukgaber, Chris, laborer.

RUKGABER, CHARLES B., of the firm of Rukgaber, McGregor & Bains, dealers in hardware and house furnishing goods, Mt. Pleasant; born in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1834; emigrated to America in 1857; came to Iowa in 1858 and located in Mt. Pleasant and engaged in business. Enlisted in the 4th Regt., Iowa Cav., Co. C, in 1861; he was in many battles and skirmishes; was in the service four years and never off duty a month; after his return, again engaged in business. Married Johanna Miller, from Baden, Germany, April, 1861; she came here when quite young; they have five children—Louise, Emma, Hermina, Carrie and Victor.

Rukgaber, D.

Rumble, Wesley.

ST. CLAIR, C., teamster.

Sample, J. G. & R. W.

Sanguet, John, tailor.

Sargent, J. F., jeweller.

Sater, A. H., plasterer.

Saunders, A. B., merchant.

Saunders, W. P., omnibus line.

SAUNDERS, H. C., agent and dealer in real estate, and agent for the sale of lands of the B. & M. R. R., Mt. Pleasant; born near Staunton, Va., in the Shenandoah Valley, Dec. 28, 1829; when 8 years of age, he came with his parents by wagon to Iowa; they arrived in Mt. Pleasant May 26, 1838, and were among the earliest settlers; there were only a few log houses here then; he has seen the wild prairie-grass burn over the present site of the public square; has lived here, except two years, for the past forty years. He held the office of Deputy County Treasurer, and was acting Treasurer for five years; and has held other town and school offices. Married Miss Rhoda Bowman, from Pennsylvania, in November, 1855; they have four children—D. Mont, Frank, Orie and Anna.

Saunders, Presley, banker.

Saunders, Smith, merchant.

Saunders, William G., retired.

Saunders, A. B., merchant.

Sayles, E. E., clerk.

Scheopp, W. S., shoemaker.

SCHLIEP, WM. H., manufacturer of cigars, and wholesale dealer in cigars and tobacco, Mt. Pleasant; born in Hanover, Germany, June 19, 1835, and came to America in 1847; came to Cincinnati, attended school and learned his business there; he came to Iowa in 1854, and came to Mt. Pleasant in 1856; in 1858, went to Kansas for a short time; he lived in Belleville, Ill., six years; returned to Mt. Pleasant in 1865; since then, has been engaged in business here, and has built up a good trade. He married Miss Kate Messmann, from Lee Co., Iowa, in October, 1860; they have six children—Lewis, William, Ida, Emma, Frank and Charlie; lost three children.

Schmidt, Martin, saloon-keeper.

Schreiner, T., carpenter.

Schraver, Noah, carpenter.

Schroeder, Dan, baker.

Scisson, R. T., clerk.

Seaburn, N. A., laborer.

Shane, John, gardner.

Shean, J. S., jeweler.

Shepp, Sol, carpenter.

Sherman, J. G., carpenter.

Shields, Joseph, L.

Short, A., retired.

SHRYOCK, L. B. W., Superintendent of the Mt. Pleasant Female Seminary; was born in the State of Pennsylvania; he received his education at Jefferson College, and graduated in 1851; then engaged in teaching; was elected President of the Harrodsburg Female College, of Kentucky; afterward, was elected President of the Muskingum Female College, of Ohio; still later, of the Oxford Female Seminary, of Pennsylvania; from there he came to Indiana, and engaged in pastoral work; he was Treasurer, Financial Agent and Professor of Latin in Hanover Female College; he founded New Windsor Female College, of Maryland, and after being there three years, was obliged, on account of ill-health, to try change of climate; he is a man of large experience and ability as an educator; he has recently become connected with

the Mt. Pleasant Female Seminary as Superintendent of the Educational Department. Married Miss Elizabeth A. Abraham, of Steubenville, Ohio, in 1852; she was educated at the Steubenville Female Seminary; they have three children—William T., Everett H. and Annie W.

Shultz, A. F., wagon-maker.

Shultz, W., foreman scraper works.

Simons, A. B., physician.

SIMONS, L. A., homeopathic physician; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., May 3, 1824; attended Hamilton University, and studied medicine; attended lectures in Philadelphia, Penn., and also in New York; also attended lectures and graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1870; came to Iowa and located in Mt. Pleasant June 1, 1873, and engaged in the practice of medicine; he has built up a large and successful practice. He married Miss Harriet Bostwick, of Hornellsville, Steuben Co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1851; they have four children—Ann E., Alpha B., Emma E. and Ella A.

Simpson, J. R., farmer.

Simpson, John R., farmer.

Singer, Andrew, retired.

Slifer, Henry, saloon-keeper.

Smiley, Adam, laborer.

SMITH, GEORGE E., of the firm of Smith & Hagan, druggists; born in Peoria Co., Ill., Oct. 14, 1853; when 10 years of age, he came to Iowa, to Mt. Pleasant, in 1871; he studied medicine under Dr. Marsh for two years, and will graduate the present winter; he has been engaged in the drug business here since July, 1877. He married Miss Mary B. Sutton, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 25, 1877.

Smith, John, laborer.

Smith, Simon, carpenter.

SNIDER, CHARLES, druggist; born in Germany in 1831; came to America in infancy; was brought up in Pennsylvania; in 1851, went to California; returned to Pennsylvania and married Miss Mary E. Niccolls, in Pittsburgh, August, 1854; they came to Iowa, and located in Mt. Pleasant, November, 1854. He engaged in the drug business in 1855, and has been in the business longer than any drug house in Henry

Co. He has held town offices, and is a Director in the First National Bank, and has been since its organization, and is one of the Trustees in the College. They have three children—Howard F. Charles and Edith.

Snider, William D., clerk.

Snyder, C. M., Jr., merchant.

SPAHR, GEO. H., merchant and dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods; born in West Virginia, Jan. 22, 1840; came to Iowa and located in Henry Co. in 1864; he engaged in farming, on account of his health, for four years; in 1868, he engaged in his present business. He enlisted in the 1st Regt. W. Va. C., and was commissioned Captain of Co. A; he raised the first company of Federal soldiers from West Virginia that was in the Union army. Holds the office of Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Henry Co.; he was elected in 1875 to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1877. He married Miss M. L. Wagner, from Morgantown, West Va., October, 1863; they have eight children—four sons and four daughters.

SPAULDING, W. J., President of the Iowa Wesleyan University; born in Wayne Co., N. Y., April 18, 1827; when about 8 years of age, his parents removed to Northern Indiana; he received his education at Asbury University, and graduated in 1854; he came to Iowa in 1857, and was connected with this institution for eight years, and then returned to Indiana, and had charge of the Union School at Sturgis, Mich., for two years; was connected with other educational institutions, and was also in the ministry, engaged in pastoral work, for several years. He married Miss Martha A. Berry, daughter of Rev. Dr. Berry, President of Asbury University, Nov. 13, 1854; they have four children—Cora, Ida, Wilber B. and Stella.

Spencer, Andrew, bricklayer.

Spencer, William, retired.

Squire, E. J.

Stokes, Franklin, laborer.

Stough, O. V., mason.

Stratton, John.

Stratton, Levi B.

STUBBS, JESSE, of the firm of John Fitzgerald & Co., railroad con-

tractors and builders, was born in Shelby Co., Ind., Feb. 21, 1832, and lived there until 17 years of age; then came to Iowa in 1859, and engaged in rail-roading; he came to Mt. Pleasant in 1863; he has had contracts on the C., B. & Q. R. R. for some years, and for the past few years he has had large contracts; it being the only railroad in the West that has continued making large improvements since the panic. The firm of Fitzgerald & Co. are among the heaviest contractors in this country. Mr. Stubbs has invented an improved wheel-scraper for moving earth work, which is very valuable for railroad work and which gives this firm an advantage over others. A stock company has been organized for manufacturing the machines and the works are in operation, turning out a car-load weekly. Mr. Stubbs married Miss Esther Orr, from Zanesville, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1861; they have three children—James, Warren and Jessie; he has one daughter—Alice, by a former wife.

Sturgess, J. C., teamster.

Sullivan, Henry, retired.

SULLIVAN, WILLIAM R., Secretary of the Comstock Scale Works; born in Knox Co., Ill., Aug. 12, 1854; received his education at Abingdon; he came to Iowa, and located in Mt. Pleasant in 1873; he has held the office of Secretary of the Comstock Scale Works since April, 1877. He married Miss Anna M. Drayer, daughter of Judge John B. Drayer, June 5, 1877.

SUMMERS, P., dealer in groceries, provisions, flour and feed; born in Ohio; he came to Iowa and to this county in 1850; he went to California in 1864, and remained there five years; returned here in 1869, and since then has been engaged in business here. He married Miss R. E. Lemon, from Ohio, in January, 1870; they have one son—Harry Robert.

Sutton, L. W., grocer.

Sutton, Milton, minister.

Sweet, William M., clerk.

Swellenbaugh, P., farmer.

Swinferd, J. M. C., retired.

TAFT, T. V., shoemaker.

Talbott, George L., merchant.

TALLEY, GEORGE A., manufacturer of wagons and buggies and proprietor of livery-stable; born in Giles Co., Middle Tenn., Nov. 1, 1819, and lived there until the fall of 1835, when his parents removed to Illinois, near Springfield; they came with an ox-team to Iowa; were sixteen days on the way; located in Des Moines Co., in March, 1837; they came to this county in 1838; located near New London and engaged in farming; were among the earliest settlers. He married Miss Achsah Ann Smeede, from New York, March 23, 1844; she died Dec. 23, 1870; they had ten children, five living—Charles C., James E., Sarah A., Lyman P. and Francis L.; he married Mary Truitt, of Ottumwa, July 18, 1872; they have one—son George A. Mr. Talley has been engaged in business here for the past nine years.

Talley, O. B., wagonmaker.

TAPPAN, DAVID STANTON, REV., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Mt. Pleasant; was born in Steubenville, Ohio, April 2, 1845; received his classical education at Oxford University, Miami, Ohio; graduated in 1864; received the first honors of his class and was chosen valedictorian; he pursued his theological education at the Western Theological Seminary, Alleghany, Penn.; graduated and was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church, at Chariton, Iowa, in October, 1867; he remained there until February, 1871, when he received a unanimous call from the First Presbyterian Church, of Mt. Pleasant, and since then has labored here very successfully and acceptably, greatly beloved by his Church; since coming here, he has received calls to other churches, but has declined them, believing his field of usefulness is here. He married Miss Anna Grand-Girard, of Hillsboro, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1869; she is a daughter of Rev. Emil Grand-Girard, a Presbyterian minister, a native of Herri Court, France; Mr. and Mrs. Tappan have three children—Oella, Julia and Paul.

Taylor, Wm., retired.

Taylor, Daniel, lab.

Taylor, L. W., miller.

Taylor, M. M., miller.

Templin, Hugh, contractor.

TEMPLIN, MARY, MRS., proprietor of the Harlan House; was born in Kentucky; moved to Indiana; her maiden name was Mary Worcester. She married John Templin in March, 1836; he was born in Fayette Co., Ohio; they came to Iowa and located in Keokuk in 1852; he was engaged in the wholesale mercantile trade, with an extensive business; was burned out; lost a large stock of goods, and building, on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, in Keokuk; her husband was a man of great energy and business ability; when he began life, he had nothing; a short time before his death, was worth over a quarter of a million dollars; he came to Mt. Pleasant in 1860; he died in 1862 from an injury received on the railroad; he left two sons—Hugh and Isaac. Mrs. Templin has conducted the Harlan House since June, 1876.

Teesdale, John, retired.

Teeter, J. E., physician.

Thacker, Joseph, clerk.

Thomas, John, works at Asylum.

Thomas, John A., works at Asylum.

Thomas, O. A., wagon-maker.

Thompson, Robert, laborer.

Thompson, S. N., merchant.

Thornton, Joseph, laborer.

Throop, D. W. C., pumpmaker.

THROOP, JAMES A., of Van Cise & Throop, publishers of the *Free Press*; born in Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1835; he was educated in Chenango Co., and came to Illinois in 1855; the following year to Iowa, and located in Mt. Pleasant in December, 1856; engaged in business with Cole Bros., and continued about seven years; then engaged in the hardware and pump business for seven years; in 1872, in company with Mr. Van Cise, bought out the *Free Press*; for the past two years, owing to the absence of Mr. Van Cise, Mr. Throop has had the entire editorial and business management of the paper. Married Miss Rowena Beebe, of Chenango Co., N. Y., April 7, 1858; they have five children—Joseph C., Horace, Thomas D., Addison J. and Bessie; lost three children.

TIFFANY, P. C., dealer in jewelry and stationery, Tiffany Corner; born in Sturbridge, Worcester Co., Mass., April 7, 1809; there spent his summers in the cotton factory, winters in school; afterward engaged as clerk and book-keeper; he married Miss Eliza Cheney, Jan. 1, 1836; she was a native of Worcester Co., a daughter of Pennel Cheney, a prominent man of that town; in 1838, Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany, with her father and brother, started for the West, by stage, lake and river; Mr. Tiffany hired a team to bring them west from the river to "Sweet Home," and his description of their arrival at this place is very amusing. Mrs. Tiffany was not pleased with the hotel accommodations; they came to Mt. Pleasant in June, 1838; they bought the claim, where the State Hospital for the Insane now stands, of Martin Tucker, for \$700; in 1840, Mr. Tiffany bought the corner he now occupies, and engaged in keeping tavern; it was then called the "Hawk-Eye House," and afterward the "Henry House;" in 1849, he went to California, and returned in 1851; during his absence, Mrs. Tiffany made improvements to the hotel which was afterward called the Tiffany House; in 1857, he engaged in his present business; was appointed Justice of Peace by Gov. Lucas, the first Territorial Governor; held that office until 1849; upon his return from California, was again elected to the same office; was appointed Postmaster during President Pierce's administration, and held the office for nine years; he was one of the incorporators, and the first President of the Iowa Wesleyan University. They have had no children of their own, but have adopted two, one of whom married Gen. T. B. Eldridge, now of Kansas, the other, Samuel, is married and lives at home. Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany are members of the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Tiffany has been Senior Warden for many years.

Todd, James C., clerk, Harlan House.

Tomlinson, L. O., billiard-hall.

Townsend, Thomas, retired.

Tracey, J. W., farmer.

Trimble, George W., carpenter.

Trimble, S. T., City Assessor.

Timmerman, H., merchant.

Timmerman, William, shoe dealer.

Trites, G. D., grain-buyer.

TROUGHTON, HENRY, meat market; born in New York in 1835; came to Iowa and located in Mt. Pleasant in 1860; he has been engaged in business for the past ten years and built up a large trade. Has married twice; his first wife was Miss Annie Kean, from Illinois; his present wife was Miss Catharine Martin, from Pennsylvania; he has five children—Leilia, Frank, Hattie, Katie and Henry.

Turner, E. W., retired.

TWINTING, T., P. merchant, dealer in groceries and provisions, Mt. Pleasant; born in Germany, on the Rhine, in 1825; emigrated to America in 1848; he came to Iowa in 1862, and has been successfully engaged in business in Mt. Pleasant since 1869; an extensive trade.

YNER, JOHN, agent of the American Express Co.; born in Fayette Co., Ind., Feb. 14, 1817; lived in the State of Indiana, near Indianapolis; came to Iowa in 1843; located in Des Moines Co. and engaged in farming; he came to Henry Co. and engaged in the boot and shoe business in Mt. Pleasant in 1859; was appointed agent of the Express Co. in 1862; has been connected with the company for sixteen years. Held the office of Mayor of this city, and was City Councilman for some years. He married Miss Ann E. Gilmore, from Kentucky, November, 1844; they have one adopted daughter. Mr. Tyner's father is still living in Indiana; is over 85 years old.

VAN ALLEN, GEO. C., abstract-maker.

Vancise, E. G., attorney.

Van Hon, William, stone-mason.

VERNON, J. B., Justice of the Peace; born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Jan. 13, 1812; at 25 years of age, he removed to Indiana; in 1852, came to Iowa and located in Henry Co. October 27, 1852, and engaged in farming; has been in the ministry for many years; was licensed as an exhorter in Ohio; was licensed minister in the M. E. Church and ordained in Indiana; he moved to Mt.

Pleasant in 1864; he has held office of Justice of the Peace for a long time. He married Miss Maria Monroe, from Muskingum Co., Ohio, March 2, 1837; they have five children—Leroy M., the oldest, is General Superintendent of Missionaries of Italy, having fifteen missionaries, all native Italians, under his charge; he has been there seven years, and is master of seven different languages; John W., an attorney in Memphis; Samuel M., a minister in the M. E. Church; Pastor of a church in Pittsburgh; Mary E., now Mrs. Patch, of this city; William S., a merchant in Fort Des Moines; lost two children. John W. was in the army, enlisted in the 4th Regt. Iowa Cav., and was in the service three years; William was in the 100-days service, though only 16 years of age.

Vickstrom, J. G.

Virden, Ross, merchant.

WAITE, SOLOMON.

Walker, H. D., plasterer.

Wallace, Robert, clerk.

WALTERS, BENNET G., retired; born in Berkeley Co., Va., March 13, 1823; after reaching manhood, he engaged in farming. Married Miss Emily Murphy, of Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., Va., Jan. 10, 1843; they came to Iowa and located in Henry Co., Wayne Tp., in May, 1855, and engaged in farming; he improved three farms. His father was a Baptist minister, but Mr. Bennet W., early in life, connected himself with the Hicksite branch of the denomination of Friends, and began preaching in 1852; he has always been a great student of the Bible, and was engaged in preaching for over twenty-five years, as the way seemed to open; after coming to this county, he gave the ground upon which the meeting-house is located in Wayne Tp., and owing to his efforts, the house was built; he is acknowledged to be one of the most able thinkers and earnest workers in this denomination; for some time past, he has retired from active business, and they have lived in Mt. Pleasant; they have three children—Bennet Gideon, William Penn and Branson Hallowell; have lost four children.

Walthers, B. G., retired.
 Waltz, R., tailor.
 Warwick, Wm. M., merchant.
 Washburn, C. A.
 Watts, William, laborer.
 Webber, E. H.
 Webber, Fred.
 Werble, George, laborer.
 Wells, B. S., blacksmith.
 Wells, Fred L., tinner.
 Wheeler, John.

WHEELER, JOHN, D. D.; the oldest son of John and Mary Kingswell Wheeler; was born in Portsmouth, England, April 15, 1815; removed to the United States in his 4th or 5th year, landing near Baltimore; the family removed in a short time to the vicinity of Bellefontaine, Ohio; afterward became residents of Bellefontaine, where he spent most of his childhood and youth; in 1835, became a student in Norwalk, Ohio, Seminary; in 1837, a student of Alleghany College; in 1839, left Alleghany College for Greencastle, Ind., in company with the family of Prof. (now Bishop) Simpson, who, a short time before, had been elected President of the Indiana Asbury University; in 1840, graduated as A. B.; a member of the first graduating class, three in number, of the I. A. U.; same year, elected Principal of the Franklin Institute, in Indianapolis; remained two years; in 1842, elected Professor of Latin in the Indiana Asbury University; in 1854, retired from the professorship; in 1855, became President of the Baldwin Institute, Berea, Ohio, which, the next spring, became the Baldwin University; in 1858, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity; retired, in 1870, and was elected President of the Iowa Wesleyan University, holding the Presidency of both institutions from June until the latter part of August, 1870; retired from the Presidency of the I. W. U. in June, 1875, and became Pastor of the First M. E. Church, Keokuk, Iowa; in 1876, appointed Presiding Elder, Keokuk District; in 1877-78, Presiding Elder of the Mt. Pleasant District. In childhood, he became a member of the M. E. Church; in 1853, licensed to preach; in 1855, joined the North Ohio Conference; in 1863, secured the loca-



tion of the German Wallace College at Berea, Ohio, which he has considered the most important work of his life; in 1872, secured the location of the German College at Mt. Pleasant, which was chartered and opened in 1873. In 1842, married Miss Mary R. Yandes, who died in 1854, leaving five children, three of whom survive. In 1857, married Miss Clara Hulah; had seven children, five still living. In 1840, was requested by one of the Missionary Secretaries of the M. E. Church to become a Missionary to Palestine, to which he assented; in 1854, was selected by the Bishop Superintendent of Missions in India, and willingly gave his consent; was providentially prevented from entering the Missionary field, but for thirty-two years was engaged in teaching in three Church Colleges—twenty years in charge.

Wilder, George, restaurant.

Williford, S., retired.

Whitford, Lot, lawyer.

White, George, carpenter.

White, O. H.

White, W. L., tinner.

WHITING, JOHN H., Cashier of the National State Bank, born in Painted Post, Steuben Co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1834; attended school there and

in Lima. N. Y.; then entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and graduated in 1855; he engaged in teaching one year at Paul Wing's Boys' Boarding-School; came to Iowa in the spring of 1857, and entered the bank of Brazelton & Co.; when the State Bank was organized, he held the position of Assistant Cashier; upon the organization of the bank under the National Banking-System, he was elected Cashier, and since then has held that position in the management of the bank; he has held the office of City Treasurer, also School Treasurer of Mt. Pleasant. Married Miss Julia May, of Bath, N. Y., in September, 1858; they have three children—May, James T. and Harry C.

WHITING, TIMOTHY, banker; President of the National State Bank of Mt. Pleasant; was born in the town of Bremen, Hancock Co., Me., Feb. 7, 1809; when only 6 years of age, his father, Col. John Whiting, removed to Western New York, and located in Steuben Co.; lived on a farm until 15 years of age; completed his education in the Prattsburg Academy; entered a store as clerk, and after serving in that capacity for about five years, and at the age of 20, in company with another young man, he engaged in business at Painted Post; he continued in business in that county until April, 1857, when he came to Iowa, and settled in Mt. Pleasant, and engaged in banking; in 1858, in company with other parties, started a branch of the State Bank; he was Cashier, and representative of the bank in the State Board of Directors during the time it was in operation; in May, 1865, this institution was changed into the National State Bank, one of the solid institutions of Iowa, and he has held, from the time of its organization, the office of President; has held few offices except those connected with the bank and church. Has never been a strong partizan, and has steadily refused to accept political offices. He is President of the Board of Directors of the State Insane Asylum, located at Mt. Pleasant. He has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church, since 1831, and an official in the Mt. Pleasant body since locating here; is liberal, kind hearted to the poor and ever ready

to help the needy and distressed. He married Miss Sarah H. McCall, of Painted Post, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1833; had eleven children, seven living—John, the eldest son, is Cashier of the National State Bank of Iowa, at Mt. Pleasant; Henry, Master Mechanic of the St. Louis, Rock Island & Rockford R. R.; Charles H., in business in Burlington; Samuel S., engaged in business in Missouri; Frank H., a civil engineer in the employ of the C., B. & Q. R. R.; Ann E., eldest daughter living, is the wife of Prof. J. H. Hopkins, Vice President of the Albion Michigan College, and Sophia E. is the wife of R. S. Gillis, Assistant Cashier of the National State Bank.

Whitney, William H., carpenter.

Wick, George M., laborer.

Willard, L. F., harness dealer.

Willie, G. F. W., Professor in College.

Williford, Samuel, teamster.

Wilson, John, laborer.

Wilson, W. G.

Wingate, J. L., gun store.

WINTERS, JOHN, Contractor for mason work on the C., B. & Q. R. R., and raiser of thorough-bred horses and cattle, Sec. 16; born in Ireland in 1819; when 17 years of age, his parents came to America, and settled in Pennsylvania; he went to Syracuse, N. Y.; learned the trade of stone-cutter, and worked there until 1840, then went to Canada, and worked on the Welland Canal until 1845; came to La Salle, Ill.; he came to Davenport, Iowa, in 1855, and walked from there to Mt. Pleasant, and engaged in cutting stone for the State Asylum; in the fall of 1856, he began working for the B. & M. R. R., and for a number of years has been a large contractor on this and the C., B. & Q. R. R.; he owns large quarries both here and at Dudley, where a large number of men are employed in getting out and shipping stone for the contract work on the road; about five years ago, Mr. Winters commenced raising fine stock; he has some of the finest horses and cattle in the State; his home stock farm, of 320 acres, adjoining the city of Mt. Pleasant, is, with its location and improvements, one of the most valuable in the State of Iowa, valued at \$50,000, and the value of the blooded stock of

horses and cattle, nearly as much more. Mr. Winters began without means, and by industry, integrity and good management, he now owns, aside from his large business interests, 1,400 acres of land in this county. He has two sons—John C. and Michael F.

WINTERS, JOHN C., manager of the Winters Stone Quarries; born in La Salle, Ill., in September, 1848; when 7 years of age, his parents came to Iowa; his father being engaged in quarrying and contracting, John learned that business, and for some years has had the management of the Winters Quarries, at Mt. Pleasant, having about fifty men in his employ; he holds the office of Sub-school Director, and is President of the Board, and is also Director in the Agricultural Society. He married Miss Mary Ellen O'Hare, from St. Louis, Mo., in September, 1869; they have five children—Laura and Stella, twins, Samuel L., John and Grace C.; lost one son.

Woodburn, Samuel.

Woodburn, John G., tailor.

WOODS, JOHN T., of the firm of Templin Bros. & Wood, dealers in dry goods and notions; born in Fayette Co., Ind., Jan. 7, 1837; at 15 years of age, came to Keokuk; to Mt. Pleasant in 1859; after attending school one year, he engaged in business. Is a member of the School Board. Married Miss Sarah E. Killpatrick, daughter of Judge Ephraim Killpatrick, one of the early settlers of Henry Co., Dec. 13, 1860; they have five children—Edward C., Lucy R., Charles E. Alice and Ella.

Woolson, T. W., biography on last page.

WOOLSON, JOHN S., attorney, of the firm of Woolson & Babb; born in Erie Co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1840; lived there until 16 years of age, and came with his parents to Iowa and located in Mt. Pleasant in June, 1856; completed his education and commenced reading law. Was appointed Assistant Paymaster in the navy, regular service, in March, 1862; he was on board the sloop-of-war Housatonic when she was torpedoed off Charleston; she sank in ten minutes; beyond a cold bath, he was uninjured, and was picked up with the other officers; he was present at the attack on Ft. Sumter, and at both attacks on Ft.

Fisher, being on the monitor Monadnock; he was also up James River, at Ft. Darling, and the capture of Richmond; was in the service until December, 1865. After his return, completed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, and since has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He represents this county in the State Senate; was elected in 1875 to fill a vacancy; re-elected in 1877 for four years; he was Secretary of the School Board for some years, and has been Chairman of the State Board of Commissioners of Insanity since 1870. He married Miss Myra T. Bird, of Mt. Pleasant, April 7, 1867; they have four children—Paul B., Ralph, Miriam and Grace.

YOAKUM, H. B., miller.

YODER, SAMUEL, proprietor of the Pennsylvania House; born in Cambria Co., Penn., in 1826; he came to Iowa in September, 1876, and engaged in the hotel business Aug. 1, 1878. He married Miss Barbara Yoder, of Ohio, in 1853; they have eight children—five sons and three daughters.

Young, N. A. J., Constable.

Yuhn, Herman, blacksmith.

YOUNG, WILLIAM, retired; born in County Antrim, Ireland, north of Belfast, April 18, 1808; he emigrated with his parents to America, leaving Belfast May 18, 1818; he was brought up in Pennsylvania, and learned the milling business; he came to Fulton Co., Ohio, in 1835, and was one of the early settlers there; he bought a farm, and lived there until 1855, when he came to Iowa; located in this county in March, 1856, and engaged in farming; continued until a few years past, when he gave up the active management of his farm and moved to Mt. Pleasant. He had nothing when he began life, and now owns over three hundred acres of land. He has been twice married; his first wife was Esther Stott, of Pennsylvania; she died in 1871; they had nine children, four of whom survive—Charles S., Robert, William P. and Miller; he married Nancy Phillips June 3, 1875; she is a native of Chester Co., Penn., and came to Iowa in 1866. Mr. Young had two sons in the army.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. MT. PLEASANT.)

A BRAHAMS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 25.

ABRAHAM, LOT, farmer and stock-raiser, S. 36; born in Butler Co., Ohio, April 18, 1838; his parents came to Iowa when he was 3 years of age, and located in this county; his father died in 1843, soon after they came here, and Lot was the oldest son living at home. He enlisted in the 4th I. V. C., as private; he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant with the consent and by vote of his company; was afterward commissioned Captain; he was in fifty-four battles, fights and skirmishes; he was in the service about four years. He returned and engaged in farming; owns 340 acres of land. Married Miss Sarah C. Alden Sept. 13, 1865; she is a native of Marietta, Ohio, and is a direct descendant of John Alden, who came over in the Mayflower; they have four children—John G., Sarah, Mary and Katie.

Ambler, P. S., far., Sec. 35.

Andrews, N. B., far., Sec. 13.

BACKUS, J. R., farmer, Sec. 29.

Barnes, Mat. H., far., S. 23.

BARTLETT, JOHN WESLEY, far., S. 26; born in Frederick Co., Va., May 8, 1807; he lived there until 21 years of age; then went to Ohio, where he lived two years; then moved to Indiana, where he lived until he came to Iowa and located in Henry Co., in 1856, and engaged in farming; he owns 174 acres of land and has held school and road offices. Married Catherine Carmichael March 1, 1830; she was a native of Pennsylvania, and was brought up in Ohio and Indiana; they have five children—Mary, William, Catherine, Jesse D. and Maggie; lost five children in infancy.

Barlett, J. D., far., S. 36.

Barton, J., far., S. 17.

BAYLES, RICHARD, far., S. 11; born in Newtown, N. Y., July 19, 1805; when 10 years of age, his father moved to Adams Co., Ohio, where Richard was married to Miss Polly

Thomas, a native of Brown Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1829; they came to Iowa and arrived in Mt. Pleasant March 22, 1843; the same year, moved on the farm where they now live and engaged in farming; have lived here for thirty years; he is the oldest settler now living on this road; owns a farm of 120 acres and has held town offices. Mrs. Bayles died Feb. 16, 1877, leaving five children—Abraham M., Joseph F., Mary M., Richard W., Matilda C.; they have lost six children. Mr. Bayles had two sons in the army; Joseph enlisted in the 14th I. V. I.; was wagon-master; Washington enlisted in the 4th I. V. C.; was taken prisoner at Black River and held three months; was in the service thirty-four months; Joseph F. Morrison, who married Mary M., enlisted in the 4th I. V. C., Co. K, and died from disease contracted in the army, leaving two children—Allie and Richard M., who, with their mother, live with Mr. Bayles.

Beardsley, J. L., far., Sec. 29.

Beck, John, far., S. 7.

BLAKMORE, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 23; was born in West Virginia Sept. 4, 1814, and lived there twenty-seven years; he came to Iowa and located in Henry Co. in January, 1843, and is one of the early settlers, and has lived here over thirty-six years; he bought a claim and engaged in farming; he owns 151 acres. He married Mary Elliott, of Ohio, March 13, 1851; they have four children—William F., Jesse H., Sarah E. and Mary I.; they have lost one son, James E., who was drowned.

BLAKMORE, WILLIAM A., farmer, Sec. 23; was born in Ohio Co., Va., Dec. 1, 1811. He married Rebecca Roberts, a native of the same place, April 21, 1836; they came to Iowa, and located in this county in 1843, and engaged in farming; were early settlers, having lived here over thirty-five years; he owns a farm of seventy-three acres; has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church over forty-two years. They

have four children—Sarah E., born Aug. 22, 1842, wife of Thomas J. Stansbery, of Kansas; Rebecca J., born Dec. 17, 1845, at home; Francis E., born Dec. 2, 1848; he married Miss Annie Booten; they have one child—Lizzie E.; Catharine A., born Feb. 17, 1859, wife of James Chandler. Mr. and Mrs. Blakmore have lost three children, Caleb S., James M. and William F.

BROOKS, MARTIN, farmer, Sec. 16; was born in Prussia March 7, 1827; emigrated to America in 1854, came to Iowa in 1855, and to Henry Co. in the spring of 1856; he was engaged in quarrying stone and burning lime, and was clerk in a store; then engaged in farming; he owns a farm of eighty-four acres near city of Mt. Pleasant. He married Miss Susan Strow, from Germany, in November, 1855; they have eight children—William, Martin, Annie, Rose, Dora, Emma, Albert and Susan.

Bosworth, S. H., far., S. 4.

Broshuahan, B. J., far., S. 33.

Broshuahan, C., far., S. 20.

Broshuahan, C. J., far., S. 17.

Broshuahan, D., far., S. 33.

BROWN, HENRY C., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 14; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Jan. 3, 1832; he was brought up there and in Montgomery Co.; he came to Iowa, and located in this county in the fall of 1856, and engaged in farming and stock-raising; he has given considerable attention to sheep-raising, and very few farmers have been more successful in this branch of stock-raising; he owns 160 acres of land. He has held office of Township Trustee, Director of the County Farm, and other town and school offices; he is public-spirited, and identified with the interests of the county. He married Miss Ballie Humphrey, from McDonough Co., Ill., in March, 1859; they have eight children—Harry, Belle, Laura, Edwin, Frank, Lou, Carl and Pearl.

Buchanan, O. H. P., far., S. 10.

Buck, L. G., far., S. 3.

Burk, W., far., S. 33.

Burns, E., Sr., far., S. 34.

Burns, E., Jr., far., S. 34.

Burns, W., far., S. 27.

CAMPBELL, DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 12.

Campbell, W., far., S. 23.

Carnahan, E. F., far., S. 10.

CARRON, ROBERT, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 2; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 12, 1812; lived three miles from the town of Washington until he came to Iowa in 1839; he selected the lands where he now lives; remained here during the winter to attend the land sales in the spring of 1840, when he entered over five hundred acres from Government; then return to Pennsylvania, and remained four years; came to this county May 18, 1844, and settled permanently and engaged in farming; he is one of the early settlers, and there are few here now who were here when he came; he owns 800 acres of land. He married Miss Jane Munce, of Washington Co., Penn., in October, 1849; they have three children—Leslie J. (at home), Mary E. (now Mrs. Thornton Willets, of this county) and Robert M., who lives on the old home place in Washington Co., Penn.

Cavanagh, P., far., S. 12.

CAULK, BENT, farmer, stock dealer and stock-raiser, Sec. 5; was born in Guilford Co., N. C., in 1827; he came from Illinois to Iowa by wagon with Col. Porter and Brazleton; arrived here May 27, 1836; his father bought 1,000 acres of land and settled on the farm where he now lives; there were numbers of Indians here then, and they traded with them; he soon learned the Indian language, and could speak it as readily as English; he engaged in farming, and also in buying and shipping stock for the past twenty years; he is one of the oldest settlers, and owns 325 acres of land. He married Miss Elizabeth Jane Moore October 27, 1852; her father was one of the earliest settlers; came here in 1835; went to California in 1849, and with one of his daughters and a granddaughter sailed for New York on the vessel Meteor, and were lost at sea; neither vessel nor passengers were ever heard from. Mr. and Mrs. Caulk have two sons—Charlie and Frank.

Chandler, G. L., far., S. 22.

Chandler, L. R., far., S. 23.

Chandler, T., far., S. 22.

Coranee, Eli, far., S. 3.

Cormick, C., far., S. 32.

DAWSON, JOHN, SR., farmer, Sec. 33.

Deal, James I., Sec. 3.

Doan, A., far., S. 32.

Doan, M., far., S. 31.

Doan, Zach, Sec. 32.

Donahy, M., far., S. 16.

Downey, F., far., S. 15.

EASTMAN, SOL, Sec. 21.

FARISS, ADAM, far., S. 3.

FARBER, M. W., farmer and fruit grower, Sec. 16; born in Berkeley Co., Va., Nov. 15, 1819; he lived there until 14 years of age; went to Ohio in 1833, and lived in that State until 1849. Married Miss Rachel Johnson in December, 1843; she is a daughter of Judge Johnson, of Miami Co., Ohio; they came to Iowa in 1849; spent one winter in Keokuk; settled in Lee Co., and lived there until April, 1865, when they came to Mt. Pleasant, and located where they now live, just out of the city, on a farm of forty-seven acres, largely devoted to orchard and fruit-culture; one part of it is well adapted for a fishery, which Mr. F. at one time intended starting. Mr. Farber is a natural mechanic, and has recently received patents for a combined ditching machine, and also for a self-adjusting wheel scraper. They have had seven children, none now living.

FARR, FRANK S., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 36; was born in Vermont Jan. 29, 1823; he lived there until 1851; went to California and remained over three years and returned to Vermont; on the 1st of November, 1855, he started for Iowa; he arrived in this county and bought the farm where he now lives Nov. 5, 1855; he has been engaged since then in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Farr began life without anything, working at \$11 per month; by industry and good management, he now owns 230 acres of land; he not only holds the title of it, but there is not a claim

of any kind against it. He has held school and road offices. He married Miss Amy Gilbert, a native of England, Jan. 1, 1850; they have two children—Hattie M. and George H.; lost one daughter—Charlotte.

Faucett, J. J., far., S. 17.

Faulkner, O. F. A., far., S. 30.

Forbes, J. F., far., S. 32.

Forbes, J. D., far., S. 32.

Forbes, Riely, far., S. 27.

FORBES, COLLIN, farmer, Sec. 35; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., May 7, 1803; when 10 years of age, he went with his father to Ohio; in 1824, they moved to Fountain Co., Ind. There he married Miss Jane Johnson, a native of Tennessee, Jan. 1, 1829; they came to Iowa by wagon; arrived here May 28, 1837, and are among the oldest settlers now living here; he bought a claim and engaged in farming; he hauled the first load of brick that was ever brought to Mt. Pleasant. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes have passed their golden wedding-day, which occurred Jan. 1, 1879; they have lived a long, peaceful, useful life; they have six children—Edward, Angeline, Sarah, Albert, James and Perry, and have lost four children.

Fowler, J. H., far., S. 21.

GILLIS, C. B., far., S. 8.

GEESEKA, RUDOLPH, farmer, Sec. 2; was born in Prussia in 1815; served in the Prussian army four and a half years; he came to America in 1838; lived in New York some time; came to Iowa in 1852; settled in Lee Co., and engaged in farming; he lived there twenty-four years, then came to Henry Co.; he owns a farm of 120 acres. Married Miss Louisa Duderstadt, from Germany, in September, 1852; they have seven children—Otto, Hugo, Egmont, Rudolph, Emma, Flora and Alvina. Mr. and Mrs. Geeseka attend the Presbyterian Church.

Giblin, Thos., far., S. 34.

Grant, R. R., far., S. 12.

HAMM, JOHN B., farmer, Sec. 27.

Haunifce, P., far., S. 28.

Harris, Wm., far., S. 29.

HANSON, JOHN M., farmer, Sec. 10; born in Franklin Co., Mass., July 25, 1807; lived there and in Shelburne, and learned the trade of cabinet-maker; after working in various places, he located for a time in Ohio; in 1836, on account of his health, he started with a span of horses for the West; he came to Chicago, and thence to Joliet, where he traded his team for wild land; he came to Iowa and arrived in Henry Co. in September, 1836; is one of the oldest settlers; few are now living in the county who were here when he came; made the claim where he now lives; at that time there was not a settler on the prairie east of him to the Mississippi River; he engaged in farming. It was a journey to go to mill in those days, and he used to pound corn in a hole burned out of the end of a stump. He sold fifty hogs to Presley Saunders at \$1.50 per cwt., and only got one-third cash; two-thirds he had to trade out in dry goods, with calico at 25 cents a yard. He was engaged in chairmaking and turning for some years; went to California in 1852, and remained there six years. After the Henry County Agricultural Society was organized, he was its President, when the first county fair was held. He was elected Representative to the State Legislature in the fall of 1871, and has held town and school offices. He owns a farm of over one hundred acres adjoining the city of Mt. Pleasant. Mr. Hanson has been married three times. On the 8th of January, 1832, he married Miss Laurette Smith, a native of Massachusetts; she died Aug. 18, 1839; they had three children; two survive—Lucy and William; on the 10th of February, 1841, he married Laura A. Woods, of this State; she died Feb. 24, 1852; they had six children; four survive—Charles A., Laurette A., Henry W. and John C. He married his present wife, Eliza Farr, from Vermont, June 10, 1862.

HARRISON, CHARLES P., farmer, and raiser of fine stock, Sec. 26; born in Delaware Co., Penn., Sept. 15, 1826; when 12 years of age, moved to Ohio; he came to Iowa in 1856, and located in this county; he was among

the first to introduce fine stock in this county, bringing them with him when he came from Ohio; he located where he now lives, and engaged in stock farming. He had very little when he began life; by industry and good management, he now owns 300 acres of land. He has held town and school offices and is actively identified with the interests of the town and county. He married Miss Catharine Murray, of Clark Co., Ohio, Nov. 14, 1852; they have seven children—Murray, Lizzie, Fred, M. Park, Vinnie, Willie and Annie. Coal has been discovered on Mr. Harrison's farm; also a superior quality of potter's clay, and there is a tile-factory in operation on his farm.

Hart, J. B., retired, S. 21.

Hawkins, Eli, far., S. 21.

Heally, Tim, far., S. 28.

HEDGES, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser, S. 12; born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Dec. 13, 1824; he came to Iowa by team, and arrived in this county in September, 1850, and has lived here over twenty-eight years; he settled upon land his father entered from the Government, in the spring of 1851; he had just got his shanty ready to live in on the evening of the last day of May, when the largest or main portion of it was entirely carried away by a hurricane, but, very fortunately, his wife and children were not injured; Mr. Hedges has been successful in life; his home farm contains 320 acres, and he owns 420 acres in all. He has held school and road offices. He married Miss Louisa Pritchett, of Pickaway Co., Ohio, Dec. 22, 1846; they have nine children—John, Zachary P., Jabez, Maria, Mary, William, Emma H., Thomas J. and Louisa B.

Helphrey, F. P., far., S. 3.

Higgins, P., S. 16.

Hills, Samuel, far., S. 6.

Hitt, E. F., far., S. 22.

Hobbs, Albert, far., S. 30.

Hockett, Eli, far., S. 31.

Holmes, Jeremiah, far., S. 18.

Hoover, Andrew, S. 34.

Houseman, Jacob, far., S. 26.

Hughes, John D., far.

Hughes, W. F., far., S. 5.

Hulings, John, far., S. 32.

Hurley, C., far., S. 27.

Hurley, Daniel, far., S. 33.

Hutton, William, far., S. 8.

HUTTON, WILLIAM M., far., S. 8; born in Sangamon Co., Ill., July 4, 1832; when only 3 years of age, his parents came to Iowa with ox-teams; located in this county, on the farm where Mr. Hutton now lives, in the spring of 1835; Indians were numerous then, and settlers few; William has always lived in this township, on the farm he now owns, except a few years spent in Mt. Pleasant; he is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and owns 225 acres of land. He married Miss Mary E. Watson, a native of Van Buren Co., Iowa, in September, 1861; they have seven children—Charles, James, Alvin, Benton, Etta, Emma and Lilly. Samuel Hutton, the father of William, was born in Pennsylvania in 1785; he died September 12, 1857, 72 years of age; his wife, Polly Hutton, was born in 1793, and is a native of North Carolina; they had nine children, six of whom survive; Mrs. Hutton is now 86 years old, and is living with her son William.

JEFFRIES, J., far., S. 3.

KERFUS, ANDREW, far., S. 33.

KEAN, THOMAS L., far., S. 6; born in Berkeley Co., Va., Feb. 18, 1818; when 14 years of age, with his parents, went to Clark Co., Ohio; lived there eight years; came by wagon to Iowa, and arrived in this county in the fall of 1838; located on the farm where he now lives; he bought the claim and entered the land from the Government at the first land sale held at Burlington, in 1840; he has sold wheat for 25 cents per bushel, and \$1.12 per cwt. for pork; owns farm of 200 acres, and has held town and school offices. Married Miss Sarah Ann Rose July 22, 1843; she was a native of Pennsylvania, born a few miles from Philadelphia; afterward lived in Virginia and Ohio; they have three children—Margaret Jane, Isabel and Frank; lost two daughters—Adaline and Sarah Ann.

KEAN, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 7; born in Berkeley Co., Va., Nov. 15, 1815; lived there until 18 years of

age; went to Ohio in 1833, and lived there five years; he came to Iowa on horse-back, and located in Mt. Pleasant in October, 1838—one of the earliest settlers; the Indians used to pass through here every year on their way to visit Flint Hills, now Burlington; when his brother came to this country, he built a very substantial log house, to be used as a fort for protection; they killed a large ox, raised it up in the house and left it hanging there until it was used up; it was frozen, and they would shave off the beef as they wanted to use it. Mr. Kean entered land from the Government, and engaged in farming; has sold wheat at 25 cents a bushel and pork at \$1.25 per hundred. He has held town and school offices. He owns 185 acres of land. Married Miss Matilda McMillin, of Worcester, Wayne Co., Ohio, in March, 1842; they have three children—Mary, Charles and Laura; lost one son—Willie.

KNOX, THOMAS, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 15; born in Washington Co., Penn., Dec. 4, 1816; lived there until 30 years of age; removed to Ohio; remained twenty years; then came to Iowa, and located in Henry Co., where he now lives, in November, 1866, and engaged in farming and stock-raising; he has given considerable attention to sheep-raising; he owns over three hundred acres of land, and has held town and school offices. He married Miss Sarah Ann Ely, of Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 2, 1845; they have eight children—four sons and four daughters; lost one daughter.

LATSHAW, DANIEL, far., S. 26.

Lawler, Daniel, far., S. 6.

LOOMIS, ALVIN T., farmer, Sec. 35; born in Bradford Co., Penn., Feb. 18, 1846; when 6 years of age, he came with his parents to Iowa; they located in this county, and he has lived here since; is engaged in farming, and owns 113 acres of land. He was in the army; enlisted in Co. A, 45th Iowa V. I. Married Miss Fidelia Cure of Bradford Co., Penn., in March, 1868; they have three children—Ernest, Guy and Otto; lost one son.

Lyon, R. B., far., S. 22.

McCRAY, JOSEPH, far., S. 14.

McClay, William, far., S. 28.

McDonald, James, far., S. 13.

McDowell Joseph, far., S. 30.

McGeer, Arthur, far., S. 16.

McHugh, Martin, S. 34.

McKinley, M. E., far., S. 3.

McLaughlin, John, far., S. 15.

McMillan, Charles, far., S. 5.

McMillan, Thomas, far., S. 5.

McNeally, Jeremiah, far., S. 7.

McNEELEY, JEREMIAH,

farmer, Sec. 7; was born in Lewis Co., Ky. Oct. 26, 1812; his parents moved to Ohio when he was an infant, and he was raised there, and taught school. He married Miss Drusilla Springer, from Brown Co., Ohio, Sept. 24, 1835; came to Iowa by wagon, and arrived in this county in May, 1849, and the following year moved where they now live, and engaged in farming and teaching school; owns a farm of eighty acres; they have four children—Nancy, George, Elizabeth and Flavius; they lost one son, Uriah, who was in the Co. I, 14th I. V. I.; he was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, and died in prison; George was in Co. G, 11th I. V. I., and was slightly wounded and taken prisoner at Atlanta; Flavius married Miss Elizabeth Jane Hobbs, from this town and county, Oct. 8, 1874; they have two children—Ona Lillian and John Thomas.

Maulding, Alexander, far., S. 19.

Morehead, T. P., far., S. 14.

Morrison, J. E.

NEAL, JESSE, far., S. 8.

O'CONNER, CHARLES, far., S. 16.

O'Conner, Dennis, S. 20.

O'Conner, Michael, farmer, Sec. 20.

O'Conner, Pat, farmer, Sec. 21.

O'Conner, Thomas, laborer, Sec. 16.

O'Herron, Thomas, Sec. 16.

Oneal, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 16.

PALMER, HARRIS, farmer, Sec. 16.

Patton, James A., farmer, Sec. 1.

Parkins, Stephen, farmer, Sec. 8.

PERINE, JACOB, farmer, Sec.

18; owns 160 acres; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1839; he came to

Henry Co. with his parents in 1851; he married in 1863 Martha Iowa Maulding, a native of Henry Co., born in 1844; they have six children—Laura, Alvin, Alice, Cora, Josie and Walter; Martha died in infancy. Mr. Perine is a member of the firm of Caulk & Perine, stock dealers.

Perine, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 18.

Pierce, S. H., farmer, Sec. 29.

Pritchett, V. B., farmer, Sec. 1.

RAINEY, J. J., farmer, Sec. 24.

RANDOLPH, JOSEPH F.,

farmer, Sec. 36; born in Butler Co., Ohio, May 15, 1809; he lived in Ohio until he came to Iowa in 1852, when he located in this county, Jackson Tp., and engaged in farming; he has lived on his present farm for the past nine years. He was elected Representative to the State Legislature in October, 1857, the first session held at Des Moines after the adoption of the New Constitution; he has held town and school offices. Mr. Randolph has been married three times; his first wife was Sarah Woodmansee, from Ohio; she died Dec. 26, 1854, leaving seven children, five of whom survive—Columbus, William, Daniel, Thomas and Ann; Benjamin died in the army; his second wife was Mary Ann Lynch, from Kentucky; he married his present wife, Mrs. Rebecca Gardner, formerly Miss Rebecca Paine, in October, 1866; she was a native of Virginia, and came to this county with her parents in 1837; they have one daughter—Nevada M. Joshua Gardner, the former husband of Mrs. Randolph, was in the army; he was Second Lieut. of Co. K, 4th I. V. C., and was killed while in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph are connected with the M. E. Church; Mr. Randolph has been a member of this Church for fifty-nine years.

Rheinhenier, L., laborer, Sec. 36.

Roberts, D., farmer, Sec. 10.

Roberts, Edward, farmer, Sec. 15.

Robinson, John, farmer, Sec. 28.

Rodgers, Hugh, farmer, Sec. 28.

Rork, Theodore, farmer, Sec. 19.

Rose, George H., Sec. 4.

ROSS, ELIZA, MRS., Sec. 11;

Mrs. Eliza Ross, nee Knox, is a native

of Tennessee; when only 3 years of age, her parents came to Miami Co., Ohio, where she lived until her marriage with Samuel Ross, of Pennsylvania, May 18, 1843; they came to Iowa in their own conveyance, having a carriage and lumber-wagon, and arrived in this county Nov. 9, 1848; they bought the farm where Mrs. Ross now lives and engaged in farming. Mr. Ross held the offices of County Supervisor, Township Trustee, and other town and school offices. He died Sept. 12, 1872, leaving three children—Demaris (now Mrs. Bereman, of Atchison, Kan.), Margaret E. and Frances at home; also, a stepson, T. Scott, living in Boone Co.; he was in the army in Co. B, 25th I. V. I. Her son, Mathew, was in the 4th I. V. C., Co. K; he was in the service four years and died from disease contracted in the service. Mrs. Ross owns 233 acres of land.

Ross, M. E., Sec. 11.

Roth, John, farmer, Sec. 26.

Ruby, Elias, Sec. 19.

Rudd, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 28.

Rudolph, J. F., Sec. 36.

RUKGABER, JOHN, stone-quarrying and cutting stone, Sec. 17; born in Germany Aug. 19, 1828; learned there the stone-cutter's trade; he came to America in 1853, and lived in Richmond, Va., three years; worked on the Treasury Building in Washington, D. C., for two years; came to Mt. Pleasant in 1858; has been engaged here in quarrying stone since 1865. Married Annie Rupprecht from Prussia, Oct. 1, 1853; they have six children—Rosa, Annie, Joseph, Albert, Johanna and Johnnie.

SEXTON, M., farmer, Sec. 32.

Shafner, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 25.

Shane, John T., farmer, Sec. 7.

Slattery, Timothy, farmer, Sec. 28.

Smith, H. W., farmer, Sec. 30.

Smith, J. O., farmer, Sec. 29.

Smith, Levi, farmer, Sec. 29.

Stansbury, John, farmer, Sec. 24.

Stevens, D. B., brickmaker, Sec. 16.

SPEARMAN, CORNELIUS F., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 23; born in Morgan Co., Ill., near Jacksonville, Feb. 3, 1831; when 6 years of

age, his parents removed to Des Moines Co., Iowa; came to this county in April, 1840; in 1852, he went to California and was there three years engaged in mining; he returned here in 1855, and was engaged in the livery business in Fairfield and Mt. Pleasant. He enlisted in Sept. 1861; he was elected and commissioned Captain of Co. D, 4th I. V. C; he was promoted to Major in 1863; was in the siege of Vicksburg, and many other battles and skirmishes; served three years. After his return, engaged in farming; he owns 253 acres of land, and has held town and school offices. He married Miss Julia A. Coiner, of Ross Co., Ohio, in 1859; she died July 17, 1878, leaving five children—Attie, May, Julia L., Frank C. and Paul.

Sullivan, Henry, Sec. 3.

Summers, E. M., far., S. 27.

Summers, J. B., far., S. 27.

Summers, W., far., S. 27.

Swan, H., far., S. 6.

Swan, H. B., far., S. 5.

TAFT, T. V., farmer, Sec. 16.

Talbot, G. L., far., S. 16.

Tash, N., far., S. 28.

Taylor, W. H., far., S. 16.

TOLLE, WILLIAM, far., S. 13; born in Fleming Co., Ky., April 10, 1801; came to Iowa in April, 1849; was a pioneer settler; he bought the land where he now lives, moved on it the following July. and engaged in farming; Mr. Tolle has always been interested in the welfare and progress of the county; has been Vice President of the Henry Co. Agricultural Society, and connected officially with the Society for ten years; in the early days, he was a member of the Vigilance Committee; although over 77 years of age, he is still active and smart; he owns a farm of seventy-one acres. He married Miss Sallie Ringo, from Fleming Co., Ky., Feb. 13, 1823; she died June 26, 1870; they had four children, two of whom survive—Mary A., now Mrs. Grant, who lives in Nebraska, and Lucy A., now Mrs. Grant, living in this county; they lost two sons—Francis H. and Joel D.; Mr. Tolle married Mrs. Mary A. Brown, of this county, but a native of Kentucky, Nov. 27, 1870.

Toomey, P., S. 16.

Tracey, J. W., far., S. 4.

Trobridge, J. D., far., S. 22.

Trump, H., far., S., 25.

WALLACE, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 2.

Waugh, R., far., S. 24.

Waugh, Robert, far., S. 13.

Weith, Charles.

Weith, G., Sr., far., S. 16.

Williferd, H. M., far., S. 22.

Williferd, S., far., S. 32.

WILKINS, JAMES S., far., S.

25; born in Hamilton Co. Dec. 3, 1834; he was brought up and lived there until 1860, when he came to Iowa, and located in this county, and engaged in farming and stock-raising; he owns 120 acres of land, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace. He married Miss Emeline Miller Dec. 3, 1862; she is a native of Rush Co., Ind., and came to Iowa in 1853; they have six children—Delora, John, Mary, Bertha, Annie and Jessie.

WHITE, GEORGE, far., S. 16; born in Germany in 1810; emigrated to America in 1842; remained in Ohio one year; came to Iowa in 1843 and settled in this county; he was engaged in farming for many years; his sons are now living on his farm; he owns 287 acres of land. Married Mary Nau, of Germany, in 1841; she died in 1868; they had six children, four of whom survive—Charles, George, Louisa and Otilda.

WILSON, JOHN MILTON, far., S. 36; born in Wayne Co., Ind.,

March 13, 1816; he learned the trade of brickmaker; he came to Iowa on horse-back, and arrived in this county April 27, 1837, and is one of the oldest settlers now living here; the first season he came, he engaged in making brick; he made the first brick that was used in Mt. Pleasant; he afterward engaged in farming, and has also been engaged in burning lime for over twenty years. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for sixteen years, and elected first in 1852; he has also held other town and school offices. He has disposed of his land, except forty acres, where he now lives, and his lime-kilns. He married Nancy P. Ross, from Missouri, in 1839; she died March 3, 1871; they have eight children—Margaret E., Olive, James K. P., Charles C., Amy A., Missouri, Miller W. and McClure; they lost one daughter—Birdie; July 16, 1874, he married Mary J. Trump, a native of Ohio. Mr. Wilson had one son, James K. Polk, in the army, in the 45th I. V. I., Co. A. Mr. Wilson was a Democrat until 1856, and since then he has acted with the Republican party.

Wilson, J., S. 16.

Wilson, John, far., S. 20.

Wilson, J. M., far., S. 36.

Winters, Jesse M., far., S. 11.

Wood, C. D., far., S. 21.

Wood, D., retired, S. 29.

Wood, D. C., far., S. 29.

Woodcock, Thomas.

Woodsworth, J. B., far., S. 14.



SALEM TOWNSHIP.

ARNOLD, P. C., tinner, Salem.

Allen, J. B., far., S. 30 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Almond, Pleas., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Salem.

Alton, G. W., far., S. 30 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Alton, Solomon, Hillsboro.

Arnold, J. H., far., S. 12 ; P. O. Salem.

BANTA, W. V., merchant, Salem.

Ball, L., far., S. 16 ; P. O. Salem.

BAILEY, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 24 ; residence Salem ; owns 252 acres ; was born in Ohio in 1823 ; he removed from Ohio to Lee Co., Iowa, in 1845 ; came to Salem Tp., Henry Co., in 1847 ; crossed the plains to California in 1850 ; remained in California and Oregon three years, returned to Salem in 1853. Married, in 1854, Elizabeth Frazier, a native of Indiana ; their children are Dora L., Eugene S., Cophine, Mena, Lester, Gilbert and Herman. Mr. Bailey lived in Jackson Tp. from 1865 to 1871 ; has resided in present location since 1871.

Barnes, Noah, far. ; S. 29 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Beales, Joseph, far., S. 18 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Bartlett, J. W., far., S. 20 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Beard, E. & G., fars., S. 1 ; P. O. Salem.

Beckley, Jacob, Hillsboro.

BICKSLER, JOHN, manufacturer of wagons, carriages, harness, etc., Salem ; Mr. Bicksler was born in Fairfax Co., Va., in 1832 ; he learned the blacksmith trade in Loudoun Co., Va. ; removed to Iowa City, Iowa, in 1854 ; came to Salem in 1856 ; had just enough money to purchase a set of blacksmith tools ; he began the manufacture of wagons in 1865, and the livery business at about the same time ; since he began the manufacturing business, he has made and sold 500 wagons ; in the fall of 1877 and spring of 1878, he put in over one thousand rods of drain-tile on his farm two and one-half miles northwest of Salem, which was the first drain-tiling laid in Salem Tp. for draining farm land. Married, in 1859, Sarah A. Buffington, a native of Pennsylvania ; has one son—W. Scott, born 1861.

Billingsley, P., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Binford, John, far. ; P. O. Salem.

Bishop, D. D., mason, Salem.

Blackman, L. M., blacksmith, Salem.

Bixler, J. F., far., S. 15 ; P. O. Salem.

Boyce, T., Salem.

Briggs, Job, far. ; P. O. Salem.

Brown, Isaac, far., S. 1 ; P. O. Salem.

Brown, Jacob, far., S. 14 ; P. O. Salem.

Brown, J. A., far., S. 18 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Brown, J. R., far., S. 2 ; P. O. Salem.

Brown, Lewis, carpenter, Salem.

Bryant, A., far., S. 20 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Buffington, J., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Salem.

Burden, D., far., S. 21 ; P. O. Salem.

Burrough, R., far., S. 7 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Byers, C. D., far., S. 23 ; P. O. Salem.

Byers, John, far. ; P. O. Salem.

CAMMACK, LEVI, far., S. 27 ; P. O. Salem.

Cammach, N., far., S. 24 ; P. O. Salem.

Carlisle, James, far., S. 7 ; P. O. Salem.

Carman, C., far., S. 19 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

CARROLL, THOMAS, attorney, Salem ; born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1842 ; his parents removed to Wisconsin in 1854. He enlisted in the 8th Wis. V. I. (Eagle Regiment) in 1861 ; he participated in seventeen engagements, among them Corinth, Vicksburg and Frederickton ; was wounded in his hand, foot, and right arm at Vicksburg ; mustered out in September, 1864. Settled in Salem in 1868 ; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1875 ; previous to beginning the practice of his profession he was engaged in the lumber business. He married in 1865 to Anna J. Frazier, of Keokuk ; has two sons—Frank S., born in 1868, and Arthur T., born in 1876.

Carsbie, John M., far., S. 5 ; P. O. Salem.

Carsen, Robert, far., S. 30 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Carter, Samuel, far., S. 7 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Charinhalt, John, far., S. 30 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Chamberlain, John, carpenter, Salem.

Cherry, John, far., S. 30 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Childs, E., far. ; P. O. Salem.

Childs, Isaac, far., S. 15 ; P. O. Salem.

Childs, J. D., far., S. 7 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Childs, S. J., far., S. 27; P. O. Salem.
 Clark, W. J., far., S. 34; P. O. Salem.
 Clawson, M. F., far., S. 27; P. O. Salem.
 Collatt, John, tinner, Salem.

Coburn, John, far., S. 6; P. O. Salem.

Collins, Eddis, restaurant, Salem.

Cochran, A., far., S. 18; P. O. Hillsboro.

COMER, JAMES, far., residence Salem; owns eighty acres. Mr. Comer was born in South Carolina in 1804; his father removed to Indiana about 1808. He married Beulah Jessup, a native of Virginia; she died in 1863; had four children, three of whom are living—John, Isaac, and Ann C. (now Mrs. Budell), all residents of California. Mr. Comer's present wife was Mrs. Tama A. Hobson, formerly Miss Gibson. Mr. Comer came to Henry Co in 1842.

Conner, W. L., far., S. 5; P. O. Salem.

Conner, Elijah, far., S. 28; P. O. Salem.

Conrad, C. C., carpenter, Salem.

Converse, G. V., far., S. 30; P. O. Hillsboro.

Cook, Jesse, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Salem.

Cook, John, far., S. 8; P. O. Salem.

Cook, Lewis, far., S. 4; P. O. Salem.

Cook, Nathan, far., S. 36; P. O. Salem.

Cook, O. H., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Salem.

Cook, Payton, far., S. 4; P. O. Salem.

Cook, Silas, laborer, Salem.

Cooper, C., far., S. 23; P. O. Salem.

Cooper, Calvin C., mechanic, Salem.

Cooper, John, far., S. 2; P. O. Salem.

COX, GEORGE, far., S. 30; P. O. Hillsboro; born Jan. 21, 1814, in Highland Co., Ohio; in 1849, moved to Lee Co., Iowa; in 1855, removed to Henry Co. Owns 195 acres of land. Married Catherine Lane in 1837; she was born Aug. 30, 1819, in New Jersey; had five children; two living—David and John. Has been Township Treasurer. Republican; member of the M. E. Church.

Cox, Robert, far., S. 33; P. O. Hillsboro.

Cox, William, far., S. 12; P. O. Salem.

Crawford, Edmund, Salem.

Crew, M. L., far., S. 10; P. O. Salem.

Crew, W. R., far., S. 16; P. O. Salem.

DAVIDSON, ALBERT, Hillsboro.

Davidson, J. R., Hillsboro.

Davis, John, far., S. 35; P. O. Salem.

Davis, William, far., S. 28; P. O. Salem.

Deacon, William, far., S. 1; P. O. Salem.

Doan, John W., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Salem.

Doan, Joseph, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Salem.

Donaldson, R., Salem.

EDWARDS, John, Salem.

Eighme, Jerome, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Salem.

Ellerton, Jas., far., S. 30; P. O. Hillsboro.

Eighme, John R., far., S. 24; P. O. Salem.

Ellerton, F. J., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Hillsboro.

Ellerton, J. W., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Hillsboro.

Ellerton, W. J., Hillsboro.

Elliott, J., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Salem.

Elliott, W., Sr., far., S. 1; P. O. Salem.

Endushy, E., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Hillsboro.

Enterwendt, H., far., S. 19; P. O. Hillsboro.

Entriken, S. K., laborer, Salem.

FARR, LEONARD, far., S. 13; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Fell, D. M., far., S. 6; P. O. Hillsboro.

Fenn, A., far., S. 13; P. O. Salem.

Fenn, W. W., far., S. 4; P. O. Salem.

Farr, H. M., physician, Salem.

Feree, Isaac, far., S. 30; P. O. Hillsboro.

Feree, Wm., far., S. 31; P. O. Hillsboro.

Fickel, S. W., far., S. 20; P. O. Hillsboro.

Fisher, Alex. W., confectioner, Salem.

Fisher, C. A., far., S. 1; P. O. Salem.

Fisher, J. W., far., S. 14; P. O. Salem.

Foss, Z., cooper, Salem.

Frame, Albert, far., S. 6; P. O. Salem.

Frame, George, mechanic, Salem.

Frame, J. M., far., S. 6; P. O. Salem.

Frame, M. H., teacher, Salem.

Frazier, B. H., far., S. 35; P. O. Salem.

Frazier, S., far., S. 14; P. O. Salem.

Frazier, J., far., S. 36; P. O. Salem.

GARRETTSON, I. L., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Salem.

Garrettson, C. L., far., S. 23; P. O. Salem.

Gaybr, W. M., far., S. 30; P. O. Hillsboro.

GALER, W. M., Postmaster, also, stone and brick mason, Hillsboro; born Oct. 11, 1823, in Licking Co., Ohio; in 1848, moved to Illinois; in 1855, came to Henry Co.; was appointed Postmaster in 1867. Married Lucinda Ferrill in September, 1850; she was born in 1826, in New York; have four children—Clara (now Mrs. Smith), Ella,

Queen and Roger S. Republican ; Baptist.

GIBSON, ISAAC T., farmer ; residence Salem ; born in Greene Co., Ohio, in 1831 ; his father moved to Morgan Co., Ind., in 1837 ; he came to Salem in 1849. He married, in 1858, Anna M. Hiatt, a native of Indiana ; they have three children—Allen H., Mary E. and Thomas E. ; lost four children, all in infancy. Mr. Gibson was sent by the Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends as an agent to establish schools among the colored people of Missouri ; was also appointed by the American Missionary Society to act in the same capacity ; was employed in the Freedmen's Bureau Department under Gen. Howard ; in the fall of 1869, he took charge of the Osage Indians, and other tribes embraced in the Neosho Agency. Was Notary Public eight years.

Gillespie, I. P., far., S. 7 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

GREGORY, LEVI, merchant, Salem ; born in Jefferson Co., Iowa, in 1850 ; he came to Salem in 1872, and entered Whittier College ; was appointed in his senior year, conductor of the commercial department of the College ; he graduated in 1874 ; after his graduation, he was appointed to take charge of the school established for the education of the absentee Shawnee Indians, in Indian Territory ; was also engaged in allotting land to this tribe ; he returned to Salem in the autumn of 1875, and resumed teaching in Whittier College ; engaged in business in 1876 ; is at present a member of the Board of Directors of the College. Married, in 1873, Lydia A. Mc. McMillan, a daughter of Amos McMillan, of Salem. Mr. Gregory has been Superintendent of the Friends' Sabbath school at Salem for over three years.

Grim, D. P., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Grim, J., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Grim, Joseph, far., S. 19 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Gray, David, laborer ; P. O. Salem.

Grober, C., far., S. 7 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

HALLODAY, WM., far., S. 1 ; P. O. Salem.

Hallowell, R., far., S. 23 ; P. O. Salem.

Hammond, F. M., far., S. 7 ; P. O. Salem.

Hammond, H., far., S. 6 ; P. O. Salem.

Hammond, J. W., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Hammond, W. H., far., Sec. 6 ; P. O. Salem.

Hargrave, A., far., S. 24 ; P. O. Salem.

Harlan, E., far., S. 7 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Harlow, Isaiah, S. 30 ; P. O. Salem.

Harper, J., far., S. 20 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Harper, R. M., far., S. 29 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Hartley, T. C., far., S. 36 ; P. O. Salem.

Hayer, E., far., S. 29 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

HENDERSON, DUVALL W., farmer ; residence Salem ; farm in Sec. 26 ; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., in 1811 ; his father removed to Ohio in 1814. He married in 1832 Mary Garretson, a native of Grayson Co., Va. ; came to Henry Co. in 1838, and settled in Jackson Tp. ; he came to Salem in 1848, where he has since resided ; he has four children—John G. and Henry T., residents of Keokuk ; Eliza A. (wife of Mr. Sanford Lewis), resides in Salem, and Elma M. (wife of John E. Mitchel), resides in Keokuk.

Hiatt, Allen, far., S. 24 ; P. O. Salem.

Hildibrand, D. K., far., S. 20 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Hobson, Peter, far., S. 14 ; P. O. Salem.

HOCKETT, EDW., retired, S. 1 ; P. O. Salem ; he was born Jan. 21, 1802, in Guilford Co., N. C. ; when he was a child, he moved with his parents to Highland Co., Ohio ; in 1818, moved to Indiana ; in 1838, came to Henry Co., and is one of the oldest settlers in Salem Tp. ; owns 161 acres of land. Married Betsy Harris in 1822 ; she was born in 1804 in South Carolina ; had twelve children, ten living—Jessie, Jchu, Jonathan, Rebecca, Mary, John, Jane, Margaret, Eli and Nathan H. Republican ; Friends' Church.

Hockett, Jno. M., far., S. 1 ; P. O. Salem.

HOCKETT, JOSEPH, far., S. 14 ; P. O. Salem ; born Sept. 1, 1828, in Randolph Co., Ind. ; in 1838, came with his parents to Salem Tp. ; he now owns and lives on the old homestead farm entered by his father, including 114 acres. Married Ruhama Davis Oct. 5, 1854 ; she was born in 1824 in Orange Co., Ind. ; have two children—Theodore S. and Caroline L. Friends' Church ; Republican.

HOCKETT, LEVI, far., S. 11; P. O. Salem; born Dec. 18, 1838, in Salem Tp., S. 16; in 1866, removed to his present farm; owns eighty-eight acres land. Married Mary A. Brown Feb. 2, 1865; she was born in 1845 in Salem Tp.; have three children—Louis, Eugene and Carl. Has been Township Treasurer. Friends' Church; Republican.

Hockett, N. N., far., S. 1; P. O. Salem.

Hockett, Sam'l, far., S. 3; P. O. Salem.

HOCKETT, WM. S., Sr., far., S. 14; P. O. Salem; born June 20, 1820, in Randolph Co., Ind.; in 1838, came to Henry Co.; he owns ninety-four acres of land, which his father entered and deeded to his son, who has since improved it, and has the first improved farm in this locality. Married Sarah Pickering Aug. 14, 1840; she was born Dec. 12, 1819, in Frederick Co., Va.; had four children, one living—Lydia, now Mrs. Russell. Republican; members of Friends' Society.

Hodson, Geo., Sr., far., S. 11; P. O. Salem.

Hodson, I. N., far., S. 11; P. O. Salem.

Hodson, Jas., far., S. 3; P. O. Salem.

Hodson, Wm. Sr., far., S. 3; P. O. Salem.

Hodson, Z. L., far., S. 2; P. O. Salem.

Hoggate, W. H. H., lab., Salem.

Holliday, C. B. and F., fars., S. 18; P. O. Hillsboro.

Hollingsworth, J. W., far., S. 8; P. O. Salem.

Holmes, John, far., S. 34; P. O. Hillsboro.

Honnucutt, Able, lab., Salem.

Hough, M. & D., Salem.

Huff, E., far., S. 27; P. O. Salem.

INGUIN, JOSEPH T., carp., Salem.

Isaman, Samuel, far., S. 31; P. O. Hillsboro.

JAY, A. L., far., S. 28; P. O. Salem.

Jay, Henry W., mechanic, Salem.

Johns, G., far., S. 33; P. O. Salem.

Johnson, B. F., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Hillsboro.

JOHNSON, WM. C., retired far.; P. O. Salem; born in North Carolina, in 1800; his father removed to Ohio, when he was about 7 years of age. Mr. Johnson married in 1828 Hope Inskeep, a native of Ross Co., Ohio; her parents removed to Highland Co., Ohio, when she was a child; they have three children—Maria, wife of Alfred Belfield;

Clark P., resident of Van Buren Co., Iowa; Daniel E., resident of Burlington. Mr. Johnson belongs to the Society of Friends; his wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

JONES, HIRAM, blacksmith, Salem; born in Ohio, in 1834; his parents came to Henry Co., in 1839; his father removed to Lee Co., in 1841; where he resided until his death. Mr. Jones returned to Henry Co., in 1852. He married in 1858 Joanna Reeder, daughter of Joseph Reeder; they have one child—Edward I.; have lost two children—Frank M. and Forrest Belle. Mr. Jones has been engaged in his present business in Salem, since 1861.

JONES, JOEL, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Salem; born June 15, 1826, in Harrison Co., Ohio; in 1839, came to Henry Co.; owns 200 acres of land. Married Caroline Rhodes, Dec. 21, 1856; she was born Oct. 28, 1830, in Warren Co., Ohio; have four children—Alvin, Arthur, Ida and Jessie. He has been Township Treasurer and Assessor. Republican.

Jones, L. C., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Salem.

Jones, Thos., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Salem.

Jordon, J. L.; P. O. Hillsboro.

Joy, R. F., huckster, Salem.

Joy, Stephen, huckster, Salem.

KELLUM, NATHAN, far.; Sec. 36; P. O. Salem.

Kemple, E., Salem.

KITTLE, WM., merchant and proprietor of Salem House; born in Pennsylvania, in 1823; he came to Fairfield, Jefferson Co., in 1840; to Salem, in 1851. He married Minerva A. Hannigan, a native of Virginia; have had nine children, four now living. Mr. Kittle has been proprietor of the Salem House since May, 1862.

Knight, Marshall, wagon-maker, Salem.

Knight, M. L., wagon-maker, Hillsboro.

Knight, Peter, mason, Salem.

LAMM, HENRY J., far., S. 23; P. O. Salem.

Leech, J., boots and shoes, Salem.

Lemmon, R., far., S. 4; P. O. Hillsboro.

LESTER, ANTRIM, merchant and farmer; born in Pennsylvania in 1813; he removed to Jacksonville, Ill., in 1840; came to Lee Co., Iowa, in 1844, to Salem in 1848. He married

in 1848 Harriet White, a native of Vermont, born in 1827; their children are George B., Ida May, Horace G., Albert, Hattie L. and Maggie B.; they lost one child—Norval. While in Lee Co., Mr. Lester was employed in the manufacture of plows; has been in mercantile business most of the time since he came to Salem. Mr. Lester owns a fine farm of 200 acres in Sec. 20, Jackson Tp.

Lewis, E., far., S. 28; P. O. Salem.

Lindsay, G. W., Hillsboro.

Lindsay, James, Hillsboro.

Loper, J. A. J., lab., Salem.

Loughry, W., far., S. 19; P. O. Hillsboro.

Lupton, S. F., far., S. 2; P. O. Salem.

MCBRADY, J. W., far., S. 27; P. O. Salem.

McMillen, A., far., S. 14; P. O. Salem.

McMILLAN, ELI, retired, S. 26; P. O. Salem; born Feb. 19, 1799, in York Co., Penn.; in 1829, moved to the Wabash Valley, Ind.; engaged in merchandising and grazing for five years; then removed to Lee Co., and engaged in farming and stock-raising; continued this until 1866, when he removed to Henry Co.; he now owns seven improved farms, consisting of 945 acres, valued at \$41,000; also, about fifty acres of timber land. Married Adaline Vale in 1839; she was born in 1812, in York Co., Penn.; they had two children, one now living—Emily D., now wife of John M. Bell, who died Aug. 11, 1878, leaving two children—Carrie M., aged 10 years, and Annie J., aged 8 years; they lost their son—James F. in 1868, aged 24 years. When in Lee Co., Mr. McMillan held about all the school offices. Republican; Friends' Church.

McVey, M., far., S. 25; P. O. Salem.

Macey, J., carpenter, Salem.

Maddock, S., far., S. 23; P. O. Salem.

MARSH, A. B., merchant, Salem; born in Pennsylvania in 1815; removed to Ohio in 1849; came to Salem in 1854. Married, in 1857, Adeline Woodmansee, a native of Ohio; they have one child—Minnie Cora. Mr. Marsh has been engaged in the mercantile business in Salem since he first came to the State.

Marshall, Wm., retired farmer, Salem.

Matthews, J. R., far., S. 15; P. O. Salem.

Matthews, S. F., far., S. 15; P. O. Salem.

Matthews, Wm., far., S. 24; P. O. Salem.

Martin, I. A., clerk, Salem.

Maxley, John, far., S. 17; P. O. Salem.

Maxsden, Wm., far., S. 25; P. O. Salem.

Maycock, H., far., S. 16; P. O. Salem.

Mendenhall, E., far., S. 35; P. O. Salem.

Mendenhall, I., far., S. 2; P. O. Salem.

Mendenhall, J., far., S. 35; P. O. Salem.

Mickelwaite, J., far., S. 30; P. O. Hillsboro.

Meddaugh, D., far., S. 34; P. O. Salem.

Mitchell, I., Sr., far., S. 22; P. O. Salem.

Mitchell, I., Jr., far., S. 22; P. O. Salem.

Moyle, W., Sr., far., S. 28; P. O. Hillsboro.

Moyle, W., Jr., far., S. 28; P. O. Hillsboro.

Murphy, J. B., laborer, Salem.

NEWBOLD, J., far., S. 30; P. O. Hillsboro.

North, W. T., mechanic, Salem.

OSBUN, JONATHAN, far., S. 15; P. O. Salem.

PARKINS, DAVID, far., S. 22; P. O. Salem.

Percival, M. N., Hillsboro.

Percival, W. O., mechanic, Hillsboro.

Phar, G., Salem.

Phifer, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Hillsboro.

Phillips, Daniel, Salem.

PICKERING, J. H., retired carpenter and builder, Salem; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1810; he removed to Indiana in 1829, where he resided eleven years; he came to Salem in the fall of 1840; he erected what is now known as the Salem House the same year; this was purchased of Mr. Pickering by his father in 1841; was conducted as a hotel for seven or eight years. Mr. Pickering purchased and improved what is known as the Leonard Farr farm; he went to California in 1851; remained ten years, engaged in mining; he returned in 1861; in 1869, Mr. Pickering was employed by Agent Tatum to erect a sawing and grist-mill for the "Kiowa and Comanche Agency" at Fort Sill, Indian Territory; in 1871, he erected mills for the Sac and Fox Agency in the same territory; was appointed Indian Agent in 1871; continued in that capacity over three years; he was employed most of the time in the construction of various school and mission buildings for the Indian tribes.

Keokuk, son of the noted old chief, Keokuk, became civilized and converted to Christianity during his stay among the Indians. Mr. Pickering married, in 1831, Mary Pickering, of Henry Co., Ind.

Pidgeon, H., far., S. 16 ; P. O. Salem.

Pidgeon, I. M., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Salem.

Pidgeon, W. K., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Salem.

Pilkington, G. H., far., S. 18 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Pittman, George, far., S. 13 ; P. O. Salem.

Pope, John A., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Pope, Joseph B., far., S. 32 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Pope, Nathaniel, far., S. 30 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Pope, Samuel, Hillsboro.

Pouller, Charles, far., S. 9 ; P. O. Salem.

RAGOR, R. & S., fars., S. 27 ; P. O. Salem.

Raines, R., laborer, Salem.

RANSON, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 32 ; P. O. Hillsboro ; born Jan. 17, 1825, in England ; in 1833, moved with his parents to Morgan Co., Ill. ; in 1842, came to Henry Co. ; he owns 999 acres land. His father died here in August, 1853, aged 75 years ; his mother lives with him ; she was born in England in 1796. He is School Director and Treasurer.

Reeder, Jacob, Salem.

Reeves, Isaac C., druggist, Salem.

Reeves, John M., retired far., Salem.

Rhodes, T. B., far., S. 21 ; P. O. Salem.

Rice, T., far., S. 18 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Rigbee, Ralph, Salem.

ROGERS, L. J., M. D., Salem.

Root, R. T., Hillsboro.

Rose, J. B., Justice of the Peace, Salem.

Russell, Stephen, far., S. 11 ; P. O. Salem.

Russell, Wm., far., S. 36 ; P. O. Salem.

SANDERSON, C., Sr., far., S. 19 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Savage, John, far., S. 9 ; P. O. Salem.

Savage, Wm., far., S. 10 ; P. O. Salem.

Shampoin, Thos., shoemaker, Salem.

Sheldon, F., far., S. 23 ; P. O. Salem.

Shreiner, Theo., physician, Salem.

Simmons, A. T., far., S. 6 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Simpkins, Ed., far., S. 10 ; P. O. Salem.

Sink, Geo., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Salem.

Siveter, Thos., Sr., physician, Salem.

Sneatt, H., far., S. 18 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Spray, John, far., S. 16 ; P. O. Salem.

Spray, Jonas, far., S. 16 ; P. O. Salem.

SPURRIER, RICHARD, merchant, Salem ; was born in Ohio in 1812. He was married to Anna Barrett, a native of Virginia, in 1832 ; came to Iowa in 1842 ; he first settled in Johnson Co. ; came to Jackson Tp., Henry Co., in 1844 ; settled in Salem in 1845 ; has been engaged in the mercantile business here about twenty-one years ; has three children—Thomas B., Wm. H. and R. C. Thomas B. resides in Kansas ; Wm. H. in Decatur Co., Iowa ; R. C. is a resident of Henry Co.

Stanley, A., far., S. 16 ; P. O. Salem.

Steadman, Ann, far., S. 20 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Steinets, J. H., harness-maker, Salem.

Stevens, C. A., blacksmith, Salem.

Stephens, G., far., S. 12 ; P. O. Salem.

Stonchocker, J. M., far., S. 36 ; P. O. Salem.

Sweter, S., Salem.

Sypherd, J., far., S. 7 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

TAYLOR & CARTER, millers, Hillsboro.

Taylor, Jas., far., S. 22 ; P. O. Salem.

Taylor, John, far., S. 7 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Taylor, O., far., S. 30 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Taylor, Wm., far., S. 29 ; P. O. Salem.

Taylor, W. E., far., S. 7 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Teeter, J., far., S. 19 ; P. O. Hillsboro.

Teeter, A. M., hotel, Salem.

Thatcher, J., retired far., P. O. Salem.

Thatcher, S., far., S. 12 ; P. O. Salem.

Tomlinson, M., druggist, Salem.

Tomlinson, R. J., teamster, Salem.

Tribby, J. W., far., S. 7 ; P. O. Salem.

Triplett, J. M., merchant, Salem.

Trueblood, A., far., S. 1 ; P. O. Salem.

Trueblood, D., far., S. 1 ; P. O. Salem.

Trueblood, M., far., S. 11 ; P. O. Salem.

VAN WINKLE, ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 28 ; P. O. Salem.

WAY, LEANDER, farmer, Sec. 23 ; P. O. Salem.

WAHRER, CARL F., teacher of mathematics and sciences in Whittier College, Salem ; was born in 1850, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany ; he came to Keokuk from Germany with his father in 1852 ; removed to Lee Co., Iowa, in 1860 ; he was educated at Whittier College ; graduated in 1875. Married, in 1876, Sarah McCracken, a

daughter of Hiram McCracken, one of the pioneers of Jefferson Co., Iowa; has two children—Clara E. and an infant son. Mr. Wahrer has been engaged in teaching in the public school of Salem and in Whittier College for five years.

Weeks, Henry L., far., S. 21; P. O. Salem.

Weeks, Nathan, Salem.

Weeks, T. E., mechanic, Salem.

Weeks, Wm., far, S. 21; P. O. Salem.

Welpton, James, far; P. O. Salem.

White, R. N., wagon-maker, Salem.

Wilmeth, I. J., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Salem.

Wilmeth, W. H., mail contractor, Salem.

Wing, C. C., teamster, Salem.

Withrow, L. A., Postmistress, Salem.

WOOD, DANIEL, blacksmith, Hillsboro; born Sept. 28, 1841, in Clark Co., Ill.; in 1853, moved to Clark Co., Mo.; in 1861, to Lee Co., Iowa; thence to Van Buren Co.; in 1868, removed to Hillsboro; he first commenced to learn his trade in 1860, in Missouri; has been constantly engaged at it since 1863; is Justice of the Peace, School Director and Notary Public. Married Sarah E. Fightmaster April 21, 1867; she was born in 1843, in Missouri; had three children, two living—Oscar R. and Hattie N; lost Florence A., aged 3 years and 9 months. Republican; Free-Will Baptist.

TRENTON TOWNSHIP.

ALCORN, WM., far., S. 12.

Allender, B. B., far., S. 25; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Allender, J. E., far., S. 25; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Allender, T. G., far., S. 24; P. O. Trenton.

Andrews, N. B., far., S. 23; P. O. Trenton.

Arnold, F., far., S. 18; P. O. Trenton.

BATES, E., far., S. 23; P. O. Trenton.

Bates, Wm., far., S. 23; P. O. Trenton.

Beaber, D. C., far., S. 16; P. O. Trenton.

Beaber, Jacob, far., S. 33; P. O. Rome.

Beaber, J. D., Justice of the Peace, far.

Beaber, W., far., S. 14; P. O. Trenton.

Bender, D., far., S. 11; P. O. Trenton.

BENJAMIN, CHARLES E., M. D., born in Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1854; his parents removed to Michigan the same year; was educated at Hillsdale College, Michigan; attended medical lectures in Keokuk, Iowa; graduated in 1878. Married, June, 1878, Mary Rankin, of Keokuk. Settled in Trenton in July, 1878.

Bereman, T. H., far., S. 35; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Bixler, Levi.

Black, A., est., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Trenton.

BLACK, ELIAS, far., S. 13; P. O. Trenton; owns 155 acres; born in

Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1835; came to Henry Co., with his parents, Daniel and Elizabeth Black, in 1836; Mr. Daniel Black had nine children, eight of whom are living; he died in 1878, his wife in 1856. Elias married in 1857 Elizabeth Traxler, born in Pennsylvania in 1837; they have five children—Nancy G., George C., Maggie J., John C. and Elizabeth A. The parents of Mrs. Black, Jacob and Elizabeth Traxler, came from Pennsylvania to Henry Co. in 1853.

Black, John, far., S. 13; P. O. Trenton.

Black, Joseph, far., S. 13; P. O. Trenton.

Black, T. A., S. 21; P. O. Trenton.

BONE, ELAM, far., S. 4; P. O. Trenton; owns 150 acres; born in 1814, in Warren Co., Ohio. Married in 1837, Jane E. McCray, who was born in Ohio, in 1813; they have seven children—Cynthia, May, Frank, Sarah, Eva, Martha and Emma. Mr. Bone came from Ohio to Jefferson Co., Iowa, in 1844; in 1845, to Trenton Tp., Henry Co., where he has since resided.

Bone, F., far., S. 4; P. O. Trenton.

Brown, R., far., S. 4; P. O. Trenton.

Buffington, W. B., far., S. 27; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Bushart, P. E., S. 23; P. O. Trenton.

CAMPBELL, ISAAC, far., S. 1; P. O. Trenton.

Carper, Samuel, far., S. 10; P. O. Trenton.

Christner, J., far., S. 9; P. O. Trenton.

Cole, S. A., Constable, Trenton.

Conrad, Jacob, far., S. 12; P. O. Trenton.

Conrad, P., far., S. 12; P. O. Trenton.

Cook, James, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Trenton.

CRAWFORD, PERRY, far., S. 29; P. O. Rome; owns 400 acres of land; was born on the farm he now owns, in 1848; his parents, Samuel and Maria Crawford, were early settlers of Henry Co.; his father died in 1849, on his way to California, at the sink of the Humboldt; his mother still resides at Rome. He married in 1872, Celeste C. Clark, a native of Hamilton Co., Ohio, born in 1841; had two children—Willie E., born in 1873, and died the same year, and Arthur, born in 1874, died in 1878.

Crowell, John, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Trenton.

Cubbison, L., far., S. 12; P. O. Trenton.

DAVIS, FARLOW, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; owns 158 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; was born in North Carolina in 1809; thence removed to Indiana at 14 years of age. Married Sophia Spoon, who was born in North Carolina in 1809; they came to Henry Co. in 1847; have seven children—Enoch, born in 1830, died in 1868; Nancy Jane Nixon, born in 1833; Sarah Nepton, born in 1835; Wm. H., born in 1838; Sarelda Lee, born in 1840; Lorena, born in 1843; Pharady A. Campbell, born in 1847; Elizabeth Alice, born in 1851. Mr. D. is engaged in general farming, and giving considerable attention to thorough-bred cattle.

DOUTHART, J. I., M. D., Trenton; Dr. Douthart was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1843; he came to Van Buren Co., Iowa, with his parents in 1846. He enlisted in 1861, in the 14th I. V. I.; served three years; was in all the battles in which that regiment took part; was taken prisoner at Pittsburg Landing, 1862; was a prisoner eight months, confined most of that time in Macon, Ga.; discharged in November, 1864. He attended his first course of medical lectures in 1867, at Keokuk, Iowa; graduated in 1870. He married, 1870, Ella Hapkirke, who was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1843; they have

three children—Leilah F., born in 1874; Clyde, born in 1875; and Lulu, born in 1877. The Doctor practiced medicine in Rome for six years, and settled in Trenton in 1876.

ELLIOTT, WM., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Trenton.

Enswinger, P., far., S. 15; P. O. Trenton.

FELGAR, J., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Trenton.

Felgar, S., far., S. 11; P. O. Trenton.

Fitch, P., far., S. 20; P. O. Trenton.

Ford, L., far., S. 14; P. O. Trenton.

GARDNER, B., far., S. 8; P. O. Trenton.

George, Jacob, far., S. 19; P. O. Trenton.

Gholson, David, far., S. 25; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

GREEN, JAMES C., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Trenton; owns 320 acres, also land in Boone and Ringgold Cos.; was born in Bucks Co., Penn., in 1815; lost his parents when quite young, and started out alone; when about 20 years of age, came to Henry Co.; in 1836, located on the tract of land a part of which he now owns, and where he has since resided; Mr. Green has enjoyed the pleasures, and suffered the hardships which are inseparable from the life of a pioneer. He married, in 1839, Jane Morrison, born in Pennsylvania in 1814; have had nine children, seven now living—Sarah M., born in 1840; Anna P., born in 1841; Samuel, born in 1843; Charles, born in 1845; Joseph M., born in 1850; Alice R., born in 1851, and James C., born in 1854; Emma P., born in 1847, died 1876; Frank, born in 1850, died 1875. Mr. Joseph M. Green, an older brother, has lived with Mr. Green since he first came to Henry Co.

Green, J. M., far., S. 10; P. O. Trenton.

Green, S., far., S. 10; P. O. Trenton.

HAIFLEY, S. P., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Trenton.

Haines, J., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Haines, S. R., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Halloway, F., Sr., far., S. 13; P. O. Trenton.

Hallowell, A. R., far., S. 20; P. O. Trenton.

Hite, D. T., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Trenton.

Hite, John, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Trenton.

Hite, Samuel, Trenton.

Himbell, E., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Rome.

Hipwell, Henry, shoemaker, Trenton.

Hoffman, P., far., S. 6; P. O. Trenton.

Holloway, M. C., far., S. 13; P. O. Trenton.

HOWARD, HIRAM, retired far., Trenton; was born in Lancashire, England, in 1801. He married in 1820 Mary Hall, a native of the same county; he came to the United States in 1826, landing in New York; thence to Philadelphia, from which he took a trip on foot over the mountains to Pittsburgh; thence, by river, to Cincinnati, visiting his brother near that city; returned to England in the fall of 1826, but came back to the United States in 1830; located in Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade of mason till 1838; again went to England with his family—wife and child; he returned to this country in December, 1838; in 1839, came to Henry Co. and purchased 400 acres of land in Jefferson Tp. on which he settled in 1840; remained till 1876, when he sold 300 acres of this land for \$13,000; he still owns the balance, beside other land, and has a fine home in the village of Trenton, where he now resides. Mrs. Howard died in 1852, leaving three daughters—Joel, Sarah and Martha A. Mr. Howard married Elizabeth Hulme in 1854.

Huntsinger, S., far., S. 28; P. O. Rome.

JACKSON, W. H., far., S. 33; P. O. Rome.

James, S., laborer, Trenton.

Jay, H. W., far., S. 22; P. O. Trenton.

Jay, J., far., S. 26; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Jay, Layton, far., S. 27; P. O. Rome.

Jay, L. W., far., S. 27; P. O. Rome.

Jay, T. M., far., S. 22; P. O. Trenton.

Jefferson, J. M., far., S. 35; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Jeffries, J., blacksmith, Trenton.

Jennings, J. B., far., S. 21; P. O. Trenton.

Johnson, Ben, merchant, Trenton.

KELLEY, ROBERT, lab., Trenton.

Kelton, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Trenton.

Kesselring, M., cooper, Trenton.

King, Peter, far., S. 16; P. O. Trenton.

Kinney, D., far., S. 33; P. O. Rome.

Kinney, M. L., far., S. 23; P. O. Trenton.

LANE, ABNER, far., S. 4; P. O. Trenton.

Lane, J. M., far., S. 21; P. O. Trenton.

LEE, JOHN, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; was born in Berkeley Co., Va., in 1805. Married in 1832 Margaret Kean, a native of Cumberland Co., Penn., born in 1804. He came to Henry Co., and located on the farm he now owns in 1837, where he has since resided; he went to California in 1849; remained six and a half years, engaged in mining. He has two children—John William, born in Elkhart Co., Ind., in 1833, and Thomas A., born in 1835; the former resides near his father; the latter lives in Canaan Tp. Mr. Lee has retired from the active duties of farming; his sons conduct the business.

Leeper, A., far., S. 5; P. O. Trenton.

LEEPER, J. A., M. D., Trenton; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1824; came to Trenton Tp., Henry Co., with his parents in 1837; his father Mr. Absalom Leeper, was born in Pennsylvania; his mother, a native of South Carolina; the Doctor has been a student of medicine from a boy, becoming familiar, when a youth, with the names and uses of the various plants used in the botanical system of practice, and not infrequently treating, successfully, various ailments, long before he had attended a course of lectures in the science of medicine; he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, from the spring of 1851 till 1854, graduating in the latter year; he first located in Brighton, Washington Co.; remained three years; he came to Trenton in 1857, where has since been. He married in 1854 Julia A. Morrison, daughter of Mr. Joseph Morrison; they had one child, which died in infancy.

Lewallen, J., far., S. 5; P. O. Trenton.

Lewallen, R. W., far., S. 5; P. O. Trenton.

Logsdon, Wm., far., S. 24; P. O. Trenton.

Louther, Wm., far., S. 28; P. O. Rome.

Lusk, S., far., J. 36; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

MCBETH, H., far., S. 24; P. O. Trenton.

McBride, S. A., far., S. 21; P. O. Trenton.

McCormack, Geo., lab., Trenton.

McCRAE, FRANCIS, far., S. 3; P. O. Trenton; owns 150 acres; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1815; went to Warren Co., Miss., in 1840,

where he resided two years; thence to Henry Co., Iowa; returned to Mississippi; finally, settled in Henry Co. in 1844; moved to the farm he now owns in 1850. Married Esther M. Van Boast, who was born in Indiana in 1833; they have seven children—Orlando P., born 1851; Sarah F., born 1855; John, born 1857; Mary E., born 1859; Martha J., born 1862; Joseph, born 1864, and Frank, 1866; Albert F., born 1853, died 1865.

McPherron, F. T., carpenter, Trenton.

McPherron, I., far., S. 14; P. O. Trenton.

McPherron, J. H., far., S. 15; P. O. Trenton.

McPherron, J. W., far., S. 14; P. O. Trenton.

Mallory, D., far., S. 22; P. O. Trenton.

Mallory, L. J., far., S. 15; P. O. Trenton.

Menafee, P. R., far., S. 22; P. O. Trenton.

Messer, A., Trenton.

Messer, H., far., S. 17; P. O. Trenton.

Messer, C., Trenton.

Messer, J., far., S. 8; P. O. Trenton.

Messer, John A., Trenton.

Messer, Job, far., S. 15; P. O. Trenton.

Messer, J. T., far., S. 1; P. O. Trenton.

Messer, M., far., S. 17; P. O. Trenton.

Miller, E. P., Trenton.

Miller, John, blacksmith, Trenton.

Miller, F., Trenton.

Miller J. F., far., S. 28; P. O. Rome.

Milleo, John, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Trenton.

Miller, L., Trenton.

Miller, R., far., S. 16; P. O. Trenton.

Miller, Wm., far., S. 13; P. O. Trenton.

Miller, John, far., S. 15; P. O. Trenton.

MILLSPAUGH, SARAH

ANN, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Rome;

Mrs. Millspaugh was born in Ohio in 1813. Married, in 1834, Harvey Millspaugh, who was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1808; they came to Henry Co. in 1856, and settled in Mt. Pleasant; they resided at and near Mt. Pleasant and in Tippecanoe Tp. till they came to their present location in 1866; the farm on which the family now reside consists of between eight and nine hundred acres; they also have a flouring-mill on Skunk River, near residence. Mr. Millspaugh was killed in a saw-mill on Cedar Creek in 1861. Mrs. Millspaugh has five children—George W., John R., Electa, William S. and Thomas.

John R. enlisted in the 1st Iowa in 1861, and served three months under Gen. Lyon.

Moag, N., far., S. 5; P. O. Trenton.

Morehead, J., far., S. 4; P. O. Trenton.

Morehead, W., far., S. 4; P. O. Trenton.

MORRISON, ALBERT, merchant, Merrimac; born in Jefferson Tp., Henry Co., in 1848; his father, Mr. Jacob Morrison, was one of the pioneers of Henry Co. Mr. Albert Morrison was married in 1867 to Carrie M. Young; she was born in Cincinnati, in 1854; they have two children—Ora H., born in 1870, and Stella, born in 1872. Mr. Morrison commenced the mercantile business at Merrimac in June, 1878.

Morrison, J., far., S. 2; P. O. Trenton.

MORRISON, JACOB, merchant and Postmaster, Trenton; was born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1819; he came to Henry Co. with his parents in 1838, and located in Trenton Tp. He married in 1842 Margaret McCormick, a native of Indiana; they have three children—Ashbury C., born in 1845; Albert R., born in 1848, and Mary B., born in 1850. Mr. Joseph Morrison, the father of Mr. Jacob M., died in 1868; his mother died about 1861. Mr. Morrison has been engaged in the mercantile business in his present location for twenty-five years; has been Postmaster for twelve years.

Morrison, P., far., S. 2; P. O. Trenton.

Mosier, D., far., S. 33; P. O. Rome.

NICKERSON, J. A., far., S. 27; P. O. Rome.

NOEL, SARAH, *nee* Cassada, Trenton; Mrs. Noel was born in Tennessee in 1818; came to what is now Merrimac, Jefferson Co., with her parents in 1844. Married in 1846 Q. M. Noel, who was also a native of Tennessee; born in 1819; they came to Trenton in 1847; she has three children—Elizabeth J., born in 1847; John C., born in 1848, and Leonidas, born in 1853; Byron, in born 1851, died in 1853. Mr. Noel died in April, 1867. Elizabeth J. married Mr. A. T. Rogers, resides in Mitchell Co., Kan.; J. C. married Miss Eva Munsinger, resides in Boulder Co., Col.; Leonidas lives with his mother.

Noel, Lee, painter, Trenton.



James C. Green
TRENTON



PANGBURN, W. A., far., S. 7; P. O. Trenton.

Payne, E. M., far., S. 1; P. O. Trenton.

Peck, J. H., Justice of the Peace, Trenton.

Peterson, F., far., S. 31; P. O. Rome.

Pfoutz, Jacob, far., S. 30; P. O. Rome.

Pierson, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Trenton.

Postlewaite, A. E., far., S. 34; P. O. Rome.

Pratt, Geo., far., S. 3; P. O. Trenton.

Pratt, John, far., S. 5; P. O. Trenton.

Pratt, Louis, far., S. 10; P. O. Trenton.

Price, Daniel, far., S. 22; P. O. Trenton.

RENNER, L., laborer, Trenton.

Ressell, Wm., far., S. 3; P. O. Trenton.

Richards, C., far., S. 5; P. O. Trenton.

Roach, John, far., S. 6; P. O. Trenton.

Roberts, Robert, mason, Trenton.

Ross, M. and J., fars., S. 26; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

ROTH, JOHN, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Trenton; owns 280 acres; was born in France in 1804; came to this country in 1825, and located in Berks Co., Penn.; removed to Ohio in 1831. He married Catherine Gruber, who was born in France in 1813; they came to Henry Co. in 1849, and located on the farm he now owns; he has nine children—Michael, Nancy, Peter L., Mary, Lydia, Joseph, David, Catherine and Elizabeth; lost three children—M. Jacob, Daniel and John.

Roth, J. K., far., S. 9; P. O. Trenton.

Roth, Peter, far., S. 9; P. O. Trenton.

Roth, P. L., far., S. 8; P. O. Trenton.

Rupp, C., far., S. 19; P. O. Trenton.

SCARFF, JOHN, far., S. 16; P. O. Trenton.

Scarff, J. H., far., S. 20; P. O. Trenton.

Scarff, J. W., far., S. 9; P. O. Trenton.

Scarff, S. G., far., S. 21; P. O. Trenton.

Scarff, Wm., far., S. 16; P. O. Trenton.

Schlattan, J., far., S. 1; P. O. Trenton.

Schlater, A., far.; P. O. Trenton.

Scott, J. D., far., S. 10; P. O. Trenton.

Shodt, J., far., S. 8; P. O. Trenton.

SHARP, WM. P., REV., S. 25; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; owns 119 acres; was born in Monroe Co., Ind., in 1820. Married, in 1840, Mary G. Findley, who was born in Tennessee in 1818; she is a cousin of the Rev. J. B. Findley, the pioneer preacher of Ohio. Mr. Sharp claims to have built the first house on the prairie, one and one-half

mile from the timber, between Big Creek and Crooked Creek; his house was used as a place of worship for various denominations for many years; the M. E., Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians held their services there. Mr. Sharp has five children—George J., Alonzo W., Francis M., Sarah A. and Mary E.; David F. was drowned in Skunk River in 1870; Martha J. died in infancy.

Shepard, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Trenton.

Shoemaker, H., far., S. 18; P. O. Trenton.

Shoemaker, J. H., far., S. 7; P. O. Trenton.

Shultz, Isaac, far., S. 18; P. O. Trenton.

Shumaker, F., Rome.

Smith, B. F., far., S. 34; P. O. Rome.

Smith, Peter, far., S. 34; P. O. Rome.

Smith, Wm., far., S. 20; P. O. Trenton.

Snyder, Henry, far., S. 22; P. O. Trenton.

Soper, Wm., far.; P. O. Trenton.

Stutsman, S., far., S. 1; P. O. Trenton.

Sumter, W., Trenton.

THOMAS, D. L., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Rome.

Trautman, John, far., S. 2; P. O. Trenton.

TURNEY, JOEL, wagon-maker, Trenton; was born in Ohio in 1827; came to Trenton in 1848, where he has since resided. He married in 1854 Sarah M. Parent, who was born in Harrison Co., Ind., in 1831; they have three children—Clayton, born in 1855; T. Ellsworth, born in 1861; and Dillon, born in 1865; lost two children—Elmer, born in 1857, died in 1858; and Jessie, born in 1863, died in 1864.

UMPANHOUSER, A., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Upton, E., far., S. 10; P. O. Trenton.

Upton, H. W., far., S. 10; P. O. Trenton.

VANWINKEL, AMOS, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Trenton.

Vanwinkel, J., far., S. 6; P. O. Trenton.

Vorhees, D. J., far., S. 19; P. O. Trenton.

WARD, ROBERT, Trenton.

WALLBANK, JAMES, merchant, Trenton; born in Lancashire, England, in 1814. Was married about 1836; came to Trenton in 1869; has two children—John H., born in 1837, and George, born in 1843; the former is engaged in the mercantile business at Marshall, Jefferson Tp.; the latter resides in

England. Mr. Wallbank has been engaged in business in Trenton for about nine years.

Warner, A., far., S. 20; P. O. Trenton.

Weimer, John, far., S. 32; P. O. Rome.

Whipple, C., Trenton.

Whipple, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Rome.

White, Ed., far., S. 16; P. O. Trenton.

White, J. N., far., S. 16; P. O. Trenton.

Wicks, James, far., S. 28; P. O. Rome.

Wilson, A. J., hotel-keeper, Trenton.

Wilson, D., far., S. 3; P. O. Trenton.

Wilson, W. M., Trenton.

Wise, J. F., far., S. 30; P. O. Rome.

YOUNT, THOMAS J., far., S. 24; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; born in

Indiana in 1839; came to Henry Co. Iowa, in 1847. Married in 1875 Margarette R. Sater, who was born in Ohio in 1845; have one child—Thomas R., born May 5, 1876. Mr. Yount is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Class of '77 and '78. Enlisted in 1861 in the 14th Indiana; was transferred to the 16th Indiana; mustered out in 1862; re-enlisted in the 25th I. V. I., and served till the war closed. Was in in all the battles that this regiment took part in; was twice wounded; his brother, Isaac, was killed by his side at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou.

TIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP.

ARMSTRONG & CLARK, proprietors of Oakland Mills; P. O. Oakland Mills; Mr. Armstrong was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1826; he came to his present location from Indiana, in 1858. He married, in 1843, Charlotte Millspaugh, a native of Ohio, born in 1826; they have five children—Marcellus, Eugenia, Napoleon, Milton and Josephine: have lost two children—Sarah Belle and Alice.

BAKER, PATRICK, farmer; P. O. Rome.

Baldwin, Lemi, far., S. 18; P. O. Rome.

Barnes, Fred., Jr., far., S. 13.

Barton, B. R., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Rome.

Barton, F. H., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Barton, F. W., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Barton, T. L., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Bates, Henry, Rome.

Bates, Jeremiah, teamster, Rome.

Bausaman, Isaac, far., S. 17; P. O. Rome.

Baxter, Eli, far., Sec. 11.

Beaber, Jacob, far.; P. O. Rome.

Beals, Nathan, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

BEERS, REUBEN, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; owns eighty acres; was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1822; he came to Mt. Pleasant in the spring of 1844. He married Sarah A.

Burson, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Beers is a lawyer; has practiced in Mt. Pleasant for twenty-one years; he retired from practice and came to his farm in 1868; he was Prosecuting Attorney for Henry Co. from 1848 to 1852.

Belle, George C., blacksmith, Rome.

Berremann, T. H., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Berry, S., far., S. 30; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Bingham, A., far., S. 35; P. O. Salem.

Bixler, J., far., S. 33; P. O. Salem.

BONNIFIELD, GREGORY, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; owns 420 acres; born in West Virginia in 1821; his father removed to Jefferson Co., Iowa, in 1836, where he continued to reside till his death, in 1840; his wife had died a short time before. Mr. Bonnifield married, in 1849, Lydia Shuman, a native of Ohio; her father died of cholera in 1851; her mother died in 1865. Mr. Bonnifield came to Henry Co. in 1851, and settled on the farm he now owns; has had six children, four now living—Mary (now Mrs. F. J. Kinney), Allen, Martha J. and Frank; have lost two children—Augustus, aged 26 years, and Thomas, aged 16 years.

Bowman, E., furniture dealer, Rome.

CARANESS, JESSE, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Caraness, J., far., S. 21; P. O. Rome.

Carpenter, Abe, far., S. 10 ; P. O. Rome.
Carpenter, John, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Carston, John, bridge carpenter, Rome.

Carston, J. F., laborer, Rome.

CARTER, C.W., DR., Rome; was born in Ohio in 1852; was educated at Harlem, Springs, Ohio; located in Rome August, 1877.

Church, W., far., S. 29; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

CLARK, COURTLAND W., firm of Armstrong & Clark, proprietors of Oakland Mills; P. O. Oakland Mills; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1836. He was married to Mary J. Armstrong, a native of Ohio; they have three children, viz.: William E., Albert S. and Erma; have lost two—Frankie H. and Flora. Mr. Clark came to Henry Co. in 1864, and a one-half interest in Oakland Mills; these mills are now having a liberal custom patronage in the flouring business; they do their share toward supplying the home markets.

Coburn, John, far., S. 31 ; P. O. Salem.

Collatt, David, far., S. 20 ; P. O. Rome.

Collins, D., far., S. 9; P. O. Rome.

Collins, John, far., S. 10 ; P. O. Rome.

Constant, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Cook, S. W., far., S. 18; P. O. Rome.

Cooper, W., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Cox, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Craig, John R., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Crame, Chas., far., S. 30 ; P. O. Rome.

Crawford, G. W., far., S. 6 ; P. O. Rome.

Curl, J. B., far., S. 33; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

DAVIS, J. W., saw-mill; P. O. Rome.

DALLNER, SIMON, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Rome; owns thirteen acres; was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1828; his parents emigrated to this country about 1832; they first located in Pennsylvania; came to Henry Co. in 1845, and located on Sec. 20, Trenton Tp. He married, in 1852, Anna Aldrich, a native of New York; they have six children—Walter, Mary A., Perry A., Irwin, Ella and Lizzie. Mr. Dallner was a resident of Jefferson Co. for about nine years, but during that time, his trading-point was Mt. Pleasant; he settled on the farm he now owns in 1865.

DAVIS, WILLIAM, stock-raising, stock dealing and pork-packing, Mt. Pleasant, and lives on Sec. 3, Tippecanoe Tp.; was born in Newark, Ohio, June 22, 1824; went to LaFayette, Ind., in 1846, and came to Iowa, and located in Henry Co. in April, 1856. He began building his packing-house in May of the same year; has invested \$30,000 here; he is also engaged extensively in stock-raising and stock dealing; he owns a large stock-farm, in all, 880 acres of land in this county. He has held office of Supervisor of this county. He married Miss Eliza A. Sample Jan. 19, 1854; she is a native of Butler Co., Ohio; her parents were among the earliest settlers of this county, coming here in 1839. Have one daughter—Nannie Belle.

DICKEY, JAMES B., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Oakland Mills; owns seventy-three acres; born in Fayette Co., Ind., in 1829. His father, Mr. Samuel Dickey, came to Henry Co. in 1838, and located in Center Tp.; he now resides at Mt. Pleasant. Mr. James B. Dickey married, in 1856, Isabelle Sanderson, a native of Ohio, born in 1836. Have one child—Charles S., born in 1872; lost one child, Stella, who died in May, 1872. Mr. Dickey was Deputy Treasurer for 1874 and 1875; was Assessor of Jackson Tp. four years; has been Justice of the Peace two years.

Doan, Alfred, far., S. 36 ; P. O. Salem.

Doan, J. W., far., S. 35; P. O. Salem.

Dold, Lewis, merchant, Rome.

Dougherty, T., far., S. 16; P. O. Rome.

Douthert, J. Q., Rome.

Duncanson, E., blacksmith, Rome.

Durk, L., far., S. 1; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

EDWARDS, B. F., far., S. 31; P. O. Rome.

Eicher, J., far., S. 5; P. O. Rome.

Elliott, Charles, railroadman, Rome.

Elliott, John, Rome.

Elliott, W. A., far., S. 19; P. O. Rome.

FAIRCHILD, LINUS, farmer, S. 5; P. O. Rome; owns 230 acres; was born in Connecticut in 1811; he came to Tippecanoe Tp., and located on the farm he now owns in 1837. He married in 1838 Matilda Jackson, a native of Indiana; they had seven children, six living—Harriet, Perry, Alfred,

Mary E., Elias and Amos; lost one—Oliver, aged 2 years. Mrs. Fairchild died in 1850. Mr. Fairchild again married in 1851 Mrs. Jane Shuman; had six children by second marriage—Rosslet, James, Ida, Clara; two deceased—Theron and Phebe A. Mrs. Fairchild had two children by her first marriage—Martha and Minerva. Mr. Fairchild was quite unlucky the first year of his pioneer life; he brought with him about \$600; \$150 was stolen from him soon after his arrival; he invested \$80 in pigs, they escaped from the pen; only one was recovered; a friend borrowed \$50 and forgot to return it; these with other losses occurred the first year.

FISHER, RUFUS R., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; was born in Ohio in 1838; came to Henry Co. in 1855; located on the farm he now owns in 1873. He married in 1864 Elizabeth Maulding, a native of Iowa; have two children—Cora and William. Mr. Fisher lost his wife, and married in 1872 Paulina Clark, a native of Ohio. He enlisted in 1861, in the 4th I. V. C., and served four years; he was in most of the battles of that regiment.

Foley, T., far., S. 5; P. O. Rome.

Foreman, S., far., S. 15; P. O. Rome.

Frame, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Rome.

Frazier, M. M., far., S. 16; P. O. Rome.

Freeman, Ira, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

GIBSON, I. T., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Gilson, L. P., railroad laborer, Rome.

Glover, J., far., S. 13; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

GOODMAN, LEVI, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Rome; owns ninety acres; was born in Berks Co., Penn., in 1814; his father removed to Ohio when he was 18 years of age. He married in 1843, Sarah Wolf, a native of Ohio, born in 1822; he has three children—Clara E., Sarah E. and Laura A. Mr. Goodman came to Mahaska Co. in 1856, to Mt. Pleasant in fall of 1859, and settled on his present farm in 1861; learned the mason trade in Ohio, which he followed for twenty years. He was the oldest son of Jacob Goodman, who died about 1853; his mother died in 1876.

Mrs. Goodman's father, Daniel Wolf, died in Ohio in 1835; her mother in 1822; Mrs. Goodman was raised by her mother's father.

Graber, Peter, money-loaner, Rome.

Grant, W., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Rome.

HALLODAY, W. E., far., S. 36; P. O. Salem.

Halpin, Patrick, railroad laborer, Rome.

Harper, J., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Harris, D., far., S. 23; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Harshberger, J., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Harshberger, W., far., S. 27; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Hart, M., far., S. 13; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Haynes, S. B., far., S. 16; P. O. Rome.

Headland, F., far., S. 16; P. O. Rome.

Henderson, S., far., S. 21; P. O. Rome.

Hitt, D. S., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Rome.

Hobbs, N., far., Sec. 11.

Hobson, E., far., S. 36; P. O. Salem.

Hockett, A., far., S. 34; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Hockett, E., far., S. 36; P. O. Salem.

Hockett, Jehue, far., S. 36; P. O. Salem.

Hockett, J. M., far., S. 25; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Hockett, Jonathan, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Salem.

Hockett, R. M., far., S. 34; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Hodson, G., far., S. 27; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Hogate, W. W., far., S. 30; P. O. Rome.

Hollingsworth, O., far., S. 32; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Hoskins, J., far., S. 24; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Housell, L. D., far., S. 14; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

INSKEEP, J. M., DR., Oakland Mills; born in Ohio in 1834; he graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, 1854; attended medical lectures at Asbury Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio; has been engaged for many years in the practice of his profession and as minister of the United Brethren Church; he lost his sight, and was entirely blind for two years; recovered his sight in 1874; he came to Henry Co. in 1876; resides with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. D. Willeford.

JAY, S., far., S. 29; P. O. Rome.

KIRK, JOSEPH, far., S. 20 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Kirkhart, Jacob, blacksmith, Rome.

LAIRD, G. W., far., S. 4 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Laird, W. C., far., S. 15 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Lambeth, Wm., far., S. 30 ; P. O. Rome.

Luren, T., far., S. 29 ; P. O. Rome.

Lamm, A., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Rome.

LASH, ALBERT R., M. D., Rome ; born in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1845 ; removed with his parents to Elkhart Co., Ind., in 1858. He attended medical lectures at Keokuk, Iowa, during the term of 1871-72 ; returned to Indiana and began the practice of medicine with his preceptor, Dr. Thomas Cammack, a graduate of the Medical College at Washington, D. C. ; he came to Iowa and located at Rome in 1875. He married in December, 1877, Alice Scott, who was born in Rome in 1856 ; they have one child—Edna, born in 1878. Dr. Lash has a liberal practice in his profession.

Lawrence, G., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

LAZENBY, BENJAMIN F., far., S. 26 ; P. O. Oakland Mills ; owns 100 acres of land ; was born in Virginia in 1810 ; his parents moved to Ohio in 1816 ; he came to Henry Co. in 1838. He married in 1839, Edith Sanderson, a native of Ohio, born in 1819 ; they have three children—Melissa I., Mary and Sarah ; have lost three—Joshua, aged 8 years ; Isabella, aged 4 years ; John F., aged 2 years.

Lazenby, E., laborer, Sec. 24 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

LEE, JONATHAN, REV., minister of the Baptist Church, Rome ; he was born in Indiana in 1839 ; his father removed to Henry Co. in 1840. He married, in 1859, Mary A. Huster, a native of Indiana ; she died in 1869 ; has three children—Amanda L., Curtis E. and Edwin H. ; he married Mary A. Byrd, a native of Indiana ; they have two children—Olivia B. and Roe F. ; lost one child in infancy. Mr. Lee has a farm of 140 acres, but devotes the most of his time to the ministry ; has been preaching since he was 17 years of age.

Lee, J., far., S. 19 ; P. O. Rome.

Lee, M., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Rome.

Lee, Wm., far., S. 19 ; P. O. Rome.

Lupton, S., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Salem.

LUSK, WILLIAM B., farmer, Sec. 1 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant ; owns about sixteen hundred acres of land ; Mr. Lusk was born in East Tennessee in 1804 ; removed from Tennessee to Illinois in 1830 ; came from Illinois to Henry Co. in December, 1834 ; he is one of the very earliest pioneers of Henry Co. now living. He married, in 1832, Sarah Dixon, of East Tennessee ; has one son—Jasper, now a resident of Trenton Tp. ; he again married, in 1835, Mrs. Sarah Jones, a native of Kentucky. He crossed the plains to California in 1849, and returned in 1850 ; went back to California in 1852, taking his family with him ; returned in 1855 ; he crossed the mountains to Idaho in 1865 ; was absent about six months. The tract of land he now owns he settled upon forty-five years ago. From a condition of poverty, he has, by hard work and economy, become rich.

Luzater, J., far., S. 22 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Lyon, Wm., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

McBRIDE, D. M., far., Sec. 6 ; P. O. Rome.

McCanahey, S., saw-mill, Rome.

McCardle, T. S., wagon-maker, Rome.

McElhanev, agent, R. R., Rome.

McKnight, E., Rome.

McMurrain, R., far., S. 16 ; P. O. Rome.

Mabeas, A., far., S. 21 ; P. O. Rome.

Macey, Seth, far., S. 34 ; P. O. Salem.

Mann, T. A., far., S. 36 ; P. O. Salem.

Maxwell, Chas., far., Sec. 36 ; P. O. Salem.

Mills, Aaron, far., S. 32, P. O. Salem.

Mills, D. S., far., S. 33 ; P. O. Salem.

Mills, Oliver, far., S. 29 ; P. O. Rome.

Milner, C. W., far., S. 23 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Mitchell, R. H., far., S. 10 ; P. O. Rome.

Moffatt, H. E., R. R. employe, Rome.

MOORE, PETER, hotel, Rome ; born in Virginia in 1807 ; removed to Ohio in 1832 ; came to Henry Co. in 1837 ; has since lived four years in Washington Co., and two years in Missouri. He came to Rome in 1856, where he has since resided. He married, in 1837, Jane Humes, a native of Virginia ; she died in 1851 ; he again

married, in 1852, Caroline Hart, a native of Tennessee. Had seven children by first marriage, three now living, and six by second marriage, all living.

Musselman, T. J., saloon, Rome.

Myres, J. L., laborer, S. 2; P. O. Rome.

NEICE, MORGAN, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Rome.

Nichols, W., far., S. 32; P. O. Salem.

Norris, J., far.; S. 15; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

O'CONNEL, PAT., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Oldt, B., Sec. 24; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Oldt, J., laborer, S. 23; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

OLDT, WILLIAM J., Sec. 26; P. O. Oakland Mills; owns 100 acres.

Mr. Oldt was born in Pennsylvania in 1846; came to Henry Co. with his parents in 1861. He married, in 1870, Virginia Clark, who was born in Ohio in 1846; they located on their present farm in 1876.

O'LOGLIN, PETER, merchant, Rome; was born in Ireland in 1839; he came to this country in 1857; remained a short time in New Jersey; came to Tippecanoe Tp. in August of the same year. He married Margarette Quinn, a native of Ireland; they have six children—Michael T., James J., Peter, Patrick W., Margaret and Mary. Mr. O'Lughlin has been engaged in business in Rome since 1858; he began with no capital, but has been very successful; he built the store he now occupies in 1877; it is of brick, and cost about \$9,000; has a fine brick residence, built in 1870; he has a large stock and a fine assortment of goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, clothing, and everything necessary to constitute a first-class store.

Olmer, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Rome.

Owiatt, O., far., S. 32; P. O. Rome.

Osborn, N., far., S. 28; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Osburn, W., far., S. 35; P. O. Salem.

Otler, F., far., S. 6; P. O. Rome.

PARCELLS, E. J., far., S. 35; P. O. Salem.

Parcells, M. M., far., S. 16; P. O. Rome.

Parker, M. J., far., S. 29; P. O. Rome.

Paxton, M., wagon-maker, Rome.

Peterson E., far., S. 18; P. O. Rome.

Peterson, J. P., far.; P. O. Rome.

Perine, Peter, far., S. 13; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

RAINEY, DAVID, far., S. 30; P. O. Rome.

Rhodes, J. W., far., S. 28; P. O. Rome.

Richardson, N. H., far., S. 3; P. O. Rome.

Roy, W., far., S. 2; P. O. Rome.

Russell, C., railroad carpenter, Rome.

SAINTE, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 23.

Sanburg, G., laborer, Rome.

Scott, P., far., S. 34; P. O. Salem.

Scott, Wm., Postmaster, Rome.

SCOTT, MARIA, MRS.; P. O.

Rome; was born in Pennsylvania in 1826; came to Henry Co. with her father, David Pfoutz, in 1839; he settled in Trenton Tp., where he resided till his death in 1852. Mrs. Scott married in 1847 Samuel Crawford, who died on his way to California in 1849. In 1852, she married Mr. William Scott, a native of Ohio; he was born in 1817; came to Henry Co. in 1845; he died in December, 1868. Mrs. Scott has one son by her first marriage—Mr. Perry Crawford, who resides in Trenton Tp.; she has three children by second marriage—Winfield A., Elmer E. and Edward H., all residents of Rome. Mrs. Scott has about 300 acres of land; also a home in Rome.

Seberger, H., far., S. 17; P. O. Rome.

Seeman, R., laborer, Rome.

Sheridan, A., far., S. 11; P. O. Rome.

Short, J., far., S. 24; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Shriver, W. H., far., S. 32; P. O. Salem.

Sisk, F., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Smith, J. P., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Rome.

Smith, L. B., far., S. 30; P. O. Rome.

Smith, M., far., S. 27; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Smith, W. P., far., S. 35; P. O. Salem.

Sperries, R., Rome.

Stephens, H., saw-mill hand, Rome.

Stutler, J. H., railroad laborer, Rome.

Swails, G. W., merchant, Rome.

TAYLOR, R. B., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Rome.

Terrell, C., far., S. 22; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Thompson, H. S., far. S. 23; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Tracey, John, blacksmith, Rome.

Trublood, Alfred, far., S. 25; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Trueblood, Josh., far., S. 25; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Trueblood, N. S., far., S. 34 ; P. O. Salem.
Trueblood, Stanford, far., S. 26 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Trueblood, W. D., far., S. 33 ; P. O. Salem.

Tull, John, far., Sec. 8 ; P. O. Rome.

UPTON, GEORGE, laborer, Rome.

Upton, J. E., far., S. 12 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

VANDOSEN, J. A., far., S. 30 ; P. O. Rome.

Vandosen, M. J., far., S. 33 ; P. O. Salem.

Vantoril, R., far., S. 20 ; P. O. Rome.

WARLEY, JNO., shoemaker, Rome.

WALKER, ISAAC, S. 11 ; P. O.

Mt. Pleasant ; owns 63 acres ; was born in Manchester, England, in 1835 ; came to America in 1841 ; his parents first located in Lee Co. ; came to Henry Co. in 1846. Mr. Walker married in 1860 Henrietta Hobbs, a native of Ohio, born in 1843 ; they have five children—John F., Albert T., Charlotte J., Edith I. and Robert N. ; have lost one child—Elizabeth, aged 3 years.

Waters, E., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Welch, Manly, far., S. 12 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Welch, Merritt, far., S. 12 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

WHITE, GENIUS, far., S. 10 ; P. O. Rome ; owns 310 acres ; was born in Indiana in 1821 ; he removed to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1841. Married in 1849 Mary A. Grant, a native of Indiana, born in 1826 ; they have five children—Clarissa J., George W., Emily, Richard W. and Pleasant G.

WHITE, N. F., far., S. 12 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant ; owns ten acres ; born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1811 ; removed with his parents to Indiana ; thence to Illinois in 1820 ; he came to Burlington in 1836 ; to Mt. Pleasant in 1839 ; has been a resident of Henry Co. since. He married in 1833 Mary A. Rose, a

native of Kentucky ; they have two children—Rachel, born in 1841, and Edward E., born in 1849 ; have lost two children, Emeline, who died in 1858, and John M., 1878. Mr. White has lived on the farm he now owns for thirty-nine years.

Wilkinson, W. R., far., S. 20 ; P. O. Rome.

Williford, B., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Williford, J. D., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Wilson, Payton, far., S. 33 ; P. O. Salem.

Woods, Hugh J., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Woods, Paul, far., S. 31 ; P. O. Rome.

WRIGHT, SUSAN, MRS., far., Sec. 22 ; P. O. Oakland Mills ; owns 100 acres ; she was born in East Tennessee in 1812. Married, in 1828, Mr. Thomas Wright, also a native of East Tennessee ; born in 1804. They removed to Indiana in 1829, where they resided seven years ; came to Tippecanoe Tp. in 1836. Mr. W. was a member of the Legislature of 1846. He died Oct. 6, 1878. Had been a member of the M. E. Church for thirty-three years. He left Mrs. Wright and three children—Orlean, Jacob and Mary E. Mr. Wright was an honorable, upright man, and has left a record worthy of imitation. Mrs. Wright has lost twelve children, six of whom had reached maturity.

Wright, Thomas, far., S. 14 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

YAKLE, B., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Yakle, F., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

YAKLE, LUKE, retired farmer, Sec. 29 ; was born in Germany in 1808. Married in 1831 Ann E. Finks, a native of Germany ; born in 1810. Came to Baltimore, Md., in 1834 ; removed to Ohio, thence to Henry Co. in 1843. He has had eleven children, six of living. P. O. Rome.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

A BRAHAMSON, OTTO.

Albee, W. D.

ALLEN, JOHN L., Sec. 15; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; now owns ninety acres, valued at \$50 per acre; was born in Essex Co., N. Y., near Fort Ticonderoga, in 1812; is a lineal descendant of Gen. Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame; he removed to Indiana, with his parents, when 7 years of age. He married, in 1835, Charlotte T. King, who was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1815; came to Henry Co. and settled on the farm they now occupy in 1854; have four adopted children—Lucinda Ranny, Chester Kelly, Anna E. Hart and Sidney Herrick; the latter still lives with them; the others are now settled in homes of their own. Baptists.

Allender, B. B., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Allender, J. G., far., S. 6; P. O. Trenton.

Allen, J. L., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Allender, Wesley, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Anderson, D. M., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

ANDERSON, EZEKIEL D., Sec. 24; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; owns forty acres; was born in Highland Co., Ohio, in 1828; came to Henry Co. in 1856, and settled on his present farm in 1866. Married, in 1851, Eliza J. Smith, who was born in Ohio in 1831; they had four children, two living—Lydia E., born in 1860, and Charles C., born in 1868; Carrol Bruce, born in 1851, died in 1859; Frank L., born in 1864, died in 1872; Mrs. Anderson died in 1872; Mr. Anderson married Hattie J. Spry in December, 1872; she was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1845.

BAKER, SAMUEL P., far., S. 13; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Barr, G. W., far., S. 25; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Barry, Patrick, far., S. 20; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

BATES, BERNARD, far., S. 6; P. O. Trenton; has 260 acres of

land, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in the Dukedom of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, in 1830; emigrated to America in 1850; stopped in Ohio; came to Henry Co. in 1853. Married in 1857, Beulah J., who was born in Indiana in 1833; they have three children—Isaac, born in 1858; James, born in 1861; and Minnie, born in 1863; lost two children—Lydia, born in 1859, died in 1861; and a son who died in infancy. Mr. Bates fattens several car-loads of stock each year.

Beers, E., far., S. 26; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Beeson, Amos, far., S. 21; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

BIRD, JAMES, REV., Sec. 36; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; was born in Pennsylvania in 1820; removed to Ohio in 1835, with his mother; came to Mt. Pleasant in 1845; settled on the farm he now owns, in 1851. He married in 1847, Martha A. Kerchaval, who died in 1861, leaving seven children. He married in 1865, Debby E. White, who was born in Virginia in 1834; has five children by last marriage. Mr. Bird is a regularly-ordained minister of the M. E. Church; began his ministry in 1841; was ordained in 1848. Mr. Bird has had all the experience incident to the life of a pioneer preacher, having labored faithfully and gratuitously for many years.

Bird, P. M., far., S. 27; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Boreman, Charles, far., S. 31; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Boreman, Chris, far., S. 31; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Boshert, P. C., far., S. 6; P. O. Trenton.

Bowers, M. S., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Bright, A., laborer, S. 20; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Bright, M., far., S. 29; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Brewster, R., far., S. 13; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Brown, John A., far., S. 20; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

CALDWELL, L., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Campbell, R. M., far., S. 6; P. O. Trenton.
Campbell, Thos., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Canby, E. S., far., S. 15; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

CARR, JOHN M., farmer, Sec. 2; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$7,000; he was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1808; removed to Indiana in 1835; he married Rachael Kinsey, who was born in 1816 in Chester Co., Penn. He went to New York City in 1852; came to Henry Co., Iowa, in 1861, and settled on his present farm in 1863. Had three children, two living—O. K., born in 1838, and Ruth Ann, born in 1841; Sarah M., born about 1840, died in infancy. Republican; he is a Quaker by birth, and a firm believer in honest spiritualism. P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

CARTER, HOWARD, Sec. 12; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; owns 160 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; was born in Ohio in 1825; came to Henry Co. in 1865. He married, in 1851, Eleanor Lyon, who was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1831. Mrs. Carter died in 1870. Have nine children, eight living—Nancy M., born in 1852; Sarah J., born in 1853; Harriet J., born in 1855, died in 1870; Leroy P., born in 1857; Rhoda C., born in 1858; Mary A., born in 1860; William E., born in 1862; George H., born in 1865; Eva J., born in 1867. Mr. Carter married, in 1878, Mrs. A. Perry, who was born in Ohio in 1827. Mrs. Carter is a member of the M. E. Church; he is a First-Day Advent.

Carter, W., far., S. 12; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Caulk, L., far., S. 31; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Caulk, M., far., S. 32; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Chenoweth, T. J., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Coleman, S., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Coulter, W. A., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Courtney, A. G., far., S. 26; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Courtney, J. C., far., S. 36; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Cox, J., Sr., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Crabtree, W. A., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

CUBBISON, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; owns 150 acres, valued at \$6,000; was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1802. Married Lydia Culley, who was born about 1807; they came to Henry Co. in 1843. Have seven children—Hetty, Sarah, Ellinor, James, John, Levi and Melancthon.

Cubbison, Jno., far., S. 8; P. O. Trenton.

DEGARMA, WILLIAM E., far., S. 19; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Draper, I., far., S. 22; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Drummond, T. J., far., S. 14; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Dutton, D. U.

Dutton, J., far., S. 22; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Dutton, Willard G., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

EHRLHART JOHN, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Edgar, J. M., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Trenton.

FAREMAN, ABNER, far., S. 3; P. O. Swedesburg.

Farmer, L. W., Sr., far., S. 21; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Fullerton, Wm., far., S. 23; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Fickell, J. L., far., S. 31; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Ford, J. W., far., S. 30; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

GAVIN, PAT, far., S. 24; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

GASS, GEO. S., S. 15; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; born in Gallia Co., Ohio, in 1838; came to Henry Co. in 1866. Married in 1864 Charlotte B. Morton, who was born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1842. Has eighty acres of land, valued at \$3,200. Have six children—Anna M., born in 1866; John T., 1868; Olive, 1871; Rachel, 1873; William, 1875; Harlan, 1878. Mr. Gass served in the army; enlisted at the beginning of the war in the Ringgold Cavalry; re-enlisted as a veteran in 1864; his regiment was consolidated with the 22d Penn. Cav.; in 1865, the 18th and 22d were consolidated, forming the "Provisional Penn. Cav."; discharged in October, 1865.

Ghenn, Enos, far., S. 2; P. O. Swedesburg.

Greenfield, J. J., far., S. 12; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Griffith, A., far., S. 34; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Gruber, A., far., S. 16; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

HAGENBUCH, BEN., far., Sec. 27 ;
P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Hall, J. J., far., S. 2 ; P. O. Swedesburg.

Hall, W. W.

Harper, Davis A., far., S. 29 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Harrison, William, far., S. 3 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Hart, J., far., S. 28 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Heatherington, E. D., far., S. 29 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Heelden, Samuel.

Heston, J. E., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Hipwell, Henry.

Holloway, F., far., S. 17 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Holt, I. J., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Hormal, E.

Hughes, W. F., far., S. 32 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Hull, H. C., far., S. 20 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

INGLEBRIGHT, JOHN, far., S. 5 ;
P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

JERRELL, N. S., far., S. 17 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Jewett, F., far., S. 11 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Jewett, R., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Johnson, J. & M., fars., S. 8.

Johnson, T., far., S. 5 ; P. O. Trenton.

June, E., far., S. 1 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

KAUFFMAN, JACOB, far., S. 25 ;
P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

KAUFFMAN, B. C., S. 26 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant ; owns eighty acres, valued at \$4,000 ; Mr. Kauffman was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1825 ; came to Mt. Pleasant in 1852 ; settled on his present farm in 1861. Married in 1851 Catherine Whitmore, who was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1828 ; have six children—Laura B., born in 1852 ; Charles W., born in 1854 ; Albert C., born in 1857 ; L. H., in 1859 ; Olive E., born in 1863, and Paul P., born in 1869 ; lost six children in infancy. Mr. Kauffman believes in the rotation of crops in farming ; gives considerable attention to the raising of sorghum ; he manufactured the present season, for himself and neighbors about three thousand gallons ; he also devotes much attention to fruit growing. He is Secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. Is a Republican. Member of the M. E. Church.

Kelley, A. and H. S., fars., S. 5 ; P. O. Trenton.

Kinney, J. S., far., S. 30 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Kitch, G., far., S. 10 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Kitchen, Ed. N., far., S. 32 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

KNAPP, JOHN A., Sec. 3 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant ; born in Rockland Co. N. Y., in 1843. Married in 1866, Catherine F. June, who was also born in Rockland Co., N. Y., in 1845, but at the time of their marriage a resident of Henry Co., and visiting her friends at her native place ; they settled in Henry Co. in 1867 ; they have one child—Delia F., born in 1867 ; Loretta, born in 1870, died in 1871. Ethel June, father of Mrs. Knapp, resides in Sec. 1 ; has 460 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. Knapp's farm consists of 160 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. June was born in Rockland Co., N. Y., in 1823. He married in 1844, Catherine Wolf, who was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1826 ; they have six children, viz. : Catherine, born in 1845 ; Martha J., born in 1849 ; Rebecca A., born in 1852 ; Phebe A., born in 1855 ; Gideon P., born in 1858 ; E. J., born in 1871 ; Charles, born in 1847, died in 1860 ; Caleb, born in 1853, died the same year. Rebecca married in 1872, I. N. Lemmon, of Henry Co. ; has two children—Adella and Estella (twins), born in 1874. Phebe married Joseph Greer in 1871 ; has one child—Ethiel, born in 1874.

LAFFERTY, JOHN, far., S. 16 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Lamborn, John, far., S. 17 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

LEACH, J. M., Sec. 18 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant ; owns 210 acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre ; he was born in North Carolina in 1825 ; removed to Indiana with his parents while very young ; came to Henry Co. in 1853, and settled on the farm he now owns. He married Dec. 23, 1847, Nancy M. Campbell, who was born in Indiana in 1829 ; they had eight children, four of whom are still living—Mary Jane, born in 1848 ; Amanda I., born in 1850 ; Chauncy E., born in 1853, died in 1861 ;

Miranda A., born in 1855, died in 1861; Emma A., born in 1857, died in 1861; Martha E., born in 1859, died in 1861; Elmer F., born in 1865; Nellie, born in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Leach lost four children within three weeks, by that terrible scourge, diphtheria. Mr. Leach has a well-improved farm, and is engaged in raising fine stock.

Leirer, John, far., S. 28; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Litzenburg, John, far., S. 35; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Litzenburgh, Wm., far., S. 35; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

MCCONNELL, R. D., far., S. 12; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Meeker, G. W.

McCoy, J. C., far., S. 3; P. O. Swedesburg.

McDIVITT, ANDREW E., Jr., Sec. 23; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; born in Dodgeville, Iowa, in 1853; came to Henry Co. with his parents in 1854, and settled at Mt. Pleasant, where he resided about nineteen years; came to the farm he now owns. He has a farm of eighty-eight acres, valued at about \$40 per acre. He married, Jan. 31, 1878, Lizzie A. Fullerton, who was born in Washington Co., Ohio, in 1854. Mr. Andrew E. McDivitt, Sr., was born in Ohio about 1804 and died in 1869. His mother, whose maiden name was Eliza J. Corkhill, is a native of the Isle of Man; she resides with her children.

McDivitt, T. C., far., S. 23; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

McDonald, James, far., S. 34; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

MCCOY, J. C., farmer; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; owns eighty acres, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Ohio in 1837; came to Mt. Pleasant in 1844, when Iowa was yet a Territory; has resided in Henry Co. since, except five years passed in Lucas Co., Iowa, from 1866 to 1871. He married in the spring of 1866 Martha J. Allender, born in Henry Co. in 1844; have one child—Ida May, born in 1867; Martha J., died in infancy. Mr. McCoy enlisted in the 4th Iowa Cav. in 1861; mustered out in 1865. He makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs. Members of the M. E. Church.

McMungan Peter, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Martin, G. W., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Martin, Wm., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Mitter, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Trenton.

MITTS, JAMES M., farmer, Secs. 18 and 19; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; owns 132 acres of land, valued at \$6,000; born in Henry Co. in 1837. Married, in 1865, Lizzie Musgrove, who was born in Illinois in 1837; have three children—James Henry, born in 1866; Mary E., born in 1867; Martha L., born in 1870; Anna, born Oct. 21, 1871, died Aug. 14, 1873; a boy died in infancy. Mr. Mitts enlisted in 1861, in the 4th Iowa Cav.; served over three years; was in nearly all the battles of his regiment.

Moore, J. W., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Montgomery, E. C., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Morrow, John, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Morton, M., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

NEAL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

NEEL, JOHN N., Sec. 15; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; was born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1832; came to Henry Co. with his parents in 1844; spent four years in California and Oregon, from 1852 to 1856. Married, in 1862, Martha Ann Swan, a native of Greene Co., Penn.; had six children, three living—Jennie, Jessie and Sarah Dell; the deceased—Olay, James and Ella. Mr. Neel has engaged for many years in buying and fattening stock. Mrs. Neel is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Nixon, W. F., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

OGG, ELIAS F., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Ogg, E. B., far., S. 16; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Olinger, J. H., laborer, Sec. 20; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Olinger, T. H., laborer, S. 20; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

PARKER, ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 1 ;
P. O. Swedesburg.

Peterson, A. P., far., S. 1.

Phippen, Francis, far., S. 15 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Plunkett, J. H., far., Sec. 33 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Pratt, I., far., Sec. 27 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

RAMY, P. C., farmer, Sec. 28 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Ross, H., laborer, Sec. 32 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

ROSS, JOHN L., farmer, Sec. 29 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant ; owns ninety acres, with fine improvements, valued at \$7,000 ; also has a farm of 253 acres in Jefferson Tp., valued at \$50 per acre ; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1832 ; removed to Lake Co., Ill., in 1855 ; came to Henry Co. in 1868. Married, in 1857, Mary Bartles, who was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1835 ; had three children, two living—Edward A., born in 1869 ; Wilber, born in 1868 ; Clara, born in 1864, died in 1867.

Rowland, J. B., far., S. 20 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Rowley, J., far., S. 28 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Rusk, J. L., far., S. 33 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

SACKETT, JOHN, far., Sec. 10 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

SACKETT, ALFRED M., now residing on his father's farm, Sec. 10 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant ; was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1847 ; he came to Perry Co. with his parents in 1851. He married in 1867, Louisa Deere, who was born in Ohio in 1850 ; have two children—Charles T., born in 1868, and Ellen F., born in 1874. His father, John Sackett, was born in Ohio in 1812 ; he went to Illinois with his parents when a boy ; came to Henry Co. in 1851 ; married Rhoda Rhoda Hunt ; she was born in Greene Co., Ky., in 1818 ; have eight children ; seven living—Mary L., Nancy W., Miranda L., Alfred M., Rosanna J., Melissa J. and Alice J. ; Thomas, aged 5 years, died 1848.

Salmon, J., far., S. 20 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Salmon, M., far., S. 34 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Sater, A. L., far., S. 7 ; P. O. Trenton.

Sater, T., far., S. 8 ; P. O. Trenton.

Seberg, J., far., Sec. 5 ; P. O. Trenton.

Sensebaugh, O. R., far., S. 24 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Shadle, H., far., S. 29 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Skipton, J., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Skipton, M., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Skipton, W., far., S. 12 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Smith, A., Sec. 27 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

SMITH, J. D., farmer, Sec. 7 ; P. O. Trenton ; owns 365 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre ; born in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1830 ; his father came to Henry Co., in 1840 ; settled on his present farm in 1858. Married, in 1858, Isabella Paine, who was born in Virginia in 1832 ; they have three children—Charley P., born in 1861 ; Clara A., in 1864, and Elbert, in 1870 ; lost two children—Nevada, born in 1859, died in 1861 ; Eldridge, born in 1867, died in 1874. Mr. Smith has about twenty head of short-horn cattle, and intends to increase his herd of fine stock ; has also a flock of seventy Cotswold sheep.

Smith, J. J., far., S. 28 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Smith, P., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

SPRY, CHARLES W., farmer, Sec. 24 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant ; owns eighty acres of land ; born in Ohio in 1847 ; came to Henry Co. in 1853. Married Belle F. Morford in 1876 ; she was born in Henry Co. in 1857. Mr. Benjamin W. Spry, the father of Charles W., was born in Ohio in 1817 ; came to Henry Co. in 1853 ; he married Mary J. Johnson, who was born in 1818, and died in 1878 ; he died in 1877.

Spry, J. L., far., Sec. 13 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Spry, W. M., far., Sec. 13 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Steadman, G., far., Sec. 23 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Steele, S. L., far., Sec. 36 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Stevenson, C. T., far., S. 8 ; P. O. Trenton.

Strong, F. R., far., Sec. 27 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

TAYLOR SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 30 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Tieman F., far., S. 11 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

TOVREA, WILLIAM F., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; has 240 acres, valued at \$60 per acre. He was born in McLean Co., Ill., in 1824; removed to Washington Co., Iowa, in 1851; came to Henry Co. in 1857, and settled on his present farm in 1864. Mr. Tovrea married, in 1848, Amanda M. Hancock, who was born in Indiana in 1829; they have six children—Melissa, born in 1849; Mary E., born in 1850; William T., born in 1852; Martha Ann, born in 1854; Charles T., born in 1857; Frank G., born in 1867; lost three children in infancy. Mary married, in 1871, Mr. F. A. Hunt, of Sumner Co., Kan.; Melissa married, in 1866, Mr. Needham Rogers, of Indiana.

Traxler, G., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Traxler, J., far., S. 9; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Traxler, John, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Trout, B., far., S. 21; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

UNDERWOOD, R. E., farmer, Sec. 33; Mt. Pleasant.

Upton, John, far., S. 19; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

VASS, J., far., S. 31; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

VANORSOL, MANLY, far., S. 9; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; has 160 acres of land, valued at about \$10,000; he was born in the State of New York in 1812; removed to Indiana with his parents about 1818; came to Louisa Co., Iowa, in 1841; to Henry Co. about 1843. He married in 1834 Mary Ogden; Mrs. Vanorsdol died in 1869; have nine children—Benj. F., Geo. W., James O., Francis M., Margaret C., Martha Jane, Winfield Scott, William Orange, John Quincy.

WEIR, H. C., far., S. 29; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Weir, J. P., far., S. 29; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Welch, T., far., S. 34; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Whitney, W., far., S. 1; P. O. Swedesburg.

Wicks, A., far., S. 28; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Wilburn, Z., far., S. 21; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Willits, C. G. far., S. 34; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Wilson, M., lab., S. 21; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Winters, J., far., S. 5; P. O. Trenton.

WOLFF, ABRAHAM, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$4,000; he was born in 1817 in Greene Co., Ohio; came to Henry Co. in 1841; has resided on the farm he now owns since 1850; when he came to Henry Co. there was not a house on the road running east of his place in Henry Co. He married, in 1843, Eliza J. Johnson, also born in Greene Co., Ohio, in 1822; had eight children, seven living—F. W., born in 1843; J. I., in 1845; Elizabeth M., in 1847; Magdalene J., in 1849; Regina A., in 1860; Maggie C., in 1863, and Eliza J., in 1869; Sarah C. was born in 1866, died in 1868.

YOUNG, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

YOUNG, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Ohio in 1835; came to Henry Co. in 1855. He married, in 1866, Martha J. Nicholson, who was born in Indiana in 1838; they have five children—Jennie, born in 1868; Nellie D., in 1869; John William, in 1872; Seward, in 1876, and DeWitt Clinton, in 1878. Members of the M. E. Church.

YOUNG, WILLIAM P., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre; was born in Fulton Co., Ohio, in 1838; came to Henry Co., in 1855. Married, in 1866, Mary B. Smith; she was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, in 1846; have four children—Clara E., born in 1867; William E., born in 1869; C. Bruce, born in 1872, and Mary E., born in 1877. Mrs. Young's mother, Mrs. Lydia E. Smith, lives with her. Mr. Young is extensively engaged in raising fine stock; he has twenty head of short-horn cattle, and has sold thirty head of this noted breed during the past year; he has a flock of twenty-four Cotswold sheep; he also breeds pure Poland-China hogs. Members of the M. E. Church.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

A DAMS, AMOS. far., S. 13; P. O. Marshall.

Adams, Mike. far., S. 13; P. O. Marshall.

Allen, A. S., far., S. 9; P. O. Marshall.

Allen, I. W., far., S. 16; P. O. Marshall.

Allen, Jackson. far., S. 17; P. O. Marshall.

Alters, F. H., far., S. 21; P. O. Marshall.

Alters, F., far., S. 21; P. O. Marshall.

Arnold, D.

B AILEY, J. P., Marshall.

Bain, A. J., far., S. 16; P. O. Marshall.

Barr, D. H., far., S. 21; P. O. Marshall.

Bashart, Chris, far., S. 25; P. O. Trenton.

Bigler, Chris, far., S. 28; P. O. Trenton.

Birchall, T., far., S. 21; P. O. Marshall.

Brannan, J., far. S. 17; P. O. Marshall.

Brooks, Geo., Marshall.

Brooks, J. J., far., S. 2; P. O. Marshall.

Brooks, Thos., Marshall.

Brotzer, Alois, far., S. 31; P. O. Trenton.

Brown, A. G., Marshall.

Brown, S., Marshall.

Brown, Wm., far., S. 29; P. O. Trenton.

BURROWS, CALVIN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Marshall; owns 310 acres; was born in Connecticut in 1821; removed to Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1827. He married in 1846 Azuba Wilcox, a native of Cumberland Co., N. Y.; born in 1826. They removed to Illinois in 1857; to Henry Co. in 1858; they have two children—Louise E., born in 1851; and Francis M., born in 1857; Isora, born in 1846, died in 1850. Members of the M. E. Church.

Burrows, W., far., S. 13; P. O. Marshall.

C AMPBELL, J. H., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Trenton.

Clark, Jared, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Marshall.

Clark, Wm. J., far., S. 20; P. O. Marshall.

CLIFTON, MARY E., Sec. 4; P. O. Marshall; was born in Berkeley Co., W. Va., June 6, 1819; removed with her family to Vermilion, Ill., in 1836, and to Jefferson Tp., Henry Co., in 1837, where her father resided till his death, in 1863. His first wife, the mother of Mrs. Clifton, died in 1827. Her father, Mr. Henry Payne, married again in 1829, Margarette J. Boak, who still survives him. When Mr. Payne came to Henry Co., Iowa was a

part of Wisconsin: was separated from that Territory in 1838. Mrs. Clifton married in 1840 Mr. Charles Clifton. Mr. Clifton represented Henry Co. in the Legislature of 1845-46; he was a Whig, afterward a Republican; he died in 1855. Mrs. Clifton has three children—Mary J., born in 1840; Charles C., born in 1847; Wm. H., born in 1848; lost three children—Elisha P., born in 1842, died at West Plains, Mo., in 1862; he belonged to the 4th Iowa Cav.; Esther A., born in 1843, died in 1864; John H., died in infancy. Mrs. Clifton has a good memory and narrates many interesting incidents of her pioneer life. It may be added that she is the only survivor of nine children.

Cohee, H. H., far., S. 4; P. O. Marshall.

Cole, R. S., far., S. 19; P. O. Marshall.

Coleman, J., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Trenton.

Connell, J., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Marshall.

Conover, G. H., far., S. 24; P. O. Trenton.

Conrad, M., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Marshall.

COOK, MORRISON M., Justice of the Peace and collector; P. O. Marshall; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1829; came to Henry Co. with his parents in 1845; his father first located in Marion Tp.; Mr. C. came to what is now Marshall in 1850; at that time the post office of Crooked Creek was located here. He married in 1855, Margaret E. Pike, who died in 1862; he married, the same year, Mary A. Bailey. He had three children by first marriage, only one living; had six children by second wife; two living. Mr. Cook's father died in 1865; his mother is still living.

Cox, J., far., S. 30; P. O. Trenton.

D ARNELL, HARVEY, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Marshall.

Davis, D., far., S. 4; P. O. Marshall.

Davis, E., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Marshall.

DAVIES, HENRY, far., S. 4; P. O. Marshall; was born in Wales in 1800; came to Jefferson Tp., Henry Co., in 1854. He married, in 1827, Elizabeth Jenkins, a native of Wales; she died of cholera on their passage to

this country; Mr. Davis has nine children; all were born in Wales—David, Henry, Mary, Elizabeth, Dinah, Hannah, Evan and Winnie; Sarah died Dec. 19, 1876; two children died in infancy in Wales. Mr. Davis and his daughter

Winnie visited their native land in 1873.

Davis, H., Jr., far., S. 9; P. O. Marshall.

Dill, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Trenton.

EARNEST, EMANUEL, farmer Sec. 33; P. O. Trenton.

Earnest, J. M., far., S. 27; P. O. Trenton.

Edwards, E., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Marshall.

Eicher, D., far., S. 5; P. O. Marshall.

Ereland, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Trenton.

EVANS, EVAN, farmer, Sec. 27;

P. O. Trenton; owns 225 acres; was born

in Montgomeryshire, Wales, in 1820;

came to America in 1840, and located

in Henry Co. in 1847. He married, in

1850, Ann Williams, who was born in

Wales in 1828, and who came to Henry

Co. with her parents. They have six

children—Sarah J., Eliza A., D. Web-

ster, Mary W., E. Marion and R. Norah;

John H. and Winnie E. died in infancy.

The parents of Mrs. Evans, Hopkin and

Winnie Williams, emigrated from Wales

to Ohio in 1832; came to Henry Co.

in 1835, among the very oldest settlers

of Henry Co. Mrs. Evans remembers

but one other family living in Jefferson

Tp. at the time her parents came here—

that of Mr. Berry Jones; deer, wild

turkey and other game, were abundant;

Indians were quite numerous, and Mrs.

Evans testifies to the good character and

honesty of these natives, with whom

they were always on friendly terms.

Mr. Williams always treated the Indians

with kindness, and was kindly treated

in return. Mr. Williams died in 1863;

his wife in 1877.

EVERTS, JOHN R., farmer,

Sec. 26; P. O. Trenton; owns 300

acres. Mr. Everts was born in Tomp-

kins Co., N. Y., in 1814; came to

Henry Co. and settled on the farm he

now owns in 1842. He married, in

1843, Lydia Holloway, who was born in

Clark Co., Ohio, in 1820. They have

five children—Aranthus, Franklin,

Velma, Parker and Helen; lost two in

infancy. Mrs. Everts is a member of the

M. E. Church. Mr. Everts is engaged

in general farming and stock-raising.

Evarts, F., far., S. 25; P. O. Trenton.

Everts, P. E., far., S. 5; P. O. Trenton.

FAY, M., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Trenton.

FARMER, BENJAMIN F.,

farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Marshall; was

born in Illinois in 1837; his parents,

Lewis W. and Nancy E. Farmer, came

to Henry Co. the year of his birth;

they are now residents of Marion Tp.,

Henry Co. Benjamin F. married, in

1859, Frances E. Moshier, a native of

Henry Co.; she was born in 1839; they

have eight children. The mother of

Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. Elizabeth Moshier,

was born in Pennsylvania in 1797; with

her husband, Mr. Thurston Moshier,

came to Henry Co. about 1837. The

parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Farmer

were pioneers of the county. Mr. Mo-

shier died in 1875.

Fleagle, C., far., S. 32; P. O. Trenton.

Fleagle, H., far., S. 32; P. O. Trenton.

Fleagle, W., far., S. 32; P. O. Trenton.

Flowers, V. D., far., S. 14; P. O. Mar-

shall.

Frienberger, J., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Mar-

shall.

Frisbie, P., far., S. 15; P. O. Marshall.

GARRICK, PETER, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Trenton.

Gerig, S., far., S. 14; P. O. Marshall.

Goldsmith, J., far., S. 35; P. O. Trenton.

HARPER, E. E., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Trenton.

Hartsler, W. H., far., S. 26; P. O. Trenton.

Hayes, David, far., S. 18; P. O. Marshall.

Haynes, Abe, far., S. 7; P. O. Marshall.

Heuss, Wm., Marshall.

Hopfa, Christ, far., S. 12; P. O. Marshall.

Howard, G. H., far., S. 36; P. O. Trenton.

Howenstein, J., far., S. 1; P. O. Marshall.

Howenstein, J., Jr., far., S. 16; P. O.

Marshall.

House, J. M., far., S. 29; P. O. Trenton.

HULL, A. H., A. M., M. D.,

Marshall; born in Washington Co.,

Iowa, in 1849; is the second son of

Marcus Hull, who came to Iowa in

1833 or 1834. He was educated at

Iowa City; taught school for a while,

and was one year Superintendent of

Webster City public schools; turned

his attention to the study of medicine

in 1871; he worked four years in the

chemical laboratory of the Iowa State

University: received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1875; attended the medical department of the Iowa State University during the winter of 1875-76. In August, 1876, married Miss Ella Willis and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1877. He settled in Marshall and began the practice of medicine in July, 1877.

Holmes, S., far., S. 34: P. O. Trenton.

JARED, B., Marshall.

Jeffries, P. J., far., S. 19: P. O. Marshall.

JESSUP, OLIVER, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Marshall: owns 200 acres; was born in Indiana in 1835: he came to Henry Co. with his parents in 1850. He married in 1865 Kate Adams, who was born in Iowa in 1844: they have five children—Fannie, born in 1866; Ruth, born in 1868; Allen, born in 1870; Louis, born in 1872; and Edith, born in 1877. Mr. Jessup is a son of the late Mr. Levi Jessup. His wife is a daughter of Mr. Amos Adams; both are children of early settlers of Henry County.

JESSUP, WM. A., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Marshall; was born in North Carolina in 1821; removed with his parents to Indiana while an infant; came to Henry Co. in 1849. Married in 1851 Julia A. Roads, who was born in Ohio in 1827. He has 210 acres of land; they have two children—Viola, born in 1856, and Ada, born in 1858; lost six children in infancy. The father of Mr. J., Mr. Levi Jessup, was born in Surry Co., N. C., in 1792; his mother was also a native of North Carolina, born in 1795; they removed to Indiana in 1821; to Henry Co. in 1850; he was a member of the Legislature of Iowa, elected in 1852; belonged to the "Gray Beard" regiment during the rebellion. Mr. Wm. A. Jessup was a member of the Board of Supervisors at the time of the railroad war of 1857.

Johnson, D., far., S. 13; P. O. Marshall.

JOHNSON, ADDISON, farmer; P. O. Marshall; owns eighty acres; was born in Hendricks Co., Ind., in 1837; came to Henry Co., Iowa, in 1857. Married in 1857 Veturi Harlan, who was born in North Carolina in

1825: they have five children—Harvey A., born in 1858; William E., born in 1862; Jonathan, born in 1864; Harlan, born in 1865; Ada, born in 1876: lost two children in infancy.

Johnson, F. A., far., S. 34: P. O. Trenton.

Johnson, J., Marshall.

KACFFMAN, JACOB, Marshall.

Keith, J. W., far., S. 25: P. O. Trenton.

Kendricks, J. C., Marshall.

Kepbert, L. N., far., S. 32: P. O. Trenton.

Kurtz, Henry, far., S. 5: P. O. Marshall.

Kurtz, John, far., S. 7: P. O. Marshall.

Kurtz, Wm., Marshall.

Kyes, Benj., far., S. 32: P. O. Trenton.

LAND, MATHEW, far., S. 5: P. O. Marshall.

Lunbeck, L., far., S. 19: P. O. Marshall.

Leeper, J. A., far., S. 1: P. O. Marshall.

Leeper, R. H., far., S. 2: P. O. Marshall.

Leichty, Chris., far., Marshall.

Lerick, S., far., S. 31: P. O. Trenton.

Livingston, William, Marshall.

Loder, W. D., far., S. 20: P. O. Trenton.

Lute, Daniel, far., S. 8: P. O. Trenton.

Lute, J. H., far., Sec. 7: P. O. Marshall.

McCLINTOC, M., far., Sec. 5: P. O. Marshall.

McClintoc, N., far., S. 4: P. O. Marshall.

McCormack, J. G., far., S. 33: P. O. Trenton.

McCuen, John, Marshall.

Magdefrau, H., Marshall.

Mallem, Mat., far., S. 15; P. O. Marshall.

Mallem, Robt., Marshall.

Manning, J. W., far., S. 31; P. O. Trenton.

MANNING, REUBEN, far., S. 32; P. O. Merrimac; owns 170 acres; was born in Baltimore Co., Md., in 1807. Married in 1836 Hannah Cooper, a native of England; removed to Indiana in 1836, and settled in Randolph Co.; he came to Henry Co. in 1858; Mrs. Manning died in 1865; in 1866, he married Mrs. Ann D. Harper, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1817: Mr. Manning had seven children by first marriage—Augustus W., Martha A., James W., Eliza J., Eva, Hannah D. and Elizabeth J.; the last named died about 1854; Mrs. Manning, formerly Mrs. Harper, has six children—Davis A., Eliza A., William J., Emma L., Margaret and Eli E.

Martin, A. C., far., S. 10; P. O. Marshall.
Martin, D., Marshall.

Mason, W. R., far., S. 7; P. O. Marshall.

MATHEW, H. H., far., S. 3; P. O. Marshall; owns 112 acres; was born in Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1844; went to Washington Co. in 1852, then to Indiana in 1861. He enlisted in 1862 in the 6th Ind. V. Cav.; served under Gen. Stoneman in the Army of the Cumberland; participated in thirty-two engagements; was twice taken prisoner—first, at Richmond, Ky., and paroled; again, on the Chattahoochie River, during Stoneman's raid into Georgia; was confined in Andersonville and Florence for six months; Mr. Mathew's army experience was a thrilling one, and illustrates what dangers a man may encounter, and yet escape comparatively unharmed. He married in 1868 Mary C. Parent; Mrs. Elizabeth Parent, the mother of Mrs. Mathew, resides with her daughter; she was born in Virginia in 1803; married in 1830 Levi Parent; they settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Mathew in 1838; Mr. Parent died in 1841.

Mathews, M., far., S. 2; P. O. Marshall.

Mathews, M. C., far., S. 3; P. O. Marshall.

Meeker, A. L., far., S. 10; P. O. Marshall.

Morgan, J. R., Marshall.

Moore, G., Marshall.

MOORE, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Marshall; owns 243 acres; was born in Fayette Co., Ind., in 1819; lost his parents when quite young; started out for himself when 16 years of age; he wandered about for some time before locating permanently; went from Indiana to St. Louis, up the Mississippi to Glasgow, then to Macon City; in his wanderings, he struck an Indian trail that brought him to Mt. Pleasant; then went to Burlington, and up the river to Galena, thence to what is now called Dixon, Ill., and to Indiana again. At this time he was but a boy, and these travels were performed on foot, and alone. He returned, and settled in Henry Co. in 1836; he has been on the farm he now owns for thirty-four years. He married, in 1844, Sarah Cole, who was born in Indiana in 1826; have three children—Jennie, born in 1845; William A., born in 1851; Ella, born in 1858; lost

three—David, born in 1846, died in 1853; Eliza Ann, born in 1849, died aged 6 months; John, an infant, died in 1854. Mr. Moore has been for many years largely engaged in stock dealing.

Montgomery, J. S., far., S. 21; P. O. Marshall.

Moore, W., Marshall.

Morris, B. F., Marshall.

Morrison, A. C., Marshall.

NEFF, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Marshall.

Nicholson, A., far., S. 31; P. O. Trenton.

Nickell, J. F., far., S. 3; P. O. Marshall.

Nickell, J. M., far., S. 11; P. O. Marshall.

Nickell, T., far., S. 25; P. O. Trenton.

NOBLE, ELIJAH S., far., S. 3; P. O. Marshall; owns 240 acres; was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1820; he came from Ohio to Henry Co. and settled on his present farm in 1853. He married in 1847, Phebe Turney; who was born in Ohio in 1821; they have three children—Laura E., born in 1848; Clayton G., 1852, and Alvin, 1862; lost two children—Bion L., born in 1857, died in 1859, and Julia E., born in 1858, died in 1861. Mr. Noble has served as Township Clerk and Trustee; also, as Assessor of Jefferson Tp. He is engaged in farming; engaged extensively in the cultivation of sorghum and the manufacture of sirup; has made during the past year over sixteen hundred gallons.

Noel, Wm., Marshall.

Norton, A., far., S. 19; P. O. Marshall.

Norton, D., far., S. 31; P. O. Trenton.

Norton, John, Marshall.

Nott, A. B., Marshall.

Nott, Henry, Marshall.

OSCEWALT, ELLIS, far., S. 20; P. O. Marshall.

Oxley, John, Marshall.

Oxley, M. S., far., S. 3; P. O. Marshall.

Oxley, Nathan, Marshall.

Oxley, Wm., Marshall.

PANGBORN, C. B., far., S. 21; P. O. Marshall.

Pangborn, J. S., Marshall.

Payne, C. H., far., S. 22; P. O. Marshall.

Payne, C. W., far., S. 36; P. O. Trenton.

Payne, H. N., far., S. 26; P. O. Trenton.

Price, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Marshall.

ROTT, JOHN N., far., S. 13; P. O. Marshall.

Raymond, I. W., Marshall.

Reel, J. B., far., S. 2; P. O. Marshall.

RESSEL, WILLIAM, Sec. 3;

P. O. Trenton; owns 342 acres; was born in Pennsylvania in 1827; removed to Ohio with his parents about 1835; to Indiana in 1843; came to Henry Co. in 1855. Married in 1857 Sarah Tedrow, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1836: removed to Indiana when she was very young; they have six children—Mary C., born in 1858; Margaret J., born in 1860; George W., born in 1862; Sarah A., born in 1866, and Lizzie B., born in 1870; lost one child—Philip, born in 1864, died in 1865. Mr. Ressel is engaged in feeding and shipping stock.

Rich, Joseph, far., S. 11; P. O. Marshall.

Rich, N. far., S. 15; P. O. Marshall.

Rider, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Marshall.

Rider, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Marshall.

Riley, Richard, Marshall.

Rieley, W., far., S. 6; P. O. Marshall.

Ross, E., far., S. 29; P. O. Trenton.

Ross, George, Marshall.

Ross, John H., far., S. 32; P. O. Trenton.

Ross, Jos., far., S. 33; P. O. Trenton.

Ross, N., far., S. 13; P. O. Marshall.

Ross, W., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Trenton.

Roth, C., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Marshall.

Roth, C., far., S. 18; P. O. Marshall.

Roth, J., far., S. 9; P. O. Marshall.

Roth, N., far., S. 11; P. O. Marshall.

Roth, Peter, Marshall.

SAMPLE, ELIJAH, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Marshall.

Saunders J., Marshall.

SAYLES, AHAB, farmer, Sec. 2;

P. O. Marshall; owns 217 acres; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1817; went to Crawford Co., Penn., in 1828, in 1833, to Wayne Co., Ohio; in 1855, to Henry Co., and located on the farms he now owns. He married Isabelle Davis, a native of Ohio, born in 1820; Mrs. Davis died Jan. 18, 1878; Mr. Sayles has three children—George L., born in 1842; Edward, born in 1849; and Mary, born in 1852; Ellen, born in 1854, died in 1861; another died in infancy. Mr. Sayles has been Assessor of Jefferson Tp., for eight years. Member of M. E. Church.

Sayles, Z. C., Marshall.

Schlagle, J., far., S. 11; P. O. Marshall.

Schlarbaum, J., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Marshall.

Schauntz, P., far., S. 3; P. O. Marshall.

Scott, H. R., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Marshall.

Shelton, Wm., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Marshall.

Sherman, Barnul, Marshall.

SHIVELY, JACOB, farmer, Sec.

6; P. O. Marshall; owns 286 acres; was born in Jefferson Tp., Henry Co., in 1851. He married, in 1871, Harriet P. Stone, who was born in Ohio in 1851; they have three children—Anna, born in 1872; David, born in 1875, and Eva, born in 1877. Mr. Joel Shively, the father of Jacob, was born in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1808, and came to Henry Co. in 1840; he married, in 1830, Naomi Arnold, born in Scioto Co., Ohio, in 1810; they have had eight children, only three of whom are living—Sarah A., born in 1835; Elizabeth D., born in 1843, and Jacob, born in 1851; Thomas, born in 1833, died in 1872; Margaret, born in 1838, died in 1860; Rachel, born in 1841, died in 1863; Barbara, born in 1831, died in 1876; Eliza, born in 1846, died in 1850. Mr. Shively has been a minister of the United Brethren Church for thirty-five years, and has endured all the hardships incident to the life of a pioneer preacher.

Smith, J., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Trenton.

Stockton, A., far., S. 17; P. O. Marshall.

Stones, J. F., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Marshall.

THOMPSON, M., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Trenton.

Tower, Samuel, Marshall.

Troutman, Jacob.

Try, G., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Trenton.

Turner, J. F., Marshall.

Turner, R., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Marshall.

Turner, T., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Trenton.

Turner, Wm., Marshall.

TURNER, DANIEL, far., S. 27;

P. O. Trenton; owns 400 acres; was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1815. He married in 1839 Lovilia Wilcox, who was born in Ohio in 1819; they came to Jefferson Tp. in 1843; had eight children—Charles C., Laura E., Darius P., Joel, Theodore, Sarah E. and George; Cynthia Ann died in 1858.

aged 14 years; Mrs. Turney died in 1865. Mr. Turney married in 1867 Eliza Wheeler, who was born in Coshoc-ton Co., Ohio, in 1830; has two children by last marriage—John W. and Hattie M. Mr. Turney came to Henry Co. while Iowa was yet a Territory, and had the experience incident to a pioneer life; his improvements have all been made by himself. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Turney, Zeo, Marshall.

VANSANT, I., Sr., far.; P. O. Marshall.

Vansant, I., Jr., Marshall.

Vogle, John, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Trenton.

WAITMAN, F. M., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Trenton.

WALKER, ARTHUR, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Marshall; owns 320 acres of land; he was born in Kent Co., England, in 1819. He married in 1841 Ann C. Gravenor, also a native of Kent Co., England; born in 1819; they came to Ohio from England in 1842, and settled in Jefferson Tp. in 1852; they have five children—Ann E., Alice, Charles, Miles and Frederick W. Their son Edwin, aged 18 years, was killed by lightning in May, 1869. Member of the M. E. Church.

Walker, F. B., far., S. 10; P. O. Marshall.

Walker, M., Marshall.

WALLBANK, JOHN H., merchant and farmer; P. O. Marshall; was born in England in 1837. He married in 1860 Martha Whitwam, a native of Yorkshire, England; they have five children—Sophia, Eliza, Nellie, Anna and James. Mr. Wallbank, has traveled much, visiting New Zealand, Australia, and many other islands of the South Pacific Ocean, but prefers America to all the countries he has seen. He was employed in the internal revenue department of the British Government for six years. On coming to this country, he located in Trenton, Henry Co.; came to Marshall in 1872. As a merchant, he has been successful, and has built up a fine trade. He has 300 acres of land, located near Marshall.

Warren, Dennis, Marshall.

Warren, L., Marshall.

Warren, Samuel, Marshall.

Weatherwax, H., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Trenton.

Weaver, D., far., S. 6; P. O. Marshall.

Wenger, C., far., S. 10; P. O. Marshall.

Wenger, J., far., S. 3; P. O. Marshall.

Werry, Christian, Sr., far., S. 28; P. O. Trenton.

Werry, C., far., S. 33; P. O. Trenton.

Werry, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Marshall.

White, L., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Trenton.

Wideman, P., Marshall.

WIGGINS, L. D., DR.; Marshall; was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1821; was a student of Gro-ton Academy; he attended medical lectures at the Geneva Medical College during the winter of 1842-43; began practice near Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y.; removed to Lexington, Richland Co., Ohio; came to Henry Co., in 1849; returned to New York, but finally settled in Marshall in 1852. He married in 1844 Sarah Newcomb; she died in 1848; he married in 1854 Sarah A. Johnson, who died in 1860; married Esther A. Williams in 1864; he has four children—Frank, born in 1845; Hiram, born in 1856; Mary, born in 1866 and Harvey; two children of the second marriage died in infancy. Dr. Wiggins enlisted in 1861 in the 1st I. V. C. and remained in service over three years; was discharged Sept. 23, 1864.

Wilkinson, David, Marshall.

Williams, B., far., S. 4; P. O. Marshall.

WILLIAMS, WM., Sec. 3; P. O. Marshall; owns 200 acres; was born in Wales in 1830; his parents emigrated to Ohio in 1832; came to Henry Co. in 1835, and located on Sec. 3, where William has since lived for forty-three years. He married December, 1858, Jael Howard, an ative of Cincinnati, Ohio; she was born in 1831; they have one child—Mary H., born March 16, 1861; John H., born May 13, 1864, died in September of the same year.

Wise, J., far., S. 10; P. O. Marshall.

ZEHR, J., Sr., Marshall.

Zehr, J., Jr., Marshall.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

A DAMS, WILLIAM, far., S. 5; P. O. Wayne.

Albien, D., far., S. 15; P. O. Swedesburg.

Allender, J. W., far., S. 23; P. O. Swedesburg.

Allender, S., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Swedesburg.

Allender, W. H., far., S. 32; P. O. Swedesburg.

Amber, P. M., far., S. 17; P. O. Swedesburg.

Anderson, A., far., S. 17; P. O. Swedesburg.

Anderson, G., far., S. 33; P. O. Swedesburg.

Anderson, J., far., S. 22; P. O. Swedesburg.

Anderson, M., far., S. 27; P. O. Swedesburg.

Anderson, Mathews, far., S. 34; P. O. Swedesburg.

Anderson, N., far., S. 36; P. O. Swedesburg.

Anderson, P., far., S. 29; P. O. Swedesburg.

Anderson, P. L., far., S. 28; P. O. Swedesburg.

Arthard, E., far., S. 5; P. O. Wayne.

Arthard, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Swedesburg.

B ASHART, M. E., far., S. 31; P. O. Trenton.

BECHLER, CHRISTIAN, far., S. 20; P. O. Swedesburg; owns 240 acres of land; was born in France in 1826; came to the United States in 1839, landing in New Orleans; went to Ohio in 1840; came to Lee Co., Iowa, in 1846; went to California in 1849; returned in 1852; located in Henry Co., in 1855, and settled on his present farm in 1857. He was married in 1853. to Barbara Conrad, who was born in Ohio in 1829; they have seven children—Peter J., Mary E., Anna N., Jacob Wm., Catherine R., and Sarah F. and Hannah C. (twins;) have lost three children—Benjamin F., Daniel and John. Mr. Bechler is a minister of the Mennonite Church. There are about one hundred members of this denomination in Henry Co.

Bechler, Peter, Jr., far., S. 29; P. O. Swedesburg.

Bennett, Rufus, far., S. 5; P. O. Wayne.

Bergh, C., far., S. 28; P. O. Swedesburg.

Berry, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Swedesburg.

Black, S. R., far., S. 19; P. O. Swedesburg.

Bloom, A., far., S. 25; P. O. Swedesburg.

Brown, I., far., S. 13; P. O. Winona.

Brown, S., far., S. 33; P. O. Swedesburg.

Burk, C. A., far., S. 23; P. O. Swedesburg.

Burk, J. P., far., S. 33; P. O. Swedesburg.

C AMPBELL, HUGH, far., S. 19; P. O. Swedesburg.

CANBY, ANDREW E., far., S. 35; P. O. Swedesburg; number of acres, 160; was born in Maryland in 1830; removed with his parents to Ohio in 1831; came to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1862. He married in 1862 Eliza J. Price, who was born in Maryland in 1843; have five children—William L., born in 1864; George P., born in 1866; Jesse W., born in 1868; Lewis W., born in 1870, and Ida May, born in 1877; Charles S., born in 1863, died in 1865; Ralph J., born in 1874, died in 1875. Mr. Canby's stock consumes all the grain he raises; he finds it more profitable to raise grain for stock than for market.

Cantwell, Samuel, far., S. 23; P. O. Swedesburg.

Carlson, Gustave, far., S. 27; P. O. Swedesburg.

Carlson, J. A., far., S. 26; P. O. Swedesburg.

Chandler, C., far., S. 13; P. O. Winona.

Conner, W. B., far., S. 29; P. O. Swedesburg.

Conrad, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Marshall.

Conrad, M., far., S. 6; P. O. Wayne.

Cooper, Jesse, far., S. 14; P. O. Winona.

Cooper, J. R., far., S. 24; P. O. Winona.

Cooper, T. W., far., S. 14; P. O. Winona.

Coultie, G. W., far., S. 3; P. O. Wayne.

Coun, Daniel, far., S. 8; P. O. Wayne.

Crawford, J. A., far., S. 12; P. O. Winona.

Cutter, Decatur, far., S. 36; P. O. Swedesburg.

D AVIS, JOHN C., far., S. 19; P. O. Swedesburg.

E ITCHER, J. W., far., S. 5; P. O. Marshall.

Ereland, J. W., far., S. 32; P. O. Swedesburg.

Errickson, Andrew, far., S. 35; P. O. Swedesburg.

FOX, CHARLES, far., S. 13; P. O. Winona.

Fenton, B. F., far., S. 13; P. O. Winona.

Flemming, E., far., S. 7; P. O. Marshall.

Foster, Thos., far., S. 1; P. O. Winona.

Foster, Wm., far., S. 33; P. O. Swedesburg.

Froid, O., far., S. 28; P. O. Swedesburg.

Frydolph, G., far., S. 34; P. O. Swedesburg.

GILLISPIE, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 29; Swedesburg.

Goldsmith, J., far., S. 8; P. O. Marshall.

Gregg, E., far., S. 11; P. O. Winona.

Gunder, J. V., far., S. 31; P. O. Trenton.

HACKNEY, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Swedesburg.

HAMMOND, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Wayne; owns 260 acres of land; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1818; spent his youth in Western Virginia. Married in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1841, Lucinda Geiger, who was born in 1821; came to Iowa in 1852; first to Washington Co.; in March, 1853, came to Henry Co., and settled on his present farm; have seven children—Homer C., born in 1849; George A., born in 1851; M. Lizzie, born in 1853; James H., born in 1855; Mary L., born in 1857; Rezin E., born in 1860, and Franklin W., born in 1862; Charles, born in 1841, died in 1843; Sarah A., born in 1844, died in 1844; William H., born in 1845, died in 1849; Melinda O., born in 1847, died in 1849; Talbott G., born in 1858, died in 1868. Mr. Hammond has been Justice of the Peace about twenty years. Members of M. E. Church.

Hammond, H., far., S. 8; P. O. Wayne.

Harned, I., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Swedesburg.

Hathway, D. L., far., S. 26; P. O. Swedesburg.

Headstrom, C., far., S. 28; P. O. Swedesburg.

Hickman, I. H., far., S. 28; P. O. Swedesburg.

Hoffstead, J., far., S. 26; P. O. Swedesburg.

Hague, S., far., S., 4; P. O. Wayne.

Holt, J. C., far., S. 21; P. O. Swedesburg.

Hooper, J., far., S. 1; P. O. Wayne.

Hough, G. W., far., S. 14; P. O. Swedesburg.

Howenstein, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Marshall.

Hull, C., far., S. 10; P. O. Wayne.

Hult, C. E., far., S. 26; P. O. Swedesburg.

Huntzberry, J., far., S. 1; P. O. Wayne.

INGMASON, PETER, far., S. 26; P. O. Swedesburg.

JACOBS, LAWSON, far., S. 36; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

James, E., far., S. 32; P. O. Swedesburg.

Jarl, A., far., S. 21; P. O. Swedesburg.

Johnson, A., far., S. 18; P. O. Swedesburg.

Johnson, C., far., S. 23; P. O. Swedesburg.

Johnson, C. J., far., S. 25; P. O. Swedesburg.

Johnson, F. A., far., S. 23; P. O. Swedesburg.

Johnson, G., far., S. 21; P. O. Swedesburg.

Johnson, J. A., far., S. 22; P. O. Swedesburg.

Johnson, J. F., far., S. 23; P. O. Swedesburg.

Johnson, J. M., far., S. 28; P. O. Swedesburg.

Johnson, N., far., S. 17; P. O. Swedesburg.

Johnson, N. M., far., S. 26; P. O. Swedesburg.

Johnson, O., far., S. 28; P. O. Swedesburg.

Johnson, P., far., S. 27; P. O. Swedesburg.

KEELSEY, E., far., S. 33; P. O. Swedesburg.

Kleim, N., far., S. 23; P. O. Winona.

LAMGER, J., Sr., far., S. 27; P. O. Swedesburg.

LAIRD, JOSEPH A., Sec. 4; P. O. Wayne; was born in Clark Co., Ohio, in 1833; removed to Illinois in 1855; came to Henry Co., in 1856. Married in 1855 Elizabeth A. Kitchen; had two children—Mary Ann and Lizzie H. Mrs. Laird died in 1867; Mr. Laird married in 1869 Sarah A. Hatfield; have one child—James O., born in 1871.

Larkins, W., far., S. 12; P. O. Winona.

Larson, C., far., S. 20; P. O. Swedesburg.

Leighty, J., S. 20; P. O. Swedesburg.

Lewis, A., far., S. 34; P. O. Swedesburg.

Lewis, J. A., far., S. 20; P. O. Winona.

Lichty, J., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Winona.
 Lillildahl, P., far., S. 22 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Lindell, J. P., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Linden, O. L., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Lindsay, A. S., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.
 Lund, G. F., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Lysle, J. H., far., S. 36 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
M cCLURE ARTHUR, far., S. 30 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 McKee, B. C., far., S. 33 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Martin, R., far., S. 15 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Marton, M. B., far., S. 9 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Meeker, A. L., far., S. 29 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Meeker, A., far., S. 29 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Miller, J. F., far., S. 11 ; P. O. Winona.
 Miller, J. G., far., S. 10 ; P. O. Winona.
 Miller, J., far., S. 15 ; P. O. Wayne.
 Miller, L. J., far., S. 6 ; P. O. Marshall.
 Moline, F., far., S. 34 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Monday, D., far., S. 1 ; P. O. Winona.
 Marcum, J. P., far., S. 7 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Morehead, M. D., far., S. 9 ; P. O. Winona.
 Morehouse, W. F., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Trenton.
 Morford W., far., S. 3 ; P. O. Winfield.
 Morgan, S. P., far., S. 22 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Maple, S., far., S. 24 ; P. O. Winona.
 Morrow, T., far., S. 17 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Munson, John, far., S. 9 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Musser, Abram, far., S. 7 ; P. O. Marshall.
N ELSON, GUS. N., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Nelson, C., far., S. 21 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Nelson, N., far., S. 23 ; P. O. Winona.
 Nelson, J., far. ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Nelson, S., far., S. 28 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Newbranch, O. P., far., S. 22 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Noble, H. N., far., S. 30 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Norton, G. W., far., S. 1 ; P. O. Winfield.
O KERSON, JOHN, S. 28 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Olinger, Geo., S. 31 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Olson, F., far., S. 19 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Olson, H., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Swedesburg.

Olson, J., S. 26 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
P ALMBLADE, DAVID E., far., S. 26 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Paxson, G. W., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Winona.
 Peterson, A. J., far., S. 15 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Peterson, Benj., far., S. 21 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Peterson, C. P., far., S. 33 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Peterson, John P., far., S. 26 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Peterson, M. M., far., Sec. 22 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Peterson, S., far., S. 28 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Phillips, C., far., S. 24 ; P. O. Winona.
 Phillips, E., far., S. 22 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Phillips, F., far., S. 22 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Phillips, J. W., far., S. 22 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Price, E. M., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Winona.
 Price, M. H., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Price, S. T., far., S. 15 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
 Price, T. C., far., S. 11 ; P. O. Winona.
R APP, L. M., farmer, Sec. 16 ; P. O. Swedesburg.
REED, WILLIAM A., farmer, Sec. 11 ; P. O. Wayne ; has 160 acres of land where he resides ; also 320 acres in Webster Co., Neb. ; he was born in Ohio in 1823 ; came to Henry Co. with his parents in 1842 ; settled on the farm he now owns in 1846. Married in 1846 Mary E. Heston, who was born in Ohio in 1826 ; they have five children—Eliza Ann, born in 1849 ; John H., born in 1858 ; James H., born in 1859 ; Vashti M., born in 1864 ; Amanda E., born in 1866 ; Nancy J., born in 1852, died in 1856 ; William, born in 1856, died in 1862 ; Alice, born in 1857, died in 1862 ; Margerie, born in 1861, died in 1862. Mr. Reed has been Justice of the Peace fourteen years. Members of the M. E. Church.
 Roth, N., far., S. 5 ; P. O. Marshall.
RUSSELL, CALEB, farmer, Sec. 24 ; P. O. Winona ; owns 160 acres ; was born in Frederick Co., Md., in 1804. He married in 1832 Harriet A. Fairfax, a descendant of Lord Fairfax, of Virginia in Colonial times ; they had four children—Llewellyn, born in 1833 ;

Edgar M., born in 1835; Caleb, Jr., born in 1837; Thomas M., born in 1839. Mrs. Russell died in 1839. Mr. Russell married in 1843 Elizabeth M. Matthews, who was born in Baltimore Co., Md., in 1805. They have two children—Sarah A., born in 1844, and Theodore, born in 1845; Harriet, born in 1848 and died in 1853. Mr. Russell removed to Virginia in 1830, where he engaged in the business of woolen manufacturing till 1850; went to California, remained about three and a half years, returned to his family in Virginia, and with them came to the farm he now occupies in 1855.

Russell, E. M., far., S. 24; P. O. Winona.

Russell, T., far., S. 24; P. O. Winona.

Russell, Thomas, far., S. 13; P. O. Winona.

SAILE, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Swedesburg.

Sanberg, J., Sec. 28; P. O. Swedesburg.

Schlarbaum, F., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Swedesburg.

Schooley, C. G., far. S. 14; P. O. Winona.

Schultz, J., far., S. 30; P. O. Swedesburg.

Schrock, J. E., far., S. 7; P. O. Marshall.

Short, G. W., far., S. 13; P. O. Winona.

Smith, C. A., far., Sec. 10; P. O. North Wayne.

Smith, D., far., Sec. 4; P. O. North Wayne.

Smith, D. H., far., Sec. 19; P. O. North Wayne.

Smith, S., far., S. 3; P. O. North Wayne.

Snell, W. H., far., S. 26; P. O. Swedesburg.

Spangler, C., far., S. 2; P. O. N. Wayne.

STEPHENSON, OLIVER, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Swedesburg; owns 320 acres of land; he was born in Sweden in 1834; came to Henry Co., with his parents in 1849; settled on his present farm in 1865. Married in 1860 to Mary Johnson, who was born in Sweden in 1837; they have seven children—Christina M., Mary C., Charles E. J., Otellie C., Solomon P., Oliver A. and Alma J.; two died in infancy. Mr. Stephenson is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Stutsman, J. B., far., S. 20; P. O. Swedesburg.

Summersall, N., S. 17; P. O. Swedesburg.

Sundall, J. P., far., S. 28; P. O. Swedesburg.

Swan, A. P., S. 21; P. O. Swedesburg.

Swanson, A., far., S. 21; P. O. Swedesburg.

Swanson, P., far., S. 33; P. O. Swedesburg.

TAYLOR, CLARK S., far.; P. O. North Wayne.

Thockmartin, D., far., S. 29; P. O. Swedesburg.

Thomas, N., far., S. 13; P. O. Winona.

Trimmer, J. B., far., S. 12; P. O. Winfield.

VINTON, JOHN C., far., S. 10; P. O. Wayne; born in Philadelphia in 1827; in 1832, his parents moved to Marietta, Ohio. He married in 1851 Eleanor Cone, who was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1831; had eight children—William A., born in 1852; Charles, born in 1854; Susan C., born in 1856; Eleanor L., born in 1858; Samuel F., born in 1861; John C., born in 1863; Josiah, born in 1865; three are living—Wm. A., Eleanor L. and Josiah; Mrs. Vinton, with an infant child, died in 1871; Mr. Vinton married in 1872 Mrs. Clarissa Carlin, nee Bickford. Mr. Abel Vinton, the father of John C., died in 1875, in his 92d year; his wife died in 1854. Mr. Vinton has a fine library of from six hundred to eight hundred volumes. Member of the M. E. Church.

WAREHAM, JOHN, far., S. 3; P. O. N. Wayne.

WALLEEN, CHARLES, REV., Pastor of Lutheran Church, Swedesburg; born in Sweden Nov. 2, 1839; came to America in 1869; completed his studies at Augustana College, Paxton, Ill., and was ordained minister in 1872; his first charge was at Bucklin, Mo.; second, at Knoxville, Ill.; entered on his present duties in May, 1877. Married in 1874 Anna S. Johnson, who was born in Sweden; at the time of their marriage, was a resident of Chicago.

Waterman, A., far., S. 19; P. O. Marshall.

Wenger, B., far., S. 18; P. O. Marshall.

Wenger, C., far., S. 18; P. O. Marshall.

WHITE, S. L., merchant and Postmaster, Swedesburg; was born in Berkeley Co., Va., in 1836; came to Henry Co. in 1846 with his parents. Married in 1861 Drusilla Havens, who was born in the State of New Jersey in 1841; they have five children—Mary L., born in 1862; Anna M., born in 1865; Edmund E., born in 1867; Elizabeth C.,

born in 1869, and Thomas L., born in 1872. The father of Mr. White, Mr. Thomas H. White, was born in Virginia in 1790; his mother was born about 1803; they came to Henry Co. in 1846, among the earliest settlers of Henry Co.; had seven children—Geo. H., Mary E., Deborah, Samuel L., Sarah E., Thomas W. and Jacob L.; two are deceased—George H. and Sarah E.; Mr. Thomas H. White died in 1856; his wife, in 1875.

Wilson, C. G., far., S. 3; P. O. Swedesburg.

Wilson, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Woodruff, A., far., S. 2; P. O. N. Wayne.

YODER, PHILLIP, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. N. Wayne.

YOUNG, ROBERT A., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Wayne; owns 200 acres of land; was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1836; came to Henry Co. with his parents in 1845. Married in 1862 Sarah J. Morehead, who was born in Washington Co., Iowa, in 1838; have eight children—Eliza J., David M., John W., Laura E., Olive F., Lulu J., Mary Edna and Addie. Mr. Patrick Young, the father of Robert, was one of the

old settlers of this county, having moved here with his family in 1845. Mrs. Young's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morehead, came to this county in 1836.

ZING, JACOB, JR., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Marshall.

ZICKEFOOSE, W. S., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Wayne; born in Henry Co. in 1842. Married in 1865 Martha J. Yancer, who was born in Indiana in 1844; have four children—James, born in 1866; Francis A., born in 1868; Cora B., born in 1872, and a babe unnamed, born in 1878. Mr. Zickefoose enlisted in the 25th Iowa Regt. V. I. in 1862; served during the war; was at the battles of Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, siege of Atlanta, at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Resaca, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea, ending with the battle of Goldsboro and the surrender of Johnson. Mr. Benjamin Zickefoose and his wife Susanna, the father and mother of W. S., came to Henry Co. in 1839. Mr. Zickefoose died in 1859; his wife in March, 1865.

Zing, Joel, far., S. 6; P. O. Marshall.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ARMER, J. M., far., S. 9; P. O. Salem.

Ayers, B. F., far., S. 6; P. O. Salem.

BARKER, A., far., S. 13; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Barker, H. C., far., S. 14; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Barney, E., far., S. 23; P. O. Salem.

Becker, J., far., S. 5; P. O. Salem.

Bennett, J. L., far., S. 32; P. O. Salem.

BOND, NATHAN H., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Salem; was born Dec. 30, 1813, in Guilford Co., N. C.; in 1831, moved to Indiana; in 1838, to Lee Co.; in 1875, came to Henry Co.; owns sixty-three acres of land; when in Lee Co. he attended the first Government sale and entered 160 acres of land, which he improved and afterward sold; he followed the blacksmith trade for six years when in Indiana. Married

Abigail Beard, Dec. 30, 1835; she was born March 10, 1817, in Guilford Co. N. C.; had seven children, five living—Mary Etta, Rachel A., Wm. P., Hannah J. and Elihu. He is a Republican.

Bonnell, S., far., S. 34; P. O. Salem.

Brazeal, R. H., far., S. 2; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Brereton, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Broth, S., far., S. 23; P. O. Salem.

Brown, J. H., far., S. 18; P. O. Salem.

Bunker, J. S., far., S. 15; P. O. Salem.

Bunker, W. K., far., S. 15; P. O. Salem.

Butler, W. E., far., S. 32; P. O. Salem.

Byers, P., far., S. 22; P. O. Salem.

CANFIELD, R. T., S. 25; P. O. Boyles-ton.

Carlisle, J. B., far., S. 30; P. O. Salem.

Carnaham, S. M., far., S. 3; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Castello, J., far., S. 3; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.
 Clarke, C., far., S. 24; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.
 Clark, M., far., S. 1; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.
 Clarke, N. E., far., S. 24; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Clauson, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Boyleston.
 Clauson, M. F., far., S. 31; P. O. Salem.
 Cook, J. E., far., S. 24; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.
 Cook, S. F., far., S. 30; P. O. Salem.
 Cowell, R., far., S. 16; P. O. Salem.
 Cowgill, J., far., S. 34; P. O. Pilot Grove.

COWGILL, J. H., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Boyleston; was born Oct. 29, 1830, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; in 1845, came to Henry Co.; owns forty acres of land. Married Sarah Dowell Sept. 26, 1857; she was born July 16, 1832, in Miami Co., Ohio; have three children—Wm. H., Frank S. and Eddie F. Has been Constable. Republican.

Cramer, J. C., far., S. 18; P. O. Salem.
 Culligan, J., far., S. 34; P. O. Pilot Grove.
 Culver, L. B., far., S. 8; P. O. Salem.
 Cure, A., far., S. 11; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

DANIELS, S. W., far., S. 11; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Dawson, W. S., far., S. 29; P. O. Salem.
 Dille, C., far., S. 6; P. O. Salem.
 Dilts, T., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Salem.
 Donaldson, G. A., far., S. 9; P. O. Salem.
 Donohue, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Salem.

EIGHURE, F. M., far., S. 19; P. O. Salem.

Eighure, J. R., far., S. 19; P. O. Salem.

FELTY, ABRAHAM, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Boyleston.

Foster, F., far., S. 35; P. O. Boyleston.
 Francey, Jno., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Francey, T., far., S. 13; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.
 Frary, T. E., far., S. 20; P. O. Salem.
 Frazier, J. W., far., S. 19; P. O. Salem.

GARRETTSON, J. C., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Salem.

Gobble, E., far., S. 26; P. O. Salem.

Grant, E., far., S. 28; P. O. Salem.

HALL, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

HALL, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Boyleston; was born Jan. 15, 1834, in Ohio; about 1868, he came to Henry Co.; he owns forty acres of land. He has been engaged the past three years in carrying the mail from Boyleston to Lowell.

Hannah, J., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Salem.

Hannis, G., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Boyleston.

Hartley, M., far., S. 27; P. O. Salem.

HEATER, NOAH, far., S. 2; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; born Sept. 16, 1827, in Virginia; in 1838, came to Henry Co.; he owns 160 acres of land. Married Sarah Reynolds in July, 1860; she was born in 1838, in Illinois; have seven children—Sigel, Hubert, Charles, Elgy, Isabel, Myrtle May and Jennetta. Republican; Mrs H. is a member of the Christian Church.

HICKS, HENRY L., far., S. 34; P. O. Boyleston; born March 31, 1819, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; when a boy, he moved with his parents to Indiana; in 1849, came to Henry Co.; owns 120 acres of land. Married Mrs. Jane Sanderson in 1854; she was born in October, 1825, in Putnam Co., Ind; have three children—Grace G., Ella Cora and Ida May. Has been Township Clerk and Treasurer. Republican; Universalist.

Hicks, W. R., far., S. 36; P. O. Boyleston.
 Hill, A., far., S. 20; P. O. Salem.

Hollingsworth, A., far., S. 9; P. O. Salem.

Hollingsworth, E., far., S. 8; P. O. Salem.

Hollingsworth, M., far., S. 10; P. O. Salem.

Hollingsworth, W. L., far., S. 9; P. O. Salem.

Hourahan, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Salem.

Hunting, H. B., far., S. 16; P. O. Salem.

Hurley, C., far., S. 2; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Hurling, W., far., S. 16; P. O. Salem.

JOHNSON, J. G., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

JIMESON, HENRY H., deceased; was born June 25, 1816, in Maryland, and died March 30, 1875; about 1826, he moved to Washington Co., Penn., in 1856, to Lee Co., and in 1862, came to Henry Co.; he owned 150 acres of land. He married Alice C. Kenedy Feb. 8, 1836; she was born Jan. 30, 1820, in Fayette Co., Penn.; died Jan. 16, 1866; had twelve children, nine living—Robert E., Martha C., Barbara A., now Mrs. Rook; Margaret H., now Mrs. Gephart; John H., Sarah C., Henrietta, Hiram E., Alice L.; Robert E. and Isaac served in the late war; Isaac died at Little Rock July 2, 1864; second marriage to Eliza J. Ault, April 16, 1869; she was

born about 1809, in Ireland. His family reside in Sec. 8; P. O. Salem.

Johnson, J. H., far., S. 16; P. O. Salem.

Johnson, M. A. & Joseph, S. 26; P. O. Boyleston.

JOHNSON, NOAH, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; was born Oct. 13, 1835, in Des Moines Co.; in 1836, came with his parents to Henry Co.; he owns eighty-four acres of land; he was the third white child born in the territory. Married Sarah Abraham March 25, 1860; she was born June 17, 1836, in Butler Co., Ohio; have four children—Ezelia J., Thomas H., Samuel M. and John I. Has served as Deputy Sheriff and Justice of the Peace. Christian Church.

JONES, W. F., Postmaster and farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Boyleston; was born June 17, 1832, in Morgan Co., Ill.; April 6, 1838, he crossed the river at Burlington with his parents, and came direct to Henry Co.; his father entered 249½ acres of land; he now owns 105 acres. His father, George Jones, was born March 24, 1785, in Virginia, and died in Jackson Tp. March 29, 1850; he was one of the earliest settlers of this county. He married Lydia McMurty Feb. 17, 1817; she was born Dec. 7, 1795, in Mercer Co., Ky., and lives here with her son. His father was a soldier under Gen. Harrison during the Indian war of 1811, ending with the battle of Tippecanoe. W. F. married Dorothy Dowell Nov. 17, 1864; she was born Jan. 1, 1834, in Miami Co., Ohio; they have six children—Mary A., Dovie E., Eleonora, Mattie C., John D. and Sarah J. He received his appointment as Postmaster in 1871; he was elected in 1864 County Supervisor for Jackson Tp., and served two years; has held about all the township offices. He enlisted Aug. 23, 1861, Co. B, 3d I. V. C., and discharged April 27, 1864, on account of injuries sustained, and for which he draws a pension of \$4 per month. Republican.

JOY, H. W., school teacher, Sec. 5; P. O. Salem; he was born Dec. 5, 1849, in Salem, Henry Co.; in 1875, he removed to Jackson Tp.; during 1867–68, he attended the Whittier College, and first commenced teaching in the

winter of 1871, in Charleston, Lee Co.; from 1869 to 1874, was civil engineer on the B. & S. W. R. R. Was elected Township Clerk in 1876; has held this office since. Married Lina Binford in 1872; she was born in 1852, in Jackson Tp., where they are now living; have three children—Stephen, A. B. and infant not named. Republican.

KETCHAM, E., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Salem.

Knight, J., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Salem.

Knight, W. F., far., S. 29; P. O. Salem.

Kudobe, A., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Salem.

LARSON, B., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Salem.

Lessenyer, J. L., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Boyleston.

Linke, H., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Boyleston.

Loomis, William, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

MCGAVACK, W. F., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

McHugh, Martin, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

McMahon, John, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

McMillan, C., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Salem.

McVey, J., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Salem.

McVey, M., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Salem.

Masden, A., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Salem.

Masden, J., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Salem.

Masden, J., far., S. 29; P. O. Salem.

Masden, J. W., far., S. 30; P. O. Salem.

Masden, W. M., far., S. 30; P. O. Salem.

Massey, J. M., far., S. 27; P. O. Boyleston.

Miller, J. F., far., S. 11; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Mills, Isaac, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Salem.

Moore, E., far., S. 11; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Mosher, A., far., S. 28; P. O. Salem.

Muldowney, P., far., S. 14; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Myres, W., far., S. 14; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

NICHOLSON, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Salem.

Nickell, A. H., S. 7; P. O. Salem.

OZBUN, JOSEPH, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Salem.

PATE, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Salem.

Pero, M., far., S. 12; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Phelps, J., far., S. 35; P. O. Boyleston.

Phelps, Joseph, far., S. 35; P. O. Boyleston.

PICKARD, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; born Jan. 23, 1822, in Indiana; in 1845, came to Henry Co.; owns 168 acres of land. Married Esther Rhode Aug. 19, 1844; she was born March 21, 1820, in Ohio, died Aug. 2, 1861; had six children, three living—Thomas E., Sarah E. and Catharine; second marriage, to Catharine Roudebush Feb. 20, 1862; she was born March 2, 1835, in Ohio; have two children—George H. and William L. Has been Township Trustee and School Director Republican.

Powers, M., far., S. 11; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Powers, T., far., S. 11; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Puckett, R., far., S. 31; P. O. Salem.

QUINN, JAMES, far., S. 14; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

RANDOLPH, T. B., far., S. 7; P. O. Salem.

Ratliff, S. P., far., S. 21; P. O. Salem.

Ratliff, E. B., far., S. 32; P. O. Salem.

Rhode, J. D., far., S. 27; P. O. Salem.

Rhodes, John, far., S. 18; P. O. Salem.

Roberts, D., far., S. 23; P. O. Salem.

Rook, T. G., far., S. 18; P. O. Salem.

SAUMS, CONRAD, far., S. 13; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Scarborough, S. J., far., S. 27; P. O. Boyles-ton.

Schneider, W., far., S. 36; P. O. Boyles-ton.

Scott, C., far., S. 16; P. O. Salem.

Scott, H., far., S. 26; P. O. Boyleston.

Scott, L. C., far., S. 22; P. O. Salem.

Seaman, A., far., S. 24; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Seaton, W. H., S. 15; P. O. Salem.

Selwood, B., far., S. 11; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

SHAFFER, B. B., far., S. 12; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; born Oct. 8, 1843, in Luzerne Co., Penn.; in 1855, came to Henry Co., owns eighty acres of land. Married Mrs. Lucy Hoffman, daughter of Jacob Allabach, Jan. 23, 1869; she was born June 20, 1839, in Pennsylvania; have three children—Edward, born Sept. 16, 1870; Maggie E., Nov. 6, 1863, and Myrtle, Nov. 20, 1878.

Shafer, J. A., far., S. 2; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Sheets, H. J., far., S. 14; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Stipe, A., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Salem.

Stull, C., far., S. 1; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

THATCHER, S., far., S. 7; P. O. Salem.

Townsend, A., far., S. 32; P. O. Salem.

Trump, Hiram, far., S. 12; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Tyner, G. W., far., S. 33; P. O. Salem.

VAN WINTER, M., far., S. 21; P. O. Salem.

Votaw, H. L., far., S. 30; P. O. Salem.

Votaw, J., far., S. 33; P. O. Salem.

Votaw, M., far., S. 30; P. O. Salem.

WATTS, ARTHUR, far., S. 29; P. O. Salem.

WALTER, ARCHIBALD, far., S. 8; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; born June 22, 1811, in Perry Co., Ky.; in 1822, moved to Indiana; in 1837, to Des Moines Co.; in 1841, came to Henry Co.; he owns ninety-two acres of land. Married Margaret Ferguson Sept. 22, 1837; she was born in 1810 in Kentucky; died March 17, 1847; have three children—Sarah A., William and Elizabeth; second marriage, to Clarissa McKinna in 1848; she was born in 1830 in Indiana; died in February, 1853; have one son—Henry J.; third marriage, to Susan Sheets in December, 1853; she was born in 1805 in Virginia. Methodist; Democrat.

Weimer, J., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Salem.

Williams, B. B., far., S. 19; P. O. Salem.

WILLIS, JOSEPH, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Salem; born Sept. 22, 1841, in Greene Co., Penn.; in 1861, came to Henry Co.; owns 200 acres of land. Married Amanda E. Ritchey in October, 1864; she was born in 1838, in Illinois; had six children, four living—Richard L., William S., Sarah I. and Ella. Republican.

Wilson, Jeff, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Wilson, J. M., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Woods, Thomas, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

ALBERTSON, T. C., far., Sec. 34 ;
P. O. Mt. Union.

Andrews, E. C., far., S. 22 ; P. O. Winfield.

Andrews, L. W., far., S. 22 ; P. O. Winfield.

Andrews, J. M. F., far., Sec. 28 ; P. O. Winfield.

BABCOCK, JOHN F., teamster, Winfield.

Baldwin, I. B., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Winfield.

Barkuff, W. H., blacksmith, Winfield.

Barr, J., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Winfield.

Barthlam, L., far., S. 24 ; P. O. Winfield.

BASHFORD, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 19 ; P. O. Winfield ; born May 20, 1821, in Jefferson Co., Ohio ; when a year old, went with his parents to Marion Co., Ohio ; afterward, Monroe Co. ; in 1854, to Cedar Co., Iowa ; in 1855, came to Henry Co. ; he owns 100 acres of land. Has been Township Trustee and School Director. Married Nellie J. Tuttle April 10, 1851 ; she was born in 1831 in Washington Co., Penn. ; have six children—Melissa (now Mrs. Penshaw), Ella, John, William, Lana and Lavina. Democrat ; member Presbyterian Church.

Beam, A. J., far., S. 11 ; P. O. Winfield.

Bennett, M., far., S. 23 ; P. O. Winfield.

Bennett, Wm., far., Sec. 33 ; P. O. Winfield.

Blackburn, Robert, far., Sec. 18 ; P. O. Winfield.

Brereman, J. B., hardware, Winfield.

Brewington, G. W., Sec. 18 ; P. O. Winfield.

Brewington, H., far., Sec. 8 ; P. O. Winfield.

Brewington, W. S., far., Sec. 18 ; P. O. Winfield.

Browning, I. J., far., Sec. 12 ; P. O. Winfield.

Browning, R. F., far., Sec. 7 ; P. O. Winfield.

BROWNING, WILLIAM M., Sec. 27 ; P. O. Winfield ; born Sept. 20, 1810, in Montgomery Co., Md. ; when a child, he came with his parents to Brooke Co., Va. ; to attend school, he was obliged to cross the Ohio River from Brooke Co., Va., to Jefferson Co., Ohio ;

at 19, he removed to Washington, D. C. ; remained there two and a half years, except about three months spent in Baltimore ; he then went to Leesburg, Va. ; remained there about nine months ; in 1832, he went to Ohio ; in 1841, went to Lewis Co., W. Va. ; in 1844, to Brownsville, Penn. ; in 1847, to Belmont Co., Ohio ; in 1854, came to Henry Co. ; they own 120 acres of land. Married Eliza Johnson May 10, 1832 ; she was born Nov. 20, 1810, in Ireland ; came to this country when a child ; had eight children, five living—Margaret, Benjamin F., William S., Robert F. and Martha. At the age of 19, Mr. Browning embraced religion and became a member of the M. E. Church ; in 1832, he commenced in Belmont Co., Ohio, as a local preacher, and continued for about four years ; he then joined the M. P. Church, and commenced traveling regularly under the Pittsburg Conference for seven years, after which he was employed by the Trustees of the Cambridge College, Guernsey Co., Ohio, to collect money to build the college ; he then commenced farming on account of ill-health ; he studied medicine for about twelve years, when in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and practiced in Harrison Co., Ohio ; during 1865, he was engaged in the Bloomfield Circuit M. P. Church, having given up his farming interests to his sons ; he now holds two certificates, bearing dates of Dec. 17, 1846, and Feb. 27, 1847, embracing two regular courses of medical lectures at Pittsburgh, Penn., delivered by W. Beach, M. D., of New York.

CANBY, WM. H., far., S. 17 ; P. O. Winfield.

Chamberlain, Geo. W., far., S. 33 ; P. O. Winfield.

Chrissinger, R. V., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Winfield.

Clark, S. A., far., S. 40 ; P. O. Winfield.

Coerter, R. J., far., S. 16 ; P. O. Winfield.

Colvin, W. I., far., S. 32 ; P. O. Winfield.

Condit, E., far., S. 7 ; P. O. Winfield.

Condon, W. D. M., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Mt. Union.

Cooper, A. M., far., S. 19 ; P. O. Winona.

Counter, Peter, far., S. 14; P. O. Winfield.

Cox, Jessie, far., S. 18; P. O. Winfield.

Crellen, E. M., far., S. 30; P. O. Winfield.

Culbertson, H., proprietor Hawkeye Hotel, Winfield.

Cummings, J. M., far., S. 1; P. O. Winfield.

DANAHOO, W. P., far., S. 3; P. O. Winfield.

Davidson, Jas. T., far., S. 23; P. O. Winfield.

Deal, J., far., S. 34; P. O. Mt. Union.

DEYARMAN, W. C., proprietor of American House, Winfield; born Jan. 8, 1843, in Fayette Co., Penn.; in 1867, came to Henry Co., and commenced his present business in 1875. Married Amanda B. Nixon in September, 1862; she was born in March, 1843, in Fayette Co., Penn.; have six children—Louisa, Anna V., Charles A., Harry, Jessie and Eva. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. E, 14th Penn. Cav.; served to the end of the war; engaged in the battles of Droop Mountains, Virginia, White Sulphur Springs, Lynchburg, Stanton, New Creek and others. Republican; Presbyterian.

Dryden, W. K., far., P. O. Winfield.

EAGAN, B. F., far., S. 28; P. O. Winfield.

Edgar, D., far., S. 1; P. O. Winfield.

FARR, H. H., far., S. 12; P. O. Winfield.

Farr, R. J., far., S. 12; P. O. Winfield.

Faster, J. & E., S. 28; P. O. Winfield.

Fox, J. M., butcher, Winfield.

Freeman, A., far., S. 11; P. O. Winfield.

Freeman, M., retired, Winfield.

GALLIGHER, JOHN, far., S. 8; P. O. Winfield.

Gambell, C. W., far., S. 13; P. O. Winfield.

Gamble, J. C., far., S. 14; P. O. Winfield.

Gladd, A., far., S. 18; P. O. Winfield.

Glass, S. B., far., S. 16; P. O. Winfield.

Goodspeed, J. H., Postmaster and station agent, Winfield.

Griffith, W. S., far., S. 20; P. O. Winfield.

HAIGHT, E. F., wagon-maker, Winfield.

Hale, P., far., S. 3; P. O. Winfield.

Harkness, W. R., far., S. 2; P. O. Winfield.

Harper, J. A., merchant, Winfield.

Harpester, C. P., laborer, Winfield.

Henderson, W., far., S. 32; P. O. Winfield.

Hinkel, C., far., S. 14; P. O. Winfield.

Hibbetts, J. D., far., S. 29; P. O. Winfield.

Hibbetts, R., far., S. 29; P. O. Winfield.

Hobert, J., far., S. 18; P. O. Winfield.

Hockreider, Ed. & J. H., fars., S. 9; P. O. Winfield.

Holloway, W., far., S. 7; P. O. Winfield.

Hunt, V. O., far., S. 6; P. O. Winfield.

Hutchcraft, R., far., S. 1; P. O. Winfield.

IRWIN, G. W., far., S. 28; P. O. Winfield.

Irwin, I. T., far., S. 21; P. O. Winfield.

Irwin, J. H., far., S. 26; P. O. Winfield.

JOHNSON, LEWIS W., far., S. 18; P. O. Winfield.

Jones, R. B., far., S. 8; P. O. Winfield.

Jones, R. R., far., S. 8; P. O. Winfield.

Johnson, L., far., S. 32; P. O. Winfield.

KELLY, F. D., agricultural implements, Winfield.

Kennedy, M. W., far., S. 31; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Kepper, S., far., S. 23; P. O. Winfield.

Kirkpatrick, H., undertaker, Winfield.

KIMMEL, B. G., physician and surgeon, Winfield; he was born April 22, 1842, in Mercer Co., Penn.; when a child, he came to Ohio with his parents; he commenced the study of medicine in 1860, and graduated in the winter of 1869 and 1870 at the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati; in the fall of 1870, removed to Winfield and has been in constant practice since. Married Miss M. A. Orrison Nov. 19, 1872; she was born in 1840, in Loudoun Co., Va.; they have two children—Orrison T. and Bertha R. Republican; member of the Presbyterian Church.

Kimmel, C. D., farm laborer; P. O. Winfield.

Kimball, J. D., far., S. 5; P. O. Winfield.

King, G. A., far., S. 36; P. O. Mt. Union.

LANE, R. W., far., S. 28; P. O. Winfield.

Latta, A. D., far., S. 3; P. O. Winfield.

Latta, M. M., far., S. 3; P. O. Winfield.

Lauder, W. G., retired, Winfield.

Lauder, W., far., S. 35; P. O. Winfield.

Lee, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Winfield.

Legressly, P., far., S. 12; P. O. Winfield.

Leman, W., far., S. 5; P. O. Winfield.

Leslie, T. D., merchant, Winfield.

LINDLY, B. B., grocer, and engaged in farming; P. O. Winfield; born Aug. 21, 1841, in Washington Co., Penn.; in 1866, came to Winfield; he owns 280 acres of land. Married Clara Hanna in 1863; she was born in 1841 in Washington Co., Penn.; have two children—John M. and Jennie. Is a member of the session of the Presbyterian Church. Has been Township Clerk.

Linn, A., far., S. 32; P. O. Winfield.

Lyman, E. C., far., S. 24; P. O. Winfield.

Lynn, R. H., far., S. 17; P. O. Winfield.

LYONS, H. R., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Winfield; born July 10, 1825, in Belmont Co., Ohio; in 1855, came to Henry Co.; owns 325 acres of land. Married Elizabeth McKee Sept. 1, 1847; she was born in August, 1828, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; had eight children, seven living—Robert M., Sarah M., Gilbert H., Henrietta P., Lizzie A., Minnetta A. and Addie L.; lost Mary A. in 1855, aged 5 months. Has been President of the School Board, and has held about all the township offices; has been County Supervisor and has represented this county in the Legislature. Is one of the Elders of the Presbyterian Church.

MCALLISTER, A., far., S. 31; P. O. Winfield.

McCafferty, M., far., S. 10; P. O. Winfield.

McCreight, E. P., far., S. 21; P. O. Winfield.

McCreight, W. S., far., S. 9; P. O. Winfield.

McCully, G., far., S. 4; P. O. Winfield.

McCULLEY, J. P., farmer and fine stock-raiser, Sec. 4; P. O. Winfield; born June 22, 1833, in Green Co., Ohio; in 1836, moved to Illinois with his parents; in 1838, came to Henry Co.; he now lives on the land entered by his father; owns 300 acres; one of the best improved farms in the township; he is largely engaged in raising short-horn cattle and Poland-China pigs, and has always taken the first premium in Louisa and Des Moines Cos.; he raised the first short-horn cattle in Henry Co. Married Nancy Maxwell March 6, 1861; she was born March 2, 1838, in Harrison Co., Ohio; have six children—Anna M., Robert M.,

Mary I., Lizzie B., John B. and Glenn C. Is a member of the Breeders' Association. He has held most of the township offices. Republican; member of the M. E. Church.

McCully, J., far., S. 4; P. O. Winfield.

McGlade, Wm., mason, Winfield.

MAIDEN, WILLIAM B., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Winfield; born Feb. 3, 1808, in Rockingham Co., Va.; in 1834, moved to Ohio; in 1844, to Illinois; in 1848, to Indiana; in 1852, came to Henry Co.; he owns 130 acres of land. Married Margaret Sellers Dec. 6, 1839; she was born in 1808, and died Nov. 15, 1871; have ten children—Simeon B., Caroline M., Elizabeth F., Rebecca A., Henry H., William T., John T., Jacob B., Zachariah T. and James M. Second marriage to Mrs. Adams Nov. 5, 1877; she was born in 1838 in Hamilton Co., Ohio; she has eight children by two former marriages. Republican; member of the M. E. Church.

Malone, J., boots and shoes, Winfield.

Mickey, J. M., far., S. 24; P. O. Winfield.

Moorley, D., far., S. 20; P. O. Winfield.

Morford, Wm., retired. Winfield.

Morrow, W., far., S. 25; P. O. Morning Sun.

Mullen, B., far., S. 13; P. O. Winfield.

Mullen, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Winfield.

Mullen, W., miller, Winfield.

Myers, G., far., S. 9; P. O. Winfield.

Myers, M., far., S. 17; P. O. Winfield.

NASH, ED., laborer, Winfield.

Nixon, P. B., far., S. 30; P. O. Winfield.

Norton, G. W., far., S. 7; P. O. Winfield.

PATTERSON, JOHN D., Sec. 33; P. O. Winfield.

Patterson, T. J., far., S. 33; P. O. Winfield.

Payne, A., far., S. 23; P. O. Winfield.

Plants, E., far., S. 17; P. O. Winfield.

Plants, W. C., far., S. 8; P. O. Winfield.

Powless, J., far., S. 35; P. O. Mt. Union.

Pratt, A. C., harness, Winfield.

Pierson, J., far., S. 19; P. O. Winfield.

RENSHAW, J. L., far., S. 27; P. O. Winfield.

Ringland, T. R., far., S. 26; P. O. Winfield.

Ritner, S. H. C., far., S. 19; P. O. Winfield.

Rittenhause, H. G., retired, Winfield.

ROBERTS, E. W., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Winfield; born Aug. 24; 1837, in Greenville, Ind.; when about 3 years old, moved with his parents to Illinois; in 1844, went to Ohio; in 1856, came to Henry Co.; owns 160 acres of land. Married Catharine Abraham Jan. 1, 1863; she was born in 1841 in Henry Co., died Aug. 19, 1871; second marriage, to Mrs. Poland Nov. 7, 1872; she was born in 1839 in Muskingum Co., Ohio, died March 31, 1878; have three children—Alta K., Alma C. and Flora May. Republican; M. E. Church.

Rockafellow, J., far., S. 6; P. O. Winfield.

Ross, I., far., S. 12; P. O. Winfield.

Ross, J. Q., far., S. 27; P. O. Winfield.

Ross, J. M., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Winfield.

Rummell, Ed., laborer, Winfield.

Ruth, A., far., S. 6; P. O. Winfield.

SAYERS, S. K., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Mt. Union.

Schenk, C., far., S. 1; P. O. Winfield.

Serviss, J. T., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Mt. Union.

Shockey, D. B. M., physician, Winfield.

Shockey, S., retired, Winfield.

Siberts, C., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Winfield.

Siberts, E., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Winfield.

Siberts, H., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Winfield.

Simpkins, E. A., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Winfield.

Smiley, W. M., far., live-stock, Winfield.

Smith, E., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Winfield.

Smith, John, carpenter, Winfield.

STEWART, W. H., druggist, Winfield; born March 30, 1850, in Lawrence Co., Penn.; when an infant, moved to Mahoning Co., Ohio, with his parents; in the fall of 1876, came to Winfield. Married Ina M. Lewis Feb. 14, 1877; she was born Oct. 5, 1859, in Washington Co., Iowa; have one child—S. L. Republican.

Stewart, William, retired, Winfield.

Swan, C. A., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Morning Sun.

Swarengen, C. H. & G. S., fars., Sec. 14; P. O. Winfield.

Swortz, C., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Winfield.

TAGUE, JOSEPH A., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Winfield.

Tithen, Wm., far., S. 12; P. O. Winfield.

THOMPSON, JOHN, far., S. 11; P. O. Winfield; born May 18, 1810, in

Ross Co., Ohio; in 1839, came to Louisa Co.; in 1871, to Henry Co.; they own 440 acres of land. Married Sarah Nichols in May, 1838; she was born in 1820 in Ross Co., Ohio; have five children—Henry, Baylis, John W., Lucinda and Sarah J. Has been School Treasurer, when in Louisa Co. Republican; M. E. Church.

TITHEN, JOHN, deceased; he was born March 6, 1820, in Ohio; in 1867, came to Henry Co.; he died Oct. 3, 1878. He married Mary J. Crooks in 1847; she was born Jan. 23, 1832, in Virginia; they own 160 acres of land; have ten children—Jasper, Casper, William I., John, Mary J., Edward, Nancy Ann, Sarah E., Amanda and Charles E. The family reside on S. 13; P. O. Winfield.

VANOSDEL, JAS., far., S. 5; P. O. Winfield.

Vansyoc, Harrison, far., S. 19; P. O. Winfield.

Vansyoc, H. B., far., S. 30; P. O. Winfield.

Vansyoc, M. N., far., S. 30; P. O. Winfield.

WERNER, D. and FRED., fars., S. 30; P. O. Winfield.

WERTZ, JOHN, physician and surgeon, Winfield; he was born July 15, 1829, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; in 1830, came to Ohio with his parents; in 1858, came to Keokuk Co., town of South English; thence to Washington Co.; in 1864, removed to Henry Co.; in 1869, returned to Washington Co.; remained there till 1874, when he came to Winfield; he commenced a regular course of medical study in the spring of 1863, and graduated in May, 1864, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa; has been in constant practice ever since. Married M. J. Brooks July 4, 1864; she was born Aug. 21, 1842, in Licking Co., Ohio; have four children—Edwin S., John B., Agnes, aged 4 years, and Lillian, aged 4 months. Republican.

Wiley, A. W., far., S. 33; P. O. Winfield.

Willis, George, far., S. 25; P. O. Winfield.

Willis, John, far., S. 25; P. O. Winfield.

Willis, J. S., laborer, Winfield.

Wilson, George W., far., S. 7; P. O. Winfield.

Wise, Morgan, drayman, Winfield.

YOUNG, EDWARD D., far., S. 1; P. O. Winfield; he was born Aug. 29, 1839, in Schoharie Co., N. Y.; in 1865, he removed to Henry Co.; thence to Louisa Co. in 1866; returned to Henry Co. in 1874. He owns 160 acres

of land. Married Sarah C. Thompson Sept. 16, 1863; she was born March 17, 1839, in Montgomery Co., N. Y.; have six children—Edward J., Frank L., Jennie Z., Clarissa, Anna J. and Luella May.

BALTIMORE TOWNSHIP.

ALBERT, HUGH, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

ALTMAN, GOTTFRIED, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Lowell; born Oct. 17, 1818, in Prussia; in 1856, came to Henry Co.; owns 140 acres of land. Married Augusta Pohl in 1854; she was born Nov. 5, 1822, in Prussia; have one child—Paulina. He is School Treasurer and Director. Republican; Lutheran Church.

ARCHIBALD, E., physician and surgeon, Lowell; born May 26, 1808, in Middlesex Co., Mass.; in 1819, moved to Indiana; in 1830, to Hamilton Co., Ohio, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Church; in 1836, he came to what is now Henry Co., and has been in almost constant practice since coming here; he laid out the town of Lowell in 1840, and owns the greater portion of it; he has deeded a portion of it to his children; he has been about fifteen years in the milling business. Has served as County Commissioner six years, and was Justice of the Peace when this was a Territory. He married Belinda Calhoun Dec. 4, 1827; she was born in 1808 in Indiana, died in January, 1873; had five children, three living—Alva, William and Sarah E. (now Mrs. Gregg); second marriage, to Mrs. Margaret E. Abbe, daughter of J. M. Wilson, March 19, 1877; she was born Aug. 15, 1840, in Henry Co.; she has four children by a former marriage—Birdie, Nancy, Manota and Rosalie. Republican.

Archibald, W., S. 20; P. O. Lowell.

Ashmead, C., far., S. 3; P. O. Lowell.

BADLY, JOHN, far., S. 35; P. O. Lowell.

Barney, F., far., S. 10; P. O. New London.

Beery, L. L., far., S. 7; P. O. Lowell.

Berry, S., far., S. 21; P. O. Lowell.

Binford, E., far., S. 32; P. O. Lowell.

Box, T. S., far., S. 32; P. O. Lowell.

BOX, J. P. A., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Lowell; born Nov. 11, 1799, in Lawrence Co., S. C.; in 1809, moved to Tennessee; in 1820, to Kentucky; in 1833, to Hancock Co., Ill.; in 1834, came to what is now Henry Co., Iowa; he is the oldest settler in Henry Co.; his son T. S. is the first white male child born in this county; his wife was the first white woman living in this county; she was here three months before she saw any others of her sex; he owns 200 acres of land which he entered from the Government. Married Sarah Gray in 1825; she was born Aug. 2, 1803, in Virginia; died in 1832 in Kentucky. Second marriage to Elizabeth Melton June 17, 1834; she was born March 3, 1816, in Warren Co., Tenn.; died June 19, 1876; had ten children, eight living—Thomas S., N. J., F. M., A. J., J. R., Jane (now Mrs. Canaday), F. Eliza (now Mrs. Lyal), and Rachel (now Mrs. Snook); Hiram died in infancy; Margaret M., died May 17, 1869, aged 29 years. Democrat.

Brereton, F., far., S. 28; P. O. Lowell.

Brereton, R., far., S. 18; P. O. Lowell.

Brigemeyer, E., physician, Lowell.

BROWNE, JOSEPH, farmer, S. 33; P. O. Lowell; he was born May 18, 1807, in Fayette Co., Penn.; when about 2 years old, came with his parents to Harrison Co., Ohio, thence to Jefferson Co., Ohio; in 1842, came to Lowell, Iowa; has resided here since; in 1832, he started a woolen factory in Jefferson Co., Ohio; continued this business about eight years; sold out his interest

in 1844; in 1843, he engaged in the saw and grist mill business, owned then by Smith & Angel, and afterward constructed a grist-mill across the river; completed it in 1852; in 1861, sold out to Smith & Jackman; since has been engaged in farming; he owns 240 acres of land. Has held all the school offices; he was elected in 1860 County Supervisor for Baltimore Tp.; re-elected in 1861; served three years. The original name of Lowell was McCarverstown. Mr. Brown proposed changing the name to Lowell on account of its superior water privileges, and in the fall of 1842 the name was adopted; he selected this point as a good location for manufacturing purposes on account of its local advantages. Married Jane Alexander in 1839; she was born in 1808 in Maryland; died in December, 1840; second marriage to Mary Smith in August, 1843; she was born in 1808 in North Carolina; died in January, 1860; have one child—Elizabeth (now Mrs. John Jackman); third marriage to Hannah Brown April 7, 1862; she was born in 1825 in Mt. Pleasant, Ohio; have two children—Justus C. and Amelia H. His parents and grandparents were members of the Society of Friends; he left this society on account of a quarrel among themselves, and attached himself to the Presbyterian Church in 1838; is still a member.

Brown, S., far., Sec. 4; P. O. New London.

CARSON, J. W., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Lowell.

Carter, J., far., S. 2; P. O. New London.

Chandler, J., far., S. 26; P. O. Lowell.

Coilins, J. C., far., S. 30; P. O. Lowell.

Collins, W. P., far., S. 32; P. O. Lowell.

Conner, M. G., far., S. 34; P. O. Lowell.

Cook, H., far., S. 9; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Cornwell, W. C., far., S. 6; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Cramblet, S., far., S. 28; P. O. Lowell.

DIETRICK, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Dobson, W., far., S. 13; P. O. Lowell.

Dunn, G. W., far., S. 17; P. O. Lowell.

EATON, N. T., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Lowell.

Emerson, S., far., S. 22; P. O. Lowell.

Emerson, W., far., S. 22; P. O. Lowell.

English, J. W., far., Sec. 3; P. O. New London.

FALSOM, ED., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lowell.

Fetterman, D., S. 15; P. O. Lowell.

Fetterman, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Lowell.

Fiftencot, J., far., S. 31; P. O. Lowell.

Foster, N. P., far., S. 30; P. O. Lowell.

Francey, W. J., far., S. 20; P. O. Lowell.

Fuller, C., far., S. 31; P. O. Lowell.

GILL, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Lowell.

Griffin, I., laborer, Lowell.

Grimstead, R., far., S. 22; P. O. Lowell.

Grubb, A. W., carpenter, Lowell.

Guinn, L., far., S. 15; P. O. Lowell.

Gulick, F. M. & A., fars., S. 9; P. O. Lowell.

HALL, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Lowell.

Hall, E., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Lowell.

Hall, G., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Lowell.

Hamell, S., far., S. 3; P. O. New London.

Hand, J., far., S. 9; P. O. Lowell.

Harrison, F., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Harty, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Lowell.

Hestr, B., far., S. 15; P. O. Lowell.

Hestr, L., far., S. 1; P. O. New London.

Hilliord, H., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Hoagland, I., far., S. 26; P. O. Lowell.

Holmes, J. P., far., S. 24; P. O. Danville.

Howe, W., S. 8; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Hutchinson, S. S., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Lowell.

Hutchinson, W. A., far., S. 30; P. O. Lowell.

JACKMAN, A., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. New London.

Jackman, C., miller, Lowell.

Jackson, W., far., S. 10; P. O. Lowell.

Johnson, R. J., far., S. 21; P. O. Lowell.

KERR, EDWARD, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Lowell.

Killbourne, C., far., S. 19; P. O. Lowell.

KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lowell;

was born Feb. 23, 1806, in Madison Co., Ill.; in the fall of 1834, he moved to Lee Co.; in 1853, he came to Henry Co.; he owns 144 acres of land; he first entered 320 acres in Lee Co., which he improved and afterward sold. Married Mary Pratt in 1831; she was born in 1810 in Cincinnati, Ohio; they have

ten children—Susan J., Charles T., Maria M., Mary L., Martha L., Margaret C., Elizabeth E., Sarah C., W. R. and J. R. Democrat.

Kleinkopp, B., far., S. 36 ; P. O. Lowell.

Krickerboker, P., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Lowell.

Krekel, H., far., S. 8 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

LAREW, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 14 ; P. O. Lowell.

Linkins, G. W., far., S. 3 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Linkins, S., far., S. 3 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Linkins, W., far., S. 3 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Logan, R., far., S. 15 ; P. O. Lowell.

LYLE, WILLIAM, retired, Lowell ; was born April 16, 1820, in England ; in 1837, emigrated to Knox Co., Ohio ; in 1841, he came to Henry Co. ; returned to Ohio in 1842, and came here again ; returned to Ohio in 1845 ; located in Henry Co., and engaged in farming till 1876, then sold out his farm, and lives retired ; he still owns property in town. Married Ellen Reed in April, 1845 ; she was born in 1826, in Guernsey Co., Ohio ; have three children—John H., Melinda and Louisa. Democrat ; Methodist.

Lyman, A., far., Sec. 3 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

McCABE, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 12 ; P. O. New London.

McDonald, J. E., far., S. 1 ; P. O. New London.

McDonald, O., far., S. 1 ; P. O. New London.

McFarland, R. G., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Lowell.

McKinnon, T. D., far., S. 21 ; P. O. Lowell.

Marcum, R. A., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Lowell.

Marley, B. D., far., S. 15 ; P. O. Lowell.

MELCHER, EDWARD, retired, Sec. 36 ; P. O. Parrish ; he was born April 17, 1817, in Baden, Germany ; in 1845, emigrated to Burlington ; in 1852, came to his present farm, consisting of about one hundred acres of land ; he commenced to learn the pottery trade with his father in 1835 ; worked at it about ten years before coming to this country ; in 1853, he commenced the pottery business here, and has carried it on extensively and successfully ; has now rented out to his son-in-law his business, and lives retired ; they manufacture

flower-pots, stoneware and tile. He married Clara Melcher in 1844 ; she was born Aug. 22, 1818, in Baden, Germany ; have eight children—Robert, Mary E., Edward, John, Emma, Caroline, Frances and Julia. Democrat ; Roman Catholic Church.

Miller, W. J., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Lowell.

Moehn, far., S. 21 ; P. O. Lowell.

Myres, J., far., S. 21 ; P. O. Lowell.

PARRIOTT, W. A., farmer, Sec. 12 ; P. O. Danville.

Peak, C. E., far., S. 15 ; P. O. Lowell.

Peak, D., far., S. 15 ; P. O. Lowell.

Pero, O., far., S. 21 ; P. O. Lowell.

PICKLE, JOSEPH, farmer ; P. O. Lowell ; born March 19, 1819, in Union Co., Penn. ; in 1854, came to Illinois ; in 1865, came to Henry Co. ; he owns 225 acres of land. Married Mary J. Whitaker in 1847 ; she was born in 1827 in Union Co., Penn. ; had six children, five living—Catharine M., William H., John S., Benjamin F. and Jacob R. Republican.

Pickle, W. H., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Lowell.

Price, T. J., miller, Lowell.

REED, J. P., farmer, Sec. 10 ; P. O. Lowell.

Rains, Z., far., S. 4 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Rock, A., far., S. 2 ; P. O. New London.

Root, E. C., far., Sec. 7 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Rowe, E. G., far., Sec. 24 ; P. O. Lowell.

SHELLEDAY, C. D., far., Sec. 29 ; P. O. Lowell.

Shepard, Allen, far., S. 9 ; P. O. Lowell.

Shepard, J., far., Sec. 13 ; P. O. Lowell.

Shidler, G. B., far., S. 28 ; P. O. Lowell.

Shipley, J., far., Sec. 14 ; P. O. Lowell.

Shipley, S. C., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Lowell.

Short, T., far., Sec. 14 ; P. O. Lowell.

Shryer, J., far., Sec. 16 ; P. O. Lowell.

Shubert, G., far., Sec. 31 ; P. O. Lowell.

Smith, O., far., Sec. 18 ; P. O. Lowell.

Smith, W. A., far., S. 22 ; P. O. Lowell.

Speidel, J., far., Sec. 36 ; P. O. Lowell.

Stacker, G., far., Sec. 18 ; P. C. Lowell.

STONER, SAMUEL, deceased ; he was born Dec. 25, 1817, in Perry Co., Ohio ; died in 1849. He married Susannah Hawk in 1840 ; she was born Aug. 4, 1818, in Vinton Co., Ohio ; they came to Henry Co. in 1842 ; she owns sixty-two acres of land ; have five children—John, Catharine, Rebec-

ca, Caroline and Jacob. The family reside on the farm on Sec. 30; P. O. Lowell.

TAGUE, HENRY, far., S. 23; P. O. Lowell.

Tague, J. H., far., S. 27; P. O. Lowell.

Tague, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Lowell.

Taylor, H., far., S. 17; P. O. Lowell.

Thill, J., S. 21; P. O. Lowell.

Thomas, G., far., S. 6; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Tryer, J. F., far., S. 21; P. O. Lowell.

Tucker, T. J., far., S. 16; P. O. Lowell.

Tull, W. W., far., S. 29; P. O. Lowell.

Turley, C. M., far., S. 36; P. O. Lowell.

WALKER, F. S., far., S. 17; P. O. Lowell.

Warren, H., far., S. 2; P. O. New London.

WALZ, DENNIS, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Lowell; born Oct. 9, 1829, in Baden, Germany; Nov. 5, 1852, arrived at New York City; thence moved to Stark Co., Ohio; in 1857, came to Henry Co.; he owns 211 acres of land in this and Des Moines Co.; also property in Burlington. Married Caroline Herrmann in February, 1854; she was

born Nov. 4, 1830, in Baden, Germany; have five children—Julia, Peter P., Mary, Francis and John. Democrat; member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Weeter, W., far., S. 26; P. O. Lowell.

Wellington, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Lowell.

Wellington, W. A., far., S. 9; P. O. Lowell.

Williams, S., far., S. 13; P. O. Lowell.

WILLIAMSON, A., Postmaster, and dealer in general merchandise, Lowell; born Sept. 16, 1842, in Lee Co., Iowa; engaged in farming till 1862, when he went to Idaho, where he engaged in packing and selling to miners; continued this till 1866, when he returned to Lee Co.; in 1868, he removed to Missouri; in 1871, returned to Lee Co. and bought a farm of 120 acres; engaged in farming till 1877, when he came to Lowell and bought out the business of T. J. Price, general merchandise. He was appointed Postmaster April 23, 1878.

Woodsmall, W. W., far., S. 14; P. O. Lowell.

CANAAN TOWNSHIP.

ABLES, JOHN, far., S. 10; P. O. Mt. Union.

Allen, Andrew, far., S. 11; P. O. Mt. Union.

Antler, Henry H., far., S. 13; P. O. Mt. Union.

Alter, Joseph, far., S. 7; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

BAYER, FRANK, far., S. 34; P. O. Mt. Union.

BARCLAY, W. R., deceased; he was born March 10, 1831, in Greene Co., Penn.; in 1853, came to Henry Co.; died Oct. 3, 1875. He married Emeline Patterson in 1853; she was born Jan. 10, 1833, in Greene Co., Penn. She owns 100 acres of land; have three children—William P., Henry P. and George R. Member of the Presbyterian Church.

BAXTER, A., far., S. 24; P. O. Mt. Union; born Sept. 16, 1812, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; in 1852, came to Henry Co.; owns 200 acres of

land. Married Matilda Crawford Oct. 11, 1838; she was born in 1811, in Pennsylvania, died in 1854; have three children—Robert, James and Elizabeth; second marriage to Catharine Zolers in 1856; she was born April, 1812, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; Robert and James served in the late war. Has been County Superintendent four years, also, Township Treasurer and School Director. Republican; M. E. Church.

Beard, James, far., S. 1; P. O. Mt. Union.

Bonar, George, far., S. 13; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Bryson, H. O., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Bryson, J., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Burge, G., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Mt. Union.

Burkhart, C., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Cotton Grove.

CABLE, D. B., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Mt. Union.

Cartwright, H. W., far., Sec. 15 ; P. O. New London.

Cheneoweth, T., Sr., Sec. 19 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Chrissinger, G. M., far., Sec. 14 ; P. O. New London.

CHRISSINGER, S. W., far., Sec. 33 ; P. O. Cotton Grove ; born Dec. 11, 1840, in Elizabethtown, Penn. ; in 1842, came with his parents to Ohio ; in 1855, came to Des Moines Co. ; in 1860, went to Illinois, the same year, to Henry Co. ; owns eighty acres of land. Married Isabella Holmes Dec. 25, 1864 ; she was born Jan. 5, 1846, in Illinois ; had five children, four living—Willis M., Addie R., Emery P. and Maudie M. ; lost Mary in infancy. Has been for the past four years School Director and Treasurer. Republican.

Coad, H., far., Sec. 10 ; P. O. Mt. Union.

Coad, T., far., Sec. 36 ; P. O. Mt. Union.

Cockayne, S. W., far., Sec. 15 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

CORKHILL, THOMAS E., Jr., farmer, Sec. 24 ; P. O. Cotton Grove ; born Aug. 14, 1846, in Harrison Co., Ohio ; in 1849, came to Henry Co. ; owns 160 acres of land. Married Eloise Hinman Jan. 2, 1871 ; she was born Jan. 1, 1853, in Lansing, Mich. ; have two children—Edith M. and Edward C. Republican.

Corkhill, W. H., far., S. 21 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Courtney, J., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Cozier, H., far., Sec. 18 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Crane, S. R., far., S. 32 ; P. O. Mt. Union.

Cunningham, J., far., S. 23 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

DAVEY, JESSE, farmer, Sec. 27 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Davey, L., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Davis, J. H., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Deal, N. H., farmer, Sec. 2 ; P. O. Mt. Union.

Doolittle, C., far., S. 10 ; P. O. Mt. Union.

Down, I. N., far., Sec. 18 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Dutton, D. W., far., Sec. 1 ; P. O. Mt. Union.

Dwyer, J., far., S. 19 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

EHRETT, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 4 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Eile's, J., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

FIELSKASKIE, M. E. & A. farmers, Sec. 34 ; P. O. New London.

Fleagle, F. R., Postmaster and merchant, Cotton Grove.

GAVIN, D., farmer, Sec. 29 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Gavin, J., far., S. 29 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Gavin, T. B., far., Sec. 16 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Goolden, M., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Gilmore, C. E. & J. H., fars., S. 34 ; P. O. Mt. Union.

Gilyeart, J., far., S. 2 ; P. O. Mt. Union.

Grier, J. A., far., S. 3 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

HALE, JAMES M., farmer, Sec. 11 ; P. O. New London.

Hale, J. D., far., S. 26 ; P. O. New London.

Hale, L., far., S. 25 ; P. O. New London.

Hale, R. E., far., S. 25 ; P. O. New London.

Hamilton, W. L., far., S. 24 ; P. O. Mt. Union.

Harlison, M. B., far., S. 26 ; P. O. Mt. Union.

Havenga, E., far., S. 22 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Hedges, T., far., S. 11 ; P. O. Mt. Union.

Henderson, J., far., S. 5 ; P. O. Winfield.

Hiendle, J., far., Sec. 15 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Hilliard, Lewis, far., Sec. 3 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Hobbie, E., far., Sec. 27 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Holland, A. N., far., Sec. 33 ; P. O. New London.

Holland, Alva W., far., S. 27 ; P. O. New London.

Holland, G. M., far., Sec. 19 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Hauck, T., far., Sec. 4 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Hunt, S. G., far., Sec. 9 ; P. O. Morning Sun.

JACKSON, JOHN W., far., Sec. 23 ; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Jenkins, B. F., far., Sec. 17 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Jennings, Isaac, far., Sec. 23 ; P. O. Mt. Union.

June, E., far., S. 7 ; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

KEEGAN, BERNARD, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

KENYON, EDWARD, deceased; he was born Aug. 2, 1812, on the Isle of Man; in December, 1857, came to Mt. Pleasant; died July 7, 1870. He married Lydia Reed Sept. 23, 1843; she was born Oct 5, 1825, in Wayne Co., Penn.; had three children, one living—William C.; lost one child in infancy; John W. died May 12, 1874. Mr. Kenyon has been a member of the Board of Supervisors, Postmaster, and Justice of the Peace; M. E. Church.

KNEEN, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mt. Union; born July 24, 1818, on the Isle of Man; in 1826, came to Carroll Co., Ohio; in 1852, came to Scott Co., Iowa; in 1856, to Henry Co.; owns 320 acres land. Married Letitia J. Fawcett in 1847; she was born June 10, 1827, in Carroll Co., Ohio; had seven children, five living—Charles F., John A., Letitia J., Ella G. and Alice; lost William H., aged 10 years and 6 months, and Mary M., aged 4 years. Has been School Trustee and Township Assessor. Republican; M. E. Church.

Krudopp, H., far., S. 5; P. O. Cotton Grove

LAKE, JOHN, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Mt. Union.

LAWRENCE, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; born June 4, 1826, in England; in 1848, came to Henry Co., Iowa; owns 140 acres land; he built the first house in Canaan Tp. Married Elizabeth Strange in 1847; she was born in 1821, in England, died Oct. 20, 1876; had six children, two living—Ellen J. and Emily E. Republican.

Layman, J., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Lease, James N., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Mt. Union.

Lee, Thos. A., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Lutis, Aaron, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Lynch, John, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Lyons, S., far., S. 1; P. O. Winfield.

McALLISTER, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

McCormack, M., far., S. 18; P. O. Cotton Grove.

McCormack, L. D., far., S. 16; P. O. Cotton Grove.

McCosh, Benj., far., S. 5; P. O. Cotton Grove.

McKinzie, Frank, far., S. 5; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Martin, Israel W., far., S. 28; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Mathews, Chas., far., S. 14; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Mathews, Ed., far., S. 3; P. O. Mt. Union.

Mathews, Hiram, far., S. 22; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Mathews, Jesse, far., S. 21; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Morrison, Alex., far., S. 3; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Mulligan, Mike, far., S. 15; P. O. Cotton Grove.

NIXON, EDWARD, far., S. 28; P. O. Cotton Grove; born June 3, 1815, in Washington Co., Ohio; in 1833, removed to West Virginia; in 1851, came to Jackson Co., Iowa; in 1865, came to Des Moines Co.; Jan. 15, 1867, came to Henry Co.; owns 170 acres of land. Married Mary Phelps April 2, 1840; she was born in October, 1817, in Massachusetts; died Sept. 28, 1863; had six children, five living—Edward H., Mary V. (now Mrs. H. Cozier), Samuel E. (now a physician at Burlington, Iowa), and Sarah; lost Thomas C. in 1846, aged 18 months, and William A.; second marriage to Hepsy Phelps in June, 1865; she was born in November, 1815, in Massachusetts. Edward H. enlisted in February, 1863, in Co. A, 9th I. V. I.; served to the end of the war; he is now a resident of Western Idaho. When in Jackson Co., was Justice of the Peace and School Director; he was appointed to fill the vacancy of Edward Kenyon, deceased, as County Supervisor; has been School Director, and is now Justice of the Peace, having been elected in 1872. Republican; M. E. Church.

PENNEBAKER, H. L., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Mt. Union.

Patterson, W. B., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

PENNEBAKER, JOHN H., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. New London;

was born April 26, 1823, in Kentucky; when 1 year old, he came with his parents to Indiana; in 1845, came to Henry Co.; owns 245 acres of land. Married Maria Lee in 1846; she was born in 1825 in Illinois, and died in December, 1847; have one child—Hezekiah; second marriage to Mary A. Herrel February, 1849; she was born in 1824 in Kentucky; have seven children—William F., John D., Uriah B. Phebe J., Cordelia C., Daniel, Albert C. and Emma L. Has been Township Trustee. Democrat; Baptist Church. Pennington, J., far., S. 13; P. O. Cotton Grove.

PORTLOCK, JAMES L., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Cotton Grove; was born Oct. 16, 1833, in Shelby Co., Ind.; in 1844, he came to Illinois, and, in 1872, came to Henry Co.; owns 160 acres of land. Married Elizabeth M. McCarty Jan. 1, 1858, in Fulton Co., Ill.; she was born Nov. 15, 1833, in Washington Co., Penn.; had two children, one living—Frank L., born Dec. 25, 1858; lost Anna M. in infancy. Has been School Director, and is Township Trustee. Republican. Mrs. P. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Pruett, R., far., S. 10; P. O. Mt. Union.

RASMUS, PETER, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Rasmus, W. M., far., S. 22; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Redfern, J., far., Sec. 36; P. O. New London.

Redman, P., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Robinson, J. Q., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Rockafellow, J., Sr., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Winfield.

Rodgers, W. H., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Riepe, P., far., S. 26; P. O. New London.

Rithemeir, J. A., far., S. 34; P. O. New London.

SALLODAY, ISAAC, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Sater, Jas. W., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Mt. Union.

Sater, J. R., far., S. 11; P. O. Mt. Union.

Sater, J. L., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Mt. Union.

Scales, J., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Mt. Union.

Seberg, A., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Swedesburg.

Shoppell, H., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Mt. Union.

Short, J. W., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Skipton, F., far., S. 18; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

SMITH, GEORGE M., Postmaster and dealer in general merchandise, Mt. Union; born Feb. 14, 1841, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; in 1855, came to Mt. Pleasant; in 1871, went to Nebraska; in 1876, returned to Salem, then to Mt. Union; was appointed Postmaster in February, 1877. Married Miss Lizzie Mathews March 19, 1868; she was born Nov. 20, 1845, in Lowell, Iowa; have three children—Herman, Francis M. and Louis A. Is one of the Trustees of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Smith, M. & J. D., fars., Sec. 12; P. O. Mt. Union.

Snider, A., far., S. 25; P. O. Mt. Union.

Snyder, J., far., Sec. 25; P. O. New London.

Spainhour, A., far., Sec. 25; P. O. New London.

Stuck, P., far., S. 36; P. O. New London.

Sullivan, A., far., S. 21; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Sullivan, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Cotton Grove.

Swearingen, M., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Cotton Grove.

THOMAS, JAMES, far., S. 21; P. O. Cotton Grove.

VANDYKE, WM. F., far., S. 32; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Vansyoc, A. L., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Winfield.

Vansyoc, M. M., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Winfield.

WALKER, JESSE, far., S. 36; P. O. Mt. Union.

Waters, S., far., Sec. 33; P. O. New London.

Wells, L. M., far., S. 8; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

WICK, JOHN, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Mt. Union; born Feb. 14, 1834, in Germany; in 1855 came to New York; thence to Missouri; in 1857, came to Mt. Pleasant; owns eighty acres of land. Married Hannah E. Eckey in 1870; she was born in 1850 in Germany; have four children—August,

Anna M., Clara and Bertha. Republican; Lutheran Church.
 Williams, H. R., far., S. 3; P. O. Mt. Union.
 Winters, C., far., S. 18; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.
 Winters, J., far., S. 18; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Wolf, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.
 Wright, N. C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

YANCY, AMBROSE, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Young, J. W., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Cotton Grove.

NEW LONDON TOWNSHIP.

AMBLER, P. S., New London.

Anderson, C., far., Sec. 34; P. O. New London.

Anderson, E., far., Sec. 28; P. O. New London.

Anderson, S., far., Sec. 10; P. O. New London.

ALLEN, WILLIAM, HON., druggist and grain-buyer, New London; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, May 28, 1826, and received his education at the Spring Grove Academy, Ohio; he emigrated in 1850 to Franklin Tp., Des Moines Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming for six years, then removed to Defiance, in New London Tp., Henry Co., where he remained for two years, then removed to the town of New London, and engaged in the grocery, grain and stock business, in partnership with Capt. John Thompson, which he has continued for more than twenty years. In the year 1872, Mr. Allen was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors for Henry Co., and served a full term of three years; in 1875, was elected a member of the Legislature, and re-elected to the same office in 1877, and served the second time. Married Elizabeth Mullen in 1849; she was born in Ohio; have one child—Hiram, aged 28 years.

Andrews, D. G., far., S. 17; P. O. New London.

ANDREWS, HARRIET, MRS., Sec. 31; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; was born in Chittenden Co., Vt.; her maiden name was Harriet Farr; she married Isaac Andrews, a native of Richmond, Vt., in 1833; they came to Iowa in 1853, and located where Mrs.

Andrews now lives, and engaged in farming; lived here twenty-five years. He held town and school offices; he died Aug. 26, 1878, leaving an estate of 200 acres of land; they had five children, four of whom survive—Hiram D., salesman for Newbold & Houseman; John W., in Nebraska; Virginia, now Mrs. Deitrich; Lucy A., now Mrs. Alsop; John W. was in Co. D, 4th I. V. C., and served four years; Horton M. Deitrich, who married Virginia, was in Co. D, 4th I. V. C.; Ralph Alsop, who married Lucy, was in seven battles, and wounded at the battle of Black River Bridge.

ANDREWS, M. L., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. New London; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, March 16, 1836, and lived there until 17 years of age; then came to Iowa to this county, in 1854; after a few years, then removed to the western part of the State. He enlisted in the army in August, 1862, in 29th Regiment I. V. I., and was commissioned Captain, Co. B; he was in a number of battles, and was in the service for three years. After the war, he settled in Little Rock, Ark., and engaged in real estate and insurance business, and held office of Police Judge for four years, and was appointed State Land Agent. He returned to this county and engaged in farming; has 270 acres of land. Married Miss Maria Deming, from Trumbull Co., Ohio, Feb. 11, 1858; they have six children—Florence E., Mary F., Rosella M., Marquis D., Walter G. and Sarah H.

ANDREWS, WELLS, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 20; P. O. New London; was born in Trumbull Co.,

Ohio, April 10, 1810; he was raised and lived there until 1837, when he came to Iowa, and arrived in this county in July, 1837, and located on the place where he now lives, buying the claim and entering it from Government when it came into market. He and his brother used to *bach* together here after they came; he has lived on this place nearly forty-two years. He married Laura Brockway, a native of Ohio, in 1839; she died in 1854, leaving four children—Asa E., Nelson B., Albert D. and Emma L. Mr. Andrews afterward married Mrs. Helen H. Beach, formerly Miss Helen H. Holcomb, a native of Connecticut, June 21, 1860. They attend the Methodist Church. Mr. Andrews is an old and honored resident of the county, and retains his activity and vigor of mind to an unusual degree; owns 450 acres of land. His son Asa was in the army, in Co. D, 4th I. V. C., and was wounded near Raymond, Miss., and was taken prisoner.

BACON, S. B., far., Sec. 23; P. O. New London.

Baker, L., blacksmith, New London.

Bangs, John, far., Sec. 36; P. O. New London.

Bangham, J. P., far., Sec. 29; P. O. New London.

BANGHAM, S. F., farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 29; P. O. New London; born in Cass Co., Mich., Nov. 11, 1844; he was brought up and lived there until 1867, when he came to Iowa, and located in this county, in the city of Mt. Pleasant; the following year, he engaged in farming, and owns 200 acres of land; for the past six years, he has been engaged in buying and shipping stock. He has held office of School Director and School Treasurer. He married Miss Emma A. Swartout, a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1858; they have one daughter—Mary Ella.

BANNING, HORATIO, far., S. 2; P. O. New London; owns eighty acres, valued at \$35 per acre; born in West Virginia in 1834; came to Iowa in 1837. Married Sarah J. Evans, born in Des Moines Co., Iowa. Had six children—Olive L., Maggie E., Ross E., Minnie A.; two died—M. A. and

Ida E., both died young. Members of the M. E. Church.

Barr, John, far., S. 27; P. O. New London.

BAXTER, JAMES, far., S. 24; P. O. New London; clerking in drug store, at present; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1842. Married Mary E. Thompson; she was born in Des Moines Co., Iowa; Mr. B. came to Iowa in 1852. They have four children—John A., Cora, Martha, Alice. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican, and served three years in the army; participated in eight battles, and came out unharmed.

BECKER, JOHN, far., S. 18; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., April 15, 1818; moved to Ontario Co., near Geneva; he lived in the State of New York thirty-five years, then went to Indiana and lived there until he came to Iowa in 1865; he located on the old Prof. Howe farm, where he now lives; is engaged in farming and stock-raising. When Mr. Becker began life he had not over \$300; he now owns 383 acres of land, and has held town and school offices. He married Miss Christina Silvermail, from Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1839; they have nine children—John, Frank, William, George, Mary. Erskine, Jacob, Elizabeth, Riley, Della. Frank and George were in the army.

Beeler, S., far., S. 17; P. O. New London.

BEYER, HUGO, cultivator of vegetable and flower seeds, S. 10; P. O. New London; born in Prussia March 21, 1830; was brought up there, and came to America in 1854; he came to Iowa and located in this county in 1856, on the place where he now lives, and engaged in cultivating vegetable and flower seeds; he is the oldest seedsman in this State, and has built up a large business; he has demand for his seeds throughout this State and Missouri, and as far west as California; Mr. Byer is very successful in keeping plants through the winter without fire—a method peculiarly his own, and which keeps the plants nice and fresh and far more healthy than the old way. He married Miss Bertha Schael, from Prussia, April

16, 1868; they have two children—Herbert and Oswald; they have lost two children—Hugo and Max.

Beyers, J. D., far., S. 21; P. O. New London.

BISHOP, I. C., MRS., far.; P. O. New London; owns eighty acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Mrs. B. was born in New Jersey in 1829. Married Walter Bishop in 1849; he was from New York; they came to Iowa in 1855. Mr. B. was a Methodist minister; was ordained about 1874 in New London; died Sept. 13, 1878. Mrs. B.'s maiden name was I. C. Parke; have eight children—Charles E., Mary E., Arthur M., Alice I., John A., Sarah C., Sherman and Francis B.; two dead—William P. and Clarissa A. Charles E. Bishop was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1849; came to Iowa in 1855. Married Miss Ellen Wellington in 1875; she was from Michigan; have two children—Mary B. and Ervill.

Bristor, Thomas H., wagon-maker, New London.

Brown, T., wagon-maker, New London.

Buckingham, J., butcher, New London.

BURGE, JEREMIAH J., far., Sec. 22; P. O. New London; born in Licking Co., Ohio, April 11, 1831; his parents removed to Sangamon Co., Ill., when he was 2 years of age, and they came to Iowa and located in this county in May, 1835; the subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm where his mother now lives; after reaching manhood, Jeremiah went to California in 1850, and remained there about four years, engaged in mining; then returned, and since then has been engaged in farming; Mr. Burge does not feed his grain, but holds it frequently for several years, until the price suits him, before selling; when he began life for himself, he had very little, and now, by industry and good management, he owns 600 acres of land, with fine improvements; what is a very rare fact, he has never run a store-bill, but always pays cash. He has held town and school offices. He married Mary Ann Lawrence, a native of England, March 1, 1855; they have six children—John W., Alfred H., Jeremiah, James F., Mary E. and Alvina L.

BURGE, RACHEL, MRS., Sec. 27; P. O. New London; was born in Perry Co., Ohio, and was brought up there. She married Jacob Burge, a native of Pennsylvania, and they came to Iowa with an ox-team, and arrived in this county May 1, 1835; they were among the earliest settlers in this county; they settled on the place where she now lives, he having made the claim to some of it and also bought a claim; they had little or nothing when they began here, living in a room made of rails; then they made a log cabin, and afterward a hewed-log house, which, in later years, gave place to the present large and commodious house. Mr. Burge died Aug. 24, 1876, leaving a large estate; they had eight children only four of whom survive—Jeremiah, living in this county; Nancy, now Mrs. Prickett; Rachel, now Mrs. Kirkpatrick; Emeline, now Mrs. Blacker; Mrs. Burge owns 154 acres of land. Her son Jacob M. was in the army.

Butterfield, John, wagon-maker, New London.

CANTERBURY, C. C., lumberman, New London.

Cabeen, W. T., tinsmith, New London.

Campbell, D. M., far., S. 31; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Campbell, James, far., S. 31; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS J., buyer and shipper of stock, Sec. 6; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; born in Ashland Co., Ohio, April 20, 1836; he was brought up there, and removed to Illinois; remained there for two years; then came to Iowa and located in this county in 1862; engaged in farming; for the past twelve years, has been engaged in buying and shipping stock; owns a farm of eighty-five acres. Married Miss Addie Kean Dec. 23, 1867; she was a daughter of Thos. Kean, Esq., one of the earliest settlers of this county; she died in December, 1877, leaving one child—Willie; they lost two children—Belle and Frank.

Cavance, Sol., far., S. 6; P. O. Mt. Pleasant
Chambers, Thos., far., S. 7; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Chandler, A. B., far., S. 19; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Chandler, A., Postmaster, New London.
Chandler, B. C., far., S. 10; P. O. New London.

CHANDLER, J. N., physician, New London; was born in New York State in 1827, and was 10 years old when he left the State; he received his education, partly under Prof. S. L. Howe, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, then went to Bethany College, Virginia; received diploma in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio; practiced three years in Enon, Ohio; went to Charlottesville, Ind., and practiced eleven years; moved to Iowa in the spring of 1842, and conducted a farm four years, then to New London, where he is now in practice; his business averages from \$5 to \$25 per day. Married Sarah H. Whitney, from Ripley Co., Ind.; have three children—Edwin S.; George W. and Jessie M.; one died at the age of 16 months. Mrs. C. is a member of the Christian Church; Republican.

Chichester, J., carpenter, New London.

Chrisinger, A., far., Sec. 9; P. O. New London.

Clements, J., Sec. 23; P. O. New London.

Clements, T. J., far., Sec. 24; P. O. New London.

Coad, E., far., S. 4; P. O. New London.

Coates, S., far., S. 4; P. O. New London.

Codner, H. H., far., Sec. 21; P. O. New London.

Codner, J. C., far., Sec. 26; P. O. New London.

Collins, L. S., far.; P. O. New London.

Colton, Samuel, carpenter, New London.

Cone, I. P., far., S. 15; P. O. New London.

Conklin, W. W., far., S. 15; P. O. New London.

Copelin, D. B., S. 3; P. O. New London.

Cornick, A. J., far., S. 30; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

CORNICK, CHARLES, far., S. 18; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; born in Chester Co., Penn., Feb. 1, 1809; when 5 years of age, he went to Ohio, and was brought up in that State; he came to Iowa in 1856; located in this county, and engaged in farming; when he began life, he had very little capital, but, by good management, he has been very successful; he has divided a part of his property among his children, and still

owns over three hundred acres of land. He married Miss Emeline Youmans, from Ohio, in 1837; they have five children—Emily (now Mrs. Hinkson), Nelson, Albert, Jason and Amanda.

Cornick, Nelson, far., S. 18; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

CRANE, W. R., far., S. 28; P. O. New London; born in Perry Co., Ohio, Feb. 15, 1820; he was mostly raised there, and served an apprenticeship in the cabinet-maker's trade; he came to Iowa, and arrived in this county July 15, 1845; engaged in working at his trade. He held office of Postmaster. He is now engaged in farming, and owns 100 acres of land. Has held office of Assessor six years, School Treasurer for twelve years, and was Master of a Masonic Lodge for seven years. Married Miss Hannah Griffith, from Perry Co., Ohio, in 1845; they have five children—Walter, Mary, E., John, Celestia, Eveline; they lost two children.

CRAWFORD, J. M., lumber-yard, buys grain and stock, and stock farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. New London; owns 400 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Howard Co., Mo., 1825; came to Iowa, 1836; has lived twenty-seven years in New London; was not worth \$500 when he came here. Married Miss L. E. Abney, from Illinois; had two children—Mary Jane and Elizabeth. Mrs. C. died Nov. 6, 1876. Mr. C. married Julia A. Weller, a native of Iowa; have three children—Charity B., Anna J. M. and Frankie. Mr. C. served several years as School Director and Supervisor, and six terms on the Grand Jury. Indians were numerous when he came here; he used to trade with them. Members of the Christian Church, he has been for thirty-five years.

DAILY, CALEB, restaurant, New London.

Daniels, J., far., Sec. 34; P. O. New London.

Davis, W. H., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

DENNY, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. New London; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Mercer Co., Ky., in 1815; went to Putnam Co., Ind., where he married Miss Jane McCarty, in 1839; she was born

in Indiana; came to Iowa in 1841. Crossed the Mississippi at Burlington, and settled in London Tp.; he was at the treaty at Agency City, where he saw about three thousand Indians. They have six children—Joseph F., Elijah M., Mary A., George W., Samuel R., James L.; four dead—Lewis, William B., Samuel R., Sarah A.; William B. died seven days before the fall of Vicksburg, in the service of his country; enlisted in July, 1862, died in June, 1863. Members of the Baptist Church.

Dillon, A. J., Notary and attorney, New London.

Doolittle, J., far., Sec. 10; P. O. New London.

Dover, J. M., far.; P. O. New London.

DOVER, S. H., far., Sec. 26; P. O. New London; owns 153 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in North Carolina, in 1806; went to Kentucky, lived there twelve years; thence to Tennessee; then to Illinois, from there came to Iowa, Henry Co. Married Matilda Davis, from Tennessee; had fourteen children; she died in 1870, leaving ten children—Andrew J., Salina, F., Sarah C., Joel M., Cyrus W., Z. T., Winfield S., Laura M., Henry A., Hattie; four dead, Louisa, Ellen E., John and William L. In 1873, Mr. Dover married Eliza Beardsley; they have one child—Lulu Bell. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Doverman, J., far., Sec. 23; P. O. New London.

Drewer, H. J., far., Sec. 12; P. O. New London.

Drewer, J. S., loans money, New London.

EDGAR, JOHN, far., Sec. 8; P. O. New London.

Edgar, Thomas, far., Sec. 17; P. O. New London.

Elkins, David, far., Sec. 1; P. O. New London.

Elkins, D. L., plasterer, New London.

FARR, H. L., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Ferrell, Cornelius, far., Sec. 13; P. O. New London.

Ferrell, James M., far., Sec. 22; P. O. New London.

Ferrell, T. H., far., Sec. 11; P. O. New London.

Ferrell, W. P., far., Sec. 13; P. O. New London.

Fitzpatrick, James, far., Sec. 16; P. O. New London.

Foggy, John, far., Sec. 3; P. O. New London.

Foggy, Wm., far., Sec. 3; P. O. New London.

Foster, Alonzo, far., Sec. 15; P. O. New London.

Fowler, Wm., dealer in stoves and tinware, New London.

Fox, Nathaniel, far.; P. O. New London.

Fox, N., retired far.; P. O. New London.

FRANK, C. S., breeder of high-class poultry, Berkshire hogs and Scotch terriers, New London; Mr. F. was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1847; came to Iowa in 1857. Married Miss Fannie A. Morehouse in 1868; she was from Norwalk, Ohio; they have two children—Edward Ray and Edna May. Mr. F. is a great fancier of fowls; has been raising for six years the part-ridge Cochin, Houdans, D. Brahmas buff Cochins, P. Rock, Pekin and Rouen ducks; has fine yards. Members of the Baptist Church; Republican.

Frank, Perry, druggist and dealer in boots and shoes, New London.

Fuller, Joseph, teamster, New London.

GILBERT, H. B., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

GEDDES, S. J., Methodist Episcopal minister, New London; born in Noble Co., Ill., in 1849; was ordained Sept. 10, 1876; his first charge was at Attica, Iowa; next at Milton, Van Buren Co.; came to New London Sept. 27, 1878; have a fine brick church, with a membership of eighty, and the church society are about out of debt. Trustees, John Doverman, James L. Shields, John Buckingham and Henry Wilson. Democrat.

Gilbert, Miller, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Gilbert, W. M., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Goss, Daniel, carpenter, New London.

Grant, R. R., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Greenfield, J. W., far., S. 30; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

GRIFFIN, J. H., teacher, New London; born in Richmond, Ind.;

came to Iowa about 1856; received his education at Whittier College, Salem, Iowa. Mr. G. intends to make teaching his business; has a birthright in the Quaker Church; at present, is Principal of the public schools in New London.

HAMPTON, W. H., blacksmith, New London.

Hardin, J. H., retired, New London.

Hardin, M. D. L., far., S. 26; P. O. New London.

HARDIN, WILLIAM, far., S. 14; P. O. New London; owns 115 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; born near Lexington, Ky., in 1806, Feb. 12; thence moved to Indiana, and from there to Iowa in the fall of 1839; says there were numbers of Indians here at that time. Married Prudence Walker, from Tennessee; had three children—Thomas B. L., Rebecca A., S. C. Lee; four died in infancy; Mr. H. married Louisa King in 1877, also from Tennessee; have been members of the M. E. Church for years. His son John Wesley was in the army three years as 1st Corporal 1st I. V. C., Co. E; was wounded in a skirmish in Arkansas; lost one eye; taken prisoner and held until the close of the war; the ball was never removed from his head.

HATHAWAY, MURRY, far., P. O. New London; owns eighty acres, valued at \$30 per acre; born in New York State in 1835; came to Iowa with his parents in 1841. Married Miss E. English in 1872, from New York State; they have three children—Thomas A., Frank U., Murry Hubert. Mr. H. enlisted in Co. D, 4th Regiment of I. V. C., 25th day of November, 1861, to serve three years; was discharged Dec. 5, 1864. at Memphis, Tenn.; was in several battles.

Hankins, J. G., far., S. 11; P. O. New London.

Hawkins, M., New London.

Henderson, J. W. far., S. 5; P. O. New London.

Hennesy, Pat., far., S. 34; P. O. New London.

HINE, OLIVE, MISS, teacher in public schools, New London; born near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1854; came

to Iowa in 1858; she was educated in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; commenced teaching in 1873 in Henry Co.; in New London, in 1875; has an average attendance of forty scholars. Member of the Presbyterian Church.

Hitchcock, C., carpenter, New London.

HOLLAND, JAMES M., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 31; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; was born in New London Tp., Henry Co., Iowa, March 30, 1838; his parents were among the earliest settlers in this county; his father, Samuel Holland, came here in the fall of 1835, before the Indians had left, and helped to build the first cabin in Burlington. He held the office of County Supervisor, and was one of the oldest and best known of the early settlers; he died Nov. 11, 1867. James M. was brought up and received his education in this county; after reaching manhood, he engaged in farming and stock-raising; owns 388 acres of land; there are few natives of this county as old as he. He was elected Justice of the Peace, and has held school offices. He married Miss Cynthia Spearman, a native of Des Moines Co., Iowa, Feb. 1, 1860; they have four children—Louisa C., John E., Clara L. and Mary E. His mother is still living, and resides with him.

Holland, Z., far., S. 4; P. O. New London.

Hubson, T. J., far., Sec. 27; P. O. New London.

JACKSON, ALEX., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. New London.

Jacobs, N. N., far., Sec. 17; P. O. New London.

James, Elias, shoemaker, New London.

James, S., shoemaker, New London.

John, J. L., far., Sec. 23; P. O. New London.

Johnson, T., retired, New London.

KEISER, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. New London.

Kenyon, W., far., Sec. 28; P. O. New London.

Ketcham, John, New London.

Ketcham, P., sexton, New London.

King, B., far., S. 10; P. O. New London.

Knickerbocker, L., far., S. 27; P. O. New London.

LAIR, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. New London.

Laish, J., far., S. 3 ; P. O. New London.
Lamont, J., far., Sec. 20 ; P. O. New London.

Laughlin, J. L., far., Sec. 8 ; P. O. New London.

Laughlin, O. B., fruit-grower, S. 26 ; P. O. New London.

LEE, ALLEN, farmer, Sec. 12 ; P. O. New London ; owns 113 acres, valued at \$25 per acre ; was born in Henry Co. in 1856. His grandfather, Frederick Lee, and wife, live with him ; Frederick Lee was born in 1800 ; came to Iowa in 1835, to Henry Co. ; his wife was born in Tennessee ; have been married fifty-three years ; had seven children—Ann, John J., Irven P., Mary J. ; three dead—Green, Jerry, Frederick ; Mr. Lee is 80 years of age, and in pretty good health. Mr. and Mrs. L. are Christians ; their grandson, Allen Lee, is a member of the M. E. Church.

Lee, F., far., S. 12 ; P. O. New London.

Lee, J., far., S. 12 ; P. O. New London.

LEE, JOHN J., far., S. 12 ; P. O. New London ; owns fifty acres, valued at \$40 per acre : born in Henry Co., Iowa, in 1836, on the section where he now lives. Married Miss Addie O'Neal in 1862 ; she was from Des Moines Co. ; have three children—Harvey P., Charley A. and Rosa A. Mr. Lee has been Road Supervisor ; is School Director. Members of the United Brethren Church ; Republican.

Lee, J. M., far., S. 12 ; P. O. New London.

Lee, S., far., S. 12 ; P. O. New London.

Lee, T. B., far., S. 12 ; P. O. New London.

Lee, Wm., far. ; P. O. New London.

Leech, W., lab., New London.

Leedham, E., far., S. 20 ; P. O. New London.

Leedham, Ed., far., Sec. 32 ; P. O. New London.

Leedham, E. J. D. W., far., S. 20 ; New London.

Lewis, S., far., Sec. 33 ; P. O. New London.

LINN, JOHN E., far., S. 23 ; P. O. New London ; owns 280 acres, valued at \$50 per acre ; born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1798 ; in 1813, he went to Bedfordtown and was bound out to learn the tailor's trade ; his employer

took him to Winchester, Va. ; thence to Georgetown, D. C. ; when his time was out, in 1819, went to Ohio ; lived there twenty years ; came to Iowa in 1839. Married Miss Elizabeth Swinehart in 1823 ; she was from Pennsylvania ; they had nine children—Emeline, Elizabeth, Martha, Ethan A. and Sylvana J., and four dead ; in 1846, Mr. Linn married Rhoda Moreley ; she was born in Pennsylvania ; they have five children—Catherine, Irena, Alma, Jennie and Mary L. Mr. L. has been Justice, and raised a company of 183 men in 1863 to protect the laws of his country ; was out 100 days.

LAWRANCE, H. S., physician, New London ; born in Hardin Co., Iowa, in 1854 ; received his diploma at the American Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., in 1876 ; practiced in St. Louis two years ; came to New London in 1878, and intends to make it his permanent home. Is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church ; Republican.

Lyman, G., far., S. 23 ; P. O. New London.

LYMAN, M., MRS., far., S. 24 ; P. O. New London ; owns 220 acres, valued at \$60 per acre ; Mr. L. was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1825 ; came to Iowa in 1855. Married Miss Mary Nutt in 1848 ; she was from Ohio ; have two children—Mark, 25 years old, and Alma, 21 years old ; Olive died at the age of 22 months. Mr. L. served as Road Supervisor ; also on the grand jury. Mr. L. and son went to Missouri with a saw-mill ; just got to running, when he was taken sick ; his son started home with him ; reaching Burlington, was unable to proceed farther, and died there the second day of conjestive chills, on the 28th day of September, 1878.

Lyon, H. T., far., S. 10 ; P. O. New London.

Lyons, W., far., S. 4 ; P. O. New London.

McCLELLAND, JAMES, merchant, New London.

McCullough, W. S., far., S. 1 ; P. O. New London.

McGrew, Simon, far., S. 16 ; P. O. New London.

McLellan, J. M., mer., New London.

McNeal, N. B., grain-buyer, New London.

MAGERS, T. H., blacksmith, New London; born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1815; came to Iowa in 1849; helped build the second shop in New London. Married Miss Elvina Shopbell in 1846; she was from Pennsylvania; have one child—Lewis M., in his 30th year. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. M. has served on the grand jury, and is a horse-farrier. Always votes the Democratic ticket.

Majors, Milton, blacksmith, New London.

MALLAMS, JOHN, far., S. 29; P. O. New London; born in England, Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 29, 1820; when 11 years of age, his parents emigrated to America, and lived in the State of New York, where he was brought up; he came to Iowa in 1855, and settled in this county and engaged in gardening and farming; he owns 140 acres of land, and has held school and road offices. He has been married three times; his present wife was Matilda Daniels, from Virginia; they were married in 1875; he has four children—Sarah, John, Mary C. and Anna.

Martin, Samuel, far., Sec. 12; P. O. New London.

MATHEWS, FRANK, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 5; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Dec. 3, 1829; when 9 years of age, his father came to Iowa; located in Henry Co., at Lowell, June 5, 1838; he made a claim and built the first house in Lowell; he was an old contractor on the Erie Canal, and, after coming here, superintended the building of the dam at Lowell. After reaching manhood, Frank was engaged in lumbering, on the river and was connected with building railroads; had a contract for ties when the C., B. & Q. R. R. was built. He married Miss Amelia J. Patterson Jan. 4, 1854; she was a native of Indiana; came to Iowa in 1840; after they were married, Mr. Mathews engaged in farming, and has been very successful; he owns about three hundred acres of land. He has held office of Justice of the Peace for eight years, Town Trustee and other town and school offices. They have seven children—Jay M., Emory A., Ettie A., Nora M., Harlan

F., Jennie A. and Lulu D.; have lost four children.

Mayer, James, far., Sec. 26; P. O. New London.

Maynard, J. W., far., Sec. 22; P. O. New London.

Mehan, John, far., Sec. 16; P. O. New London.

MEHLER, FRANK C., physician, New London; born in Prussia May 15, 1845; came to America October 5, 1848; received his medical education at Rush Medical College, Chicago; graduated Jan. 21, 1863; before graduating, was Assistant Surgeon at Camp Douglas, U. S. Army; after graduating, at Mound City, Ill.; then at Paducah, Ky.; in April, 1864, went to Nashville, Tenn., as Surgeon in Quartermaster's Department. In 1865, went to Chicago; was in Rush College during winter of 1865; was promoted to the Sector Chair of Anatomy and Assistant Demonstrator; came to Henry Co. in 1871; has a practice of from \$2,000 to \$3,500 a year. Married Miss L. E. Bristol, from Danville, Iowa; they have one child—Frank Raymond, born in New London May 22, 1874. Members of the Presbyterian Church. He is raising, for amusement, dark Brahma and Buff Cochin poultry.

Miller, Charles, far., Sec. 26; P. O. New London.

Miller, C. C., far.; P. O. New London.

MILLER, N., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. New London; Mr. M. owns 167½ acres of land, valued at \$65 per acre; born in Perry Co., Ohio, June 7, 1822; came to Iowa in 1841. Married Miss Mary Morris, in 1847; she was born in Kentucky; have seven children—Samuel, Malinda, Jacob W., May E., Sarah J., Thomas H., William G.; three dead—W. A., Aramintha, Nicholas H. Mr. M. has been School Director twenty-five years, Constable two years, and on grand jury. Mr. M. drilled the first men that went into the army. Mr. M., wife and eldest daughter, are members of the M. E. Church; he votes the Republican ticket.

Miltonberger, A., far., Sec. 2; P. O. New London.

Miltonberger, J. F., far., Sec. 2; P. O. New London.

Moore, J. M., far., Sec. 14; P. O. New London.

Moorehead, J. S., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Morrison, S., far., Sec. 34; P. O. New London.

NELSON, NATHAN, far., Sec. 32; P. O. New London.

NEW, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. New London; owns forty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Indiana; came to Iowa in 1847. Married Catherine Williams in 1836, from Knox Co., Tenn.; have seven children—Daniel M., George W., William H., Stephen F., Sarah E., Jennie M., Kate; three dead—John W., James P., one infant. Members of the Baptist Church.

Nicewaner, D. A., laborer, New London.

North, T. J., far., Sec. 25; P. O. New London.

Nugen, C., far., Sec. 8; P. O. New London.

Nugen, D., far., Sec. 21; P. O. New London.

Nugen, J., Sr., far., Sec. 36; P. O. New London.

Nugen, J., Jr., far., Sec. 22; P. O. New London.

Nugen, John, far., S. 28; P. O. New London.

Nugen, John C., far., S. 16; P. O. New London.

Nugen, Richard, far., S. 23; P. O. New London.

Nugen, Silas R., Jr., far., S. 16; P. O. New London.

Nugen, William, far., S. 21; P. O. New London.

OBERMIRE, W., far., S. 13; P. O. New London.

Oren, E. F., far., S. 29; P. O. New London.

Oak, J. S., far., S. 7; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Orn, Peter, carpenter, New London.

PPETERSON, A., far., S. 34; P. O. New London.

Peterson, P. E., far., S. 33; P. O. New London.

Peterson, R. H., merchant, New London.

Philpot, J. H., physician, New London.

Philpot, J. H., far., S. 26; P. O. New London.

Pierson, A. G., far., S. 2; P. O. New London.

Pierson, John, far., S. 13; P. O. New London.

PIERSON, J. Q. A., stock-farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. New London; owns 245 acres, valued at \$50 per acre, and one of the best stock-farms in Henry Co.; Mr. P. was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1844; came to Iowa when young; married Miss C. E. Mains in 1867; she was from Indiana; had one child—John William. Mr. P. lost his first wife, then married Miss M. M. Whitaker; she was born in Richmond, Ind.; they have two children—Emelie Grace, 3 years old; Charles, 3 months old. Mr. P. served five months in the rebellion, in Co. G, 45th I. V. I. Mrs. P. has taught school in three counties, and carries first-class certificates; has taught about eight years.

PIERSON, SAMUEL J., stock-farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. New London; owns 190 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; was born in Des Moines Co. in 1838; moved with his parents to Pennsylvania, then to West Virginia, and lived there about nine years, then came to Henry Co.; when a lad he used to carry water to the Indians to keep them from coming into the house. Married Miss Elizabeth E. Nugent in 1865; she was born in Indiana; have four children—David Abner, Nancy Jane, Mary Etta and James Franklin. Mr. P. has been President of School Directors and Supervisor; was in the army nine months—25th Regt., Co. K.

Pontius, J. R., far., S. 6; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Powell, J. R., far., Sec. 4; P. O. New London.

PRICKETT, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. New London; owns 128 acres, valued at \$35 per acre; an old settler of Iowa; came in 1835 to Henry Co.; was born in Georgia Feb. 21, 1803, and lived there until 15, when he moved to Bond Co., Ill., thence to Iowa. Married Miss Jane Lee; she was born in Illinois; had eight children—Nancy, Elias, Caroline, John, Jane, William; two died, Mary A., 22 years old, and Julia A., same age. Mr. P. lost his first wife, then married Sarah Daniels, from Pennsylvania; had seven children—Moses F., Smith A., George A., Carrie B.; three have died—Mary E., James and Maggie. Mr. P. has

been School Director, Road Supervisor, and several times has served on the grand jury; has been Class-Leader in the M. E. Church for years; members of the M. E. Church; he was a member of the first class ever held in New London.

PRICKETT, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. New London; owns 169 acres, valued at \$45 per acre; was born in Bond Co., Ill., in 1834; came to Iowa in 1836; married Miss Nancy C. Burge in 1845; she was born in Henry Co., Iowa; have eight children—Rachel J., Elias W., Emma J., Mary E., Ida F., Jemima B., Laura M., Maggie E.; one died at the age of 18 months. Mr. P. has been Road Supervisor; members of the M. E. Church.

Prior, A., far., S. 28; P. O. New London.

Prior, J., far., S. 28; P. O. New London.

REESE, J. G., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. New London.

Richards, Elijah, capitalist, New London.

Roach, P., far., Sec. 33; P. O. New London.

Roberts, J. D., far., S. 2; P. O. New London.

Roberts, I. P., far., S. 30; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Roberts, R. P., far., S. 8; P. O. New London.

Roberts, T. L., far., Sec. 3; P. O. New London.

ROBINSON, W. B., teacher, New London; born in Jefferson Co., Iowa, in 1856; he has taught school two years; received most of his education in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Mr. R. has an average attendance in his school of thirty scholars. Has been a member of the Methodist Church five years; always votes the Republican ticket.

Rowland, J., carpenter, New London.

SEYMOUR, J. W., wagon-maker, New London.

SCOLTY, H. H., far., S. 24; P. O. New London; owns 194 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Germany in 1818; came to America in 1845; came to Henry Co. in the spring of 1859. Married Mary Smith Feb. 8, 1853; she was from Germany have seven children—B. H., John, Caroline, Clarence, Andy, Francisco and Margaret; three—Stephen, Charles and Mary—died

in infancy. Members of the Catholic Church.

Shaner, I. V., saddler, New London.

Shaner, Samuel, merchant, New London.

Shannon, William, merchant, New London.

Shaver, George W., merchant, New London.

Shepard, B. S., butcher, New London.

Shepard, L., cabinet-maker, New London.

Shields, J. L., miller, New London.

SHOPBELL, JACOB, stock-raising, feeding and shipping stock, S. 5; P. O. Mt. Pleasant; born in Knox Co., Ohio, May 2, 1844; when 12 years of age, he came with his parents to Iowa; they located in this county, where he was brought up, and is engaged in stock-raising, feeding and shipping; he owns 180 acres of land. Married Miss M. A. Stewart, a native of Ohio, Jan. 22, 1879. His father died in 1872; his mother living with him, and is now 73 years of age.

Shulte, H. H., far., S. 24; P. O. New London.

Sickler, William, far., S. 26; P. O. New London.

Smith, C. W., merchant, S. 26; P. O. New London.

Smith, David, harness-maker, New London.

Smith, Guy W., far., S. 10; P. O. New London.

SMITH, JAMES W., far.; S. 17; P. O. New London; born in Schuyler Co., Ill., Nov. 9, 1829; when 4 years of age, his parents came to Iowa; located in Lee Co.; in 1835, they came to Henry Co. and settled at Lowell, Baltimore Tp. His father built the mills there, and started them in 1838; he died in 1840; he was a great friend of Black Hawk, the Indian Chief, and, perhaps, few settlers knew him better. Of a family of five children, James is the only one who survives; he was brought up and learned the milling business in Lowell, and continued in it until the past six years, when he has been engaged in farming; owns 100 acres of land. He married Charlotte M. Clark, a native of Indiana, Nov. 27, 1859; she died Nov. 30, 1867, leaving three children—Francis P., born Sept. 10, 1860; Ida C., born Aug. 18, 1862, and Fred H., born Jan. 13, 1866. He married Mrs. Olive Kirkpatrick Sept. 20,

1868; they have one daughter—Mary V., born July 27, 1869. Mrs. Smith is a native of Indiana; she married C. H. Kirkpatrick, a native of Illinois, April 9, 1860; he died June 9, 1862, in the army; he enlisted in the 2d Minn. V. I.; left one son—Thomas H.

Smith, E., far., Sec. 17; P. O. New London.

Smith, N. R., retired, New London.

Snyder, A., hotel-keeper, New London.

Snyder, G., cabinet-maker, New London.

SNYDER, N. F., hotel, New London; owns the house, valued at \$3,500; born in Germany in 1832; came to America in 1850; lived six years in Cincinnati, Ohio; moved to Wisconsin and was engaged in farming and logging twenty years; came to Henry Co. in 1876. Married Miss Augusta Rodka in 1856; she was born in Germany; have three children—August F., Charles F., Emma; two deceased. Democrat.

Spaulding, R. C., Sr., mason, New London.

Springton, P., New London.

Stabler, John, laborer, New London.

Stafford, G., far., Sec. 12; P. O. New London.

Stephens, T. E., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Stevenson, E., merchant, New London.

Stoddard, M. M., merchant, New London.

STOW, BENJAMIN F., Professor, New London; was born May 7, 1847, in Adams Co., Ill., where he lived on a farm until 14 years old; then moved with his parents to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Enlisted as musician in Co. H, 45th I. V. I., in the spring of 1864. Learned the tinner's trade at which he worked in Mt. Pleasant, New London, and in Quincy, Ill. In the winter of 1868-69, Mr. Stow taught his first term in Hancock Co., Ill.; the following summer and fall was in the employ of William Garretson & Co., then of Galesburg, Ill., where he gained valuable business experience. Mr. Stow was in Quincy in the hardware trade; his health failed; he had a desire for a better education, and returned to Mt. Pleasant, where he attended the Howe Academy; he taught in Trenton successfully; received the most valuable part of his education at the Illinois Normal University in 1872-73-74, where

his talents as a singer soon gave him a position in the best society. Prof. Stow married Miss M. A. Mount, an accomplished lady with fine abilities as a teacher. Prof. Stow is Principal of the New London Academy; also acting as S. S. Superintendent Presbyterian Church; President of the R. R. Club; Vice President and Conductor of the Progressive Musical Association of New London.

Summers, Samuel, Jr., far., Sec. 29; P. O. New London.

Summers, George, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

SWIFT, ESTIS, miller, New London; born in New London in 1856; commenced to learn his trade with his father in 1872; completed it in 1877. Married Miss H. C. Fowler Oct. 21, 1877. Mr. S. is employed in the mill of Messrs. Shield & Tomlinson, in which mill he learned his trade. Republican.

SWIFT, MONROE, miller, New London; was born in Ripley Co., Ind., in 1832; came to Iowa in 1854. Married Sarah J. Courtney in 1853; she was born in Illinois; have five children—Sadoris, Estis, Mary E., Frank and Anna Bell. Mr. S. is Alderman, and has served three years. Members of the Baptist Church; Republican.

TELFER, HENRY, blacksmith, New London.

Telfer, James, blacksmith, New London.

Telfer, J. W., law student, New London.

TELFER, MARY, MRS., physician and midwife, New London; Mrs. T. was born in Scotland in 1820; came to America about 1845, to Henry Co. Married James Telfer in 1843; her maiden name was Mary Farquharson. Mr. Telfer was born in Scotland in 1817; have five children—James W., Charles A., Henry, David A., Ella A.; three dead—C. F., M. E., Alice. Mr. Telfer is a blacksmith. Members of the Methodist Church.

Telfer, Z. A., New London.

Thompson, John, grain dealer, New London.

VANDERBERG, JOHN, far., Sec. 34; P. O. New London.

Van Trump, I., far., Sec. 15; P. O. New London.

WALKER, E. L., far., Sec. 15; P. O. New London.

Walker, Geo., far., S. 9; P. O. New London.

Waller, W. D., nurseryman, New London.

Waller, Wm. L., far., S. 26; P. O. New London.

Warren, A. R., mail-carrier, New London.

Warren, M. E., New London.

Waters, Samuel, far., S. 9; P. O. New London.

Watkins, T., far., S. 25; P. O. New London.

Waugh, Wm., far., S. 30; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

Wayman, O. G., school-teacher, New London.

Weller, Chas. B., merchant, New London.

Weller, Wm. L., far., S. 1; P. O. New London.

Willey, E., far., S. 32; P. O. New London.

Willey, J., far., S. 34; P. O. New London.

Willey, John, far., S. 28; P. O. New London.

Willey, L., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

WILSON, FRANK B., physician, New London; born in Springfield, Penn., in 1855; came to Iowa in 1856; received his education at the State University, Ann Arbor, Mich.; graduated in 1873; commenced practice the same year in Panora, Guthrie Co., Iowa; remained there about four years; then came to New London in 1877; commenced practice and opened a drug store; makes prescriptions a specialty. Married Miss Louisa Bryan in 1876; she was from Guthrie Co., Iowa; they have one child—Frank B., born Nov. 23, 1877. He has a practice of \$1,500 a year.

Wilson, H. T., far.; P. O. New London.

Woolberton, L. W., laborer, New London.

Workman, W. S., far., S. 27; P. O. New London.

Wright, B., far., S. 14; P. O. New London.

Wright, W. S., far., S. 19; P. O. Mt. Pleasant.

YOUNDT, ANDREW, Justice of the Peace, New London.

Too Late for Insertion in their Proper Places.

THERON WEBB WOOLSON.

Theron Webb Woolson was born at Lisbon, N. H., October 28, 1811. His father was a farmer of very limited means, who some few years after the birth of Theron, removed with his family to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he died at a well-rounded old age, leaving his widow and nine children surviving him.

The financial circumstances of the family required that Theron should early go out to work, and, consequently, he was hired by the month in the neighborhood where his father resided, during which time he succeeded in attending the winter school in his district through four winters. This comprises all the *schooling* he received. But being naturally quick in thought and retentive in memory, and having an unusual hungering after knowledge, he soon mastered all the volumes in the general, though small, library of the physician for whom he was working, and familiarized himself with the books of his kind neighbors generally.

At a comparatively early age he entered the merchant-tailoring establishment of his oldest brother as an apprentice, and soon became an adept at tailoring in its different branches, his leisure hours meanwhile being devoted to reading and study. It was his good fortune to have as Pastor of the church which he attended, a man of deep piety and benevolent disposition, who had been thoroughly educated in a full collegiate course. Recognizing in Theron a lad of

more than usual intellectual promise and application, he gave Theron the privilege of reciting to him on stated evenings, and in this manner Theron acquired his early knowledge of the Latin language and the more advanced English branches. His health, however, began to fail him, and his system, never too rugged, began to give way under the confinement incident to his trade, to such a degree that his physician insisted on severe and continuous labor and more outdoor employment. Leaving the shop, he entered the employ of a firm of wood-workers, where his duties led him largely to the operation and use of a foot-lathe. Here he found the needed physical exercise, and here, too, he found additional opportunity for farther mental improvement, his book being constantly before him on a rack or support placed by him on the farther side of his lathe, and in this manner he pursued his studies while at his daily work.

His health having become apparently restored, he taught school for some time in that county, employing himself between his school-terms at such occupation as he could best obtain, his studious habits being meanwhile kept up, so far as his daily work permitted. Here was first brought into action the remarkable power he subsequently exhibited in controlling others and in quietly and determinedly accomplishing the results at which he aimed—the essence of executive power. His schools were regarded remarkable for the quiet pervading them, the enthusiasm of the scholars and the perfection with which—almost without friction and with rare instances of any attempt at insubordination—the whole school moved peacefully along under the complete control of the teacher. Toward this result, the personal magnetism or enthusiasm he inspired in the work, an enthusiasm born of his own devotion and zeal as a student, contributed, perhaps, no less than that rare quality, possessed by him in a large degree, of attracting others toward him and his convictions, and holding them by his thorough conscientiousness of purpose and his frank sincerity of action.

In 1835, he started Westward to find a location where his life's work should be fairly commenced. Stopping at Tonawanda, Erie Co., N. Y., in the western portion of the State, and then almost on the frontier, he entered for, as he supposed, a short time upon the duties of clerk and book-keeper. His business tact, ready application and thorough devotion to his duties soon placed upon his shoulders the main burden and management of the mercantile establishment, and almost without knowing it, he had located and had entered upon the work of his early manhood.

It may be safely be said that, during the twenty-one years he resided at Tonawanda, no desirable public movement or enterprise was undertaken without his active co-operation. The qualities before spoken of, naturally caused him to be pushed forward whenever such enterprises were undertaken. He filled, at different times, the various local public positions within the town and village where he resided, and he was for years President of the Village Board of Trustees, and the official head of the local educational board. At different times he represented his town in the County Board of Supervisors, and also served as Chairman of that Board. He also filled the position of Loan Commissioner for his county. He was admitted in the city of Buffalo, in that county, to practice law.

In 1856, he removed with his family to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, arriving June 6. He was attracted to that city by the educational advantages it afforded for his children, and the inviting appearance of the city and its surroundings for a residence. Devoting himself exclusively to the practice of law, after some months' practice by himself, he formed a law copartnership with Henry Ambler, Esq. Upon the dissolution of this firm, he formed a copartnership with Hon.

Samuel McFarland, his son-in-law, which was terminated in December, 1862, by the death of Col. McFarland. Subsequently, he entered into partnership with P. N. Bowman, Esq., which continued until September 6, 1866, when Mr. Bowman retired, and Mr. Woolson formed a partnership with his son, John S. Woolson, which continued until the death of the senior member.

That keen interest in educational matters which had characterized his former life, was carried to his new residence, and the cause of education found no more unselfish, zealous and considerate advocate and friend. He was for many years a member of the educational board of the city; for years its President, and added largely, by his devotion, energy and ripe judgment, in placing the public schools of the city in their present well-deserved high position. To him the public-school system was a matter so sacred, so intimately connected with the public welfare and highest interests of the commonwealth, that its demands upon his time were always honored, gladly and freely.

For a number of years he held the position of City Solicitor of the city, and he was for a number of terms its Mayor. As Mayor, he exhibited that decision of character, determination of purpose, and care for the interests intrusted to him, which were marked features of his whole life. An illustration can be given, taken from his entrance upon his duties as Mayor. By resolution of the City Council, there had been submitted to vote of the electors, at the election at which he was first elected Mayor (and when, also, a new Council was elected), the question of reducing the license upon billiard-tables, which was then substantially a prohibitory license, and by a considerable majority the electors refused to sanction any reduction. The day arrived for the meeting of the Council at which the votes of the election were to be canvassed, and when the *old* Council and Mayor were to step out and the newly-elected step into office. The old Council had a strong majority of its members in favor of reducing the license, while the newly-elected Council were opposed to such reduction. Mr. Woolson had intimations of an expected attempt by the old Council to pass—in the face of the vote just cast by the people against such a step—an ordinance reducing the license on the tables, and, preparing for it, he subscribed the oath of office as Mayor, and quietly stepped, with other citizens, into the Council-chamber to witness the proceedings of the canvass. When the Council had been called to order, a motion was made to proceed to the canvass of the votes, a proceeding which had customarily been the first business of such a meeting. But those in charge of it, had determined to pass the ordinance reducing the license, and, having the voting power, they compelled the canvass to give way to the consideration of the ordinance, which passed through its first and second readings, and was about to be put on its passage and the vote to be taken. At this juncture, and when it had become apparent that the opponents of the measure were powerless to prevent its adoption, and that it was the settled purpose of the retiring members to defeat, by this unusual proceeding, the expressed will of the city, Mr. Woolson stepped forward, handed to the City Clerk his oath of office, and demanded of the Mayor his seat as the duly elected Mayor of the city, which was yielded to him. The roll-call proceeded. Mr. Woolson directed the Clerk to call *his* name, and cast his vote against the ordinance. This vote, in connection with his firm action in the chair, effectually checkmated the conspirators, defeated the ordinance and thus secured the triumph of the expressed popular will.

Mr. Woolson was a member and the Chairman of the first Board of Supervisors of this county, and for years held the position of Attorney for the County.

In 1861, he was elected to the State Senate from this county, and was re-

elected in 1865. He was a member of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies. In the Senate he was a leading member, serving on its most important committees, and exercising a large influence in shaping the legislation of that body, and at one time holding, by vote of the Senate, the position of President *pro tem*. It has been truly said of him, that he here "sustained a reputation not only for earnest, upright honesty, but for the highest skill and ability as a Legislator." He was in the Senate throughout the war, for the suppression of the rebellion, and by voice, vote, pen and purse he was a determined, effective supporter of that war. During the absence, in the military service, of its editor, Mr. Woolson, who was prevented by physical infirmities from entering the service, was the acting editor of the *Mount Pleasant Journal*, and its tones were never uncertain, during that period, upon matters affecting the national weal or woe.

His early political attachments were with the Democratic party. But when that party, in his judgment, became unfaithful to its expressed principles concerning "free rights and free men," he severed his connection with it. He was a member of the first Republican Convention ever held at Buffalo, N. Y., and thereafter acted with that party, and was an influential participator in the District and State conventions and deliberations of that party in his State. He was a delegate from Iowa to the National Republican Convention, which first nominated President Grant.

His religious associations were with the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he united in 1836, and was, thereafter, a firm, consistent member up to his death.

On September 1, 1836, he married Clarissa Simson, who proved to him a most devoted, affectionate wife. She died suddenly upon March 7, 1862, while he was absent attending the Iowa Legislature, of which he was a member. She left surviving her three daughters—Mrs. Peter Melendy, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Mrs. R. J. Borghlothus, Lawrence, Kan., and Mrs. M. W. Darling, Cambria Mills, Mich.; and one son—John S. Woolson, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

On June 26, 1865, he married Anna Carney, who survives him, with their only child—J. Leigh Woolson, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Upon November 7, 1872, Mr. Woolson was at his office, engaged in active preparation for the approaching term of Court. He had been somewhat unwell, but not seriously, for several days, and in the afternoon felt compelled to excuse himself from the labors in which he was then engaged. Within two hours after leaving the office, he was attacked with acute cholera morbus, bordering closely upon Asiatic cholera, and so rapidly did the disease advance that before evening had set in his life was despaired of! He died November 8, 1872, at 4:20 P. M., aged 61 years—passing away as in a quiet sleep, peacefully, and without a struggle. His funeral was upon November 10, and was attended by a large concourse of friends, the bar of his county attending in a body. He was interred in the family grounds at Forest Home Cemetery, at Mount Pleasant.

Upon November 11, at the opening of the District Court of the county, the committee, who had been previously appointed at a meeting of the members of the bar, presented resolutions which had been adopted by that body, and which were ordered and placed on the records of the Court. The remarks of the Judge (Hon. Joshua Tracy) were so appropriate and truthful, they may well be here inserted:

The resolutions just read, commemorative of the death of our friend and professional brother, express in appropriate terms the many estimable traits of character he possessed. They also

express the great grief and heart-felt sorrow experienced by his family and the community at large at the loss of one whose place at home, in society and in the church cannot be filled.

His character for strict professional integrity, honesty of purpose and courteous deportment was such as to endear him to every one who became intimately acquainted with him.

To those of us who have been so intimately acquainted with him for the last sixteen years in the practice of the legal profession, these traits of character of our departed friend will serve to guide us upon our professional pathway, and, it may be hoped, will lead us to that point of true worth and greatness which he occupied when he ceased to be one among us.

It is worthy of remark upon this solemn occasion, that although our deceased friend possessed a nervous, sensitive cast of temperament, and that in the practice of his profession he was ardently devoted to his client's cause, yet no matter how close the contest, or heated the discussion in which he was engaged, he never so far forgot the character of the true professional gentleman as to be guilty of applying to his opponent unkind words, or opprobrious epithets, and his conduct toward the Court in the management and argument of his causes was always equally commendable.

By the death of Theron W. Woolson, society has lost an honored, valuable member, the State an able legislator, the church of which he was a member a true Christian, the legal profession an able advocate, and his bereaved family a kind-hearted and devoted husband and father.

With mournful pleasure, it is ordered that the resolutions presented be spread upon the records of this Court; and as a further token of respect to the memory of our departed friend, it is ordered the Court do now adjourn.

The Board of Supervisors of the County, for whom Mr. Woolson was, at time of his death, counsel, also took formal action in the passage of this resolution.

Be it resolved by the Board of Supervisors of Henry County, now in session, That it is with feelings of profound regret that we learn of the death of a former honorable member and Chairman of this Board, and for a long time its principal attorney and adviser, Hon. Theron W. Woolson; and it is with great pleasure we record our admiration of the fidelity of his conduct in all those relations, discharging them with promptness, great good-judgment and ability; and we hereby express and tender to the family of the deceased our heart-felt sympathy.

The press of the whole State, and of both political parties, noticed in fitting terms and with expressions of appreciative feelings, his life and death. We have not the space to insert the extracts we had desired.

It is difficult concisely, yet fully, to express the proper estimate of a life so well rounded, so symmetrical as a whole, and yet possessing in so many directions such marked peculiarities. Perhaps the characteristic best remembered by his intimate friends as pervading his whole life and lighting up his daily walk, was the entire faithfulness, the thorough conscientiousness, with which he applied himself to the performance of duty, in whatever direction that duty lay. No client, constituent or employer ever had occasion to complain of lack, on his part, of thorough application to the matters placed in his charge. To this application, he brought a mind naturally strong and clear, which had been matured by close observation and continuous study. His record as a citizen, lawyer, official and legislator shows his faithful attention, his ripe judgment, his intellectual strength and his purity of life.

Yet that record is not complete without the mention of his home life. He was peculiarly domestic in his tastes and desires, and no happiness was so keenly appreciated by him as that which came from the surroundings of family and friends at home. The shadows and perplexities of business or official life he left outside the threshold, and to family and friends under his own roof-tree were fully shown the genuine hospitality of his nature. In his later years, the enjoyment he realized from his home life perceptibly increased, and his distaste for the strifes and conflicts of public life became stronger, until prospect and promise of official station alike failed to induce him to submit again to the disagreeable accompaniments of public position. No truer father or devoted husband ever gladdened a happy home.

In all the relations of life he "fought a good fight," he "kept the faith," and his memory is indeed precious to all who knew him.

COL. SAMUEL McFARLAND.

Samuel McFarland was born August 18, 1824, in Washington County, Penn.; his early education was principally at the public schools of his neighborhood, although for some months he attended an academy at Washington, Penn. He was naturally of a studious turn of mind, and is reported as having applied himself diligently and successfully to his studies. Early in his life he started westward to find his future home. He had many of the traits of a successful business man already, and was engaged in different brief business ventures, having been successful in most of them up to the year 1854, when he removed to the city of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, of which city he remained a citizen up to his death.

Upon his taking up his residence in that city, he was recognized as one of her leading citizens, and thereafter no public enterprise was engaged in without valuable assistance from him, and every public improvement found in him an energetic friend.

About the year 1834, he was admitted to the practice of law, and, in 1836, he formed a law partnership with Hon. S. G. Palmer; on his retirement from that firm in 1858, he entered into a law partnership with Hon. T. W. Woolson, with whom he was associated until his death.

About the year 1854, Mr. McFarland became, in addition to his other duties, interested in the ownership of the Mount Pleasant *Observer*, a weekly newspaper published at Mount Pleasant. Mr. McFarland assumed editorial control, and soon exhibited decided ability as a journalist. The paper prospered well under his management and took high standing among the newspapers of the State. About 1857, he sold out his interest to the proprietor of the *Home Journal* (a newspaper then also published in that city), in which paper the *Observer* was soon merged.

As a lawyer he showed diligence in preparation, a frankness and wisdom in the management of his clients' cause, and devoted faithfulness to the interests committed to his charge, and stood among the leaders at the bar of his county.

His political attachments were with the Republican party. Previous to the organization of that party, he took comparatively little interest in political matters. But when, as he thought, the interests of freedom among men and the rights of freemen demanded that the principles laid down as the cornerstones of that party should have the indorsement of the nation's voice, he threw himself earnestly into the struggle, and by pen and speech from the beginning identified himself with all the movements of that party. In the Presidential elections of 1856 and 1860, he was a constant, indefatigable worker. And the company which he led into the military service sprang out of the "Wide-awake" organization in 1860 in his county, of which he was the commanding officer. In 1857, he was elected to the Iowa Legislature from his (Henry) county, and by a large vote was elected Speaker of the House, a position which he filled with great credit to himself and acceptability to the members, the customary vote of thanks accorded him at the close of the session having the hearty and unanimous support of the members of both political parties.

When the news flashed over the wires of the rebel attack on Sumter, McFarland was one of the master spirits in his vicinity, not only in the raising and fitting-out of volunteers, but also in bringing and keeping the popular feeling in complete harmony with the line of action entered upon by the Administration which had come into power. And in August, 1861, having obtained

the consent of his company, he tendered it for the military service of the United States. On the 8th day of August, he was notified that his company was accepted. The company made their rendezvous at Camp McClellan, Davenport, Iowa, where, October 15, 1861, they were mustered into the service, McFarland having received the unanimous vote of his company for its captaincy.

It would exceed the limits permitted for this sketch were we to trace in detail his course in the service. We may say, however, that his company, which became Company G of the Eleventh Iowa Infantry, did its full share of service, and received its full share of exposure and hardship. The regiment, and Company G of that regiment, are specially mentioned in different reports, for the bravery, courage and endurance shown by them. The first heavy engagement the company was engaged in was that of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, at which the company lines were badly shattered, a number of the rank and file being killed and wounded; and when having borne the heavy fire of the enemy the company lines were re-formed at the river-bank to which they had retreated (with our other troops) when overpressed and out of ammunition, there remained but a small fragment of what had been in the morning a strong, manly line. In this engagement, as shown by the correspondence of his men, Capt. McFarland was ever on the alert, at the head of his line and wherever his presence might be most effective. And when one of his men had been struck down by the fire of the enemy in the early part of the fight, his gun, in the hands of the brave Captain, continued to do full duty during the rest of the day.

In August, 1862, Capt. McFarland was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth Iowa Infantry and immediately placed himself at the head of the regiment, the Colonel having been detailed for post duty. How he led the regiment and nobly did his duty, the records of that portion of the war well disclose. The regiment was upon the Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas frontier in the most difficult, arduous and dangerous part of the service.

Col. McFarland was at the head of his regiment in all the engagements in which it participated up to the date of his death. To minutely state those engagements would require space not here permitted. To every person in anywise familiar with the fighting the campaigns in that region, it is only necessary to name the region and date to know that there was continuous work, and work attended with danger and death constantly occurring.

Col. McFarland's last battle was that of Prairie Grove, Ark., where he met his death December 8, 1862. The Nineteenth Iowa went into battle 500 strong. It came out with a loss of 45 killed outright, and over 150 wounded, many of them fatally, showing that nearly every other man in the regiment that day was killed or wounded.

In the progress of the battle, which we are unable here to give in full, a battery located on a hill was doing deadly duty upon our men, and also affording great protection to the enemy, who were forming under its cover. The Nineteenth Iowa and Twentieth Wisconsin were ordered to take that battery and hold it at all hazards. The official report states that "the Nineteenth Cavalry, Lieut. Col. McFarland, advanced up the hill steadily and across the orchard, back of the house, where the Twentieth Wisconsin gave way, the Nineteenth still advancing to the fences adjoining the woods where the enemy who lay concealed, arose to their feet three regiments deep, pouring destructive fire on us from three sides, which caused the regiment to fall back to the battery.

Col. McFarland at this point fell, his horse and himself being killed at the same moment." His body, afterward recovered, showed that nine musket-balls had pierced his body through and through. His body was subsequently brought to his home at Mount Pleasant, where a suitable monument marks his last resting-place.

Thus died an honest citizen, a faithful lawyer, an able legislator and a brave soldier. Brig. Gen. F. J. Herron, in command of the brigade in which was the Nineteenth Iowa, writing of his death uses these words: "Iowa has furnished many noble soldiers, many heroes to the cause, and bright among that list stands the name of Lieut. Col. Samuel McFarland. He was a gentleman, a Christian and a gallant soldier."

The Tenth Iowa (his former regiment) passed feeling resolutions on the event of his death, as did also the staff of that regiment and of the Nineteenth Iowa, while the newspapers of his State, the bar of his county, the Trustees of the hospital with whom he had been officially connected, joined in the general expressions of regret that another man so noble, so good, so full of brilliant promise, had thus been early called from the field of his useful labor.

On April 27, 1858, he was married to Miss Mary A. Woolson, who still survives him (Mrs. Peter Melendy, Cedar Falls, Iowa), with their two children—S. Clark McFarland and Marion I. McFarland.

He filled many local positions of honor and trust in his neighborhood and city. He was for many years a Trustee and the Secretary of the Board of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane. To all his offices he brought the same uniform, gentlemanly courtesy, faithful application and rare judgment. It is speaking within bounds to say of him that, had he lived, his abilities would have brought him into high national positions; and that his death is not the loss of Iowa alone, but looking forward to what might have been, is a national loss.

Col. McFarland was of commanding personal presence, erect in build and carriage, his height six feet three inches, with physique corresponding, and with perfect symmetry of physical build.

Col. McFarland, in religious associations, was connected with the Presbyterian Church, and was a firm, consistent member and officer of that organization in his city. He is gone. He lived a noble life; he died a noble death.

"Life's fitful fever o'er,
He sleeps his last sleep."

PETER STUCK.

Peter Stuck, farmer, Sec. 36, Canaan Township; P. O. New London; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Germany in 1828; came to America in 1852; to Henry County in 1854. Married Miss Augusta Courts, of Germany; had four children—P. Henry, Clara A., Mary W.; Alice died at the age of two years. All members of the M. E. Church.



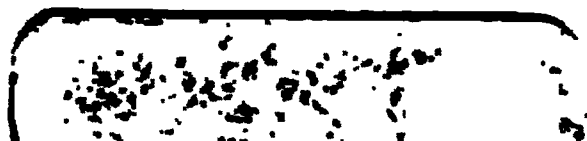
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